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**NALANDA YEAR-BOOK
&
WHO'S WHO IN INDIA & PAKISTAN**

**AN INDIAN AND INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL
OF CURRENT STATISTICS, EVENTS
AND PERSONALITIES**

1949

**EDITED BY
TARAPADA DAS GUPTA, M. A.**

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PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH ISSUE

The present issue in which improvement in some respects has been attempted at leaves many things to be desired in the context of present day India and the World. For example, Pakistan (Pages 375—387) has been treated as a country quite separate from India; but the facts and figures about production, trade, commerce, industries, etc., given in the book are very meagre because materials could not be secured.

In the *Who's Who in India and Pakistan* Section several new and notable additions have been made in the present issue though our idea of making this section as much representative in character as possible has not been realized due to lack of fair degree of co-operation from notable personalities in India and Pakistan.

Latest available figures about India's Production, Trade, Commerce, etc., have been incorporated in the present issue though the availability of consolidated annual statistics from official sources has been very limited.

As in previous issues, my indebtedness to my associate, Mr. S. P. Chaudhury, has been large in the present issue. Mr. R. Nandy, Special Correspondent, *World's Press News* (London) has also rendered valuable assistance in the compilation of the Book.

Calcutta

1st September, 1949.

EDITOR

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NALANDA YEAR-BOOK

AND WHO'S WHO IN INDIA

1948-49

THE WORLD

THE surface area of the earth is about 197 million sq. miles of which 55.2 million sq. miles are land and the remainder water, i.e., 5/7th of the earth's area is water and 2/7th is land. The earth is divided into five major divisions known as continents. The largest continent in respect of area and population is Asia which constitutes about a third of the land area of the earth. The two Americas—North and South—are the next biggest continent in respect of area. Together, they are about 3½ times the area of Europe, which is the smallest continent in area. Africa is about three times the area of Europe. But Europe is the most densely populated continent in the world. Oceania, which can be called a continent only by courtesy, is a number of islands, its area being only 3.3 million sq. miles and population 10.8 millions.

Of the empires of the world, the British Empire is the largest in respect of both area and population: next in importance come U.S.S.R., and the Chinese Republic. The U. S. A. though not so large in respect of area of population is, however, the richest country in the world. The estimated total population of the world is about 2,250 millions. The inhabitants of the earth are divided into six ethnological groups known as races: the Mongolians, the Caucasians, the Negroes, the Semitics, the Malayans and the Red Indians. The Mongolians are yellow in colour, the Caucasians and the Semitics are white in colour, while the Negroes are black. Numerically the Mongolian or the Yellow race is the most prominent while in wealth, power and opulence the White race is the dominant race in the world.

AREA AND ESTIMATED POPULATION (1939) OF THE CONTINENTS

RACES OF MANKIND

Continents	<i>Area in Estimated 1,000 Population sq. km. in millions</i>	Name of the Race	Continent where mainly resident	<i>Estimate in millions</i>
Africa	... 30,300 158	Mongolian	Asia	... 680
Asia (excluding U.S.S.R.)	... 26,800 1,154	Caucasian	Europe & Asia	725
Americas	... 40,610 273.4	Negro	Africa	... 210
North America	19,662 143.2	Semitic	Africa & Asia	100
Mexico & Carib- bean	... 2,980 41.7	Malayan	Oceania, etc.	104
South America	17,968 88.5	Red Indian etc.	America	... 80
Europe (less U.S.S.R.)	5,385 402			
Oceania	... 8,550 10.8			
U.S.S.R.	... 21,175 172			
World Total	... 132,820 2,170.2			

Principal Empires of the World (1939)

<i>Empire</i>			<i>Area in million sq. m.</i>	<i>Estimated population (in millions)</i>
British Empire	...	...	13.8	500
U. S. S. R.	...	...	8	170
French Empire	...	...	4.8	106.8
Chinese Republic	...	...	2.9	422
U. S. A. and Dependencies	...	...	3.6	137

Oceans and Seas—Areas and Depths

<i>Names</i>		<i>Area of basin 1,000 sq. miles</i>		<i>Greatest depth (feet)</i>
Pacific Ocean	...	63,986	Off Mindanao	... 35,410
Atlantic "	...	31,530	Porto Rico Trench	... 27,962
Indian "	...	28,350	Sunda Trench	... 22,968
Arctic "	...	5,542	...	... 16,634
Malay Sea	...	3,137	Kei Trench	... 21,342
Central American Sea	...	1,770	Caribbean	... 20,568
Mediterranean	"	1,145	Pola Deep	... 12,276
Behring	"	878	Buldir Trough	... 13,442
Okhotsk	"	582	Kurile Trough	... 10,554
East China	"	480	About	... 10,500
Hudson Bay	"	472	About	... 1,500
Japan	"	405	About	... 10,200
Andaman	"	305	About	... 11,000
North	"	221	Skagerrak	... 1,998
Baltic	"	158	About	... 1,200
Red	"	178	About	... 7,254

Languages of the World (1931)

(Mother Tongues)

<i>Language</i>		<i>People in millions</i>	<i>Language</i>		<i>People in millions</i>
Chinese (Mandarin)	...	400	Malay	...	... 40
English	...	200	Arabic	...	... 40
Russian	...	130	Polish	...	... 30
German	...	80	Ukrainian	...	... 30
Western Hindi	...	72	Bihari	...	... 28
French	...	70	Telugu	...	... 26
Spanish	...	75	Korean	...	... 22
Japanese	...	70	Marathi	...	... 21
Portuguese	...	50	Tamil	...	... 20
Italian	...	50	Turkish	...	... 20
Bengali	...	50			

Area and Estimated Population of Certain Countries in 1939 by Continents

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area (in 1,000 sq. miles)</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>
AFRICA	...	158,000
Egypt	386	16,680 (19,090—1947)
Ethiopia	350	11,000
Union of S. Africa	790.2	10,251 (11,577—1946)
Belgian Congo	909.6	10,356 (10,805—1947)
Br. West Africa	451.5	25,508
Kenya	220	3,500 (3,922)
Mauritius & Dependencies	0.81	419
Uganda	94	3,790 (4,000)
Northern Rhodesia	290	1,400 (1657—1946)
Southern Rhodesia	150	1,427 (1,916—1946)
Br. Somaliland	68	350
Zanzibar	0.9	250
Sudan	969.6	6,500 (7,498)
Sp. Morocco	11	750
French Morocco	162	6,600 (8,000)
Sahara, etc.	110	20
Fr. West Africa	1,815	14,800
Algeria	851	7,600
Madagascar	228.6	3,900 (4,000)
Tunis	45	2,600
Libya	810	880 (1,000)
Mozambique	297.7	4,500 (6,000)
Fr. Cameroons	163	2,609
Br. Cameroons	34	869 (1,007)
Tanganyika	362.7	5,284 (5,655—1948)
NORTH AMERICA	7,591.5	143,175
Canada	3,694.6	11,368 (12,883—1948)
United States	3,026.6	131,416 (144,708—1947)
Alaska	586.5	73 (72.5—1940)
Newfoundland	43	294 (316—1945)
Greenland	121	18
MEXICO & CARIBBEAN	1,073	41,700
Mexico	760	19,600 (23,219—1947)
Dominican Rep.	19.33	1,650 (2,151—1947)
Cuba	44	4,500 (5,052—1946)
Guatemala	45.5	3,260 (3,607—1946)
Haiti	10	2,600 (3,000)
Honduras	44.4	1,090 (1,201—1948)
Nicaragua	59.7	975 (1,130—1947)
Br. West. Indies	10.7	1,831
SOUTH AMERICA	6,937.5	88,500
Argentina	1,078	13,132 (16,108—1947)
Bolivia	421	3,400 (3,788—1946)

Area and Population (Contd.)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Area (in 1,000 sq. miles)</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>	
		<i>Area</i>	<i>Population in thousands</i>
Brazil	... 3,286	40,700	(41,357—1940)
Chile	... 286.5	4,940	(5,522—1947)
Colombia	... 461	8,986	(10,505—1947)
Ecuador	... 226	3,000	(3,340—1940)
Paraguay	... 153	970	(1,200—1946)
Peru	... 482	7,000	(7,992—1947)
Uruguay	... 72	2,147	(2,316—1948)
Venezuela	... 363	3,650	(4,300—1946)
ASIA excluding U.S.S.R.	10,347	1,154,000	
Afghanistan	... 251	7,000	(12,000 latest)
Arabia	... 1,004	7,000	estimate)
China & Dependencies	4,481	458,000	
China	... 2,903.5	422,708	(461,000—1947)
Mongolia	... 625.8	2,077	
Tibet	... 469.3	3,722	
India*	... 1,581	382,000	(388,998—1941)
Iraq	... 117	3,700	(4,794—1947)
Iran	... 634	15,000	
Japan	... 147.5	72,520	(78,627—1947)
Nepal	... 5†	5,000	
Thailand	... 200	15,000	(17,257—1947)
Turkey	... 410	17,620	(28,899—1948)
Borneo (British)	... 73.7	911	
Ceylon	... 25.3	5,922	(6,634—1946)
Cyprus	... 3.5	380	
Malayan Union	... 50.8		(5,000)
Philippines	... 114	5,389	(19,511—1947)
French Indo-China	... 286	23,700	
Korea	... 85	24,100	(24,326—1940)
Formosa	... 14	5,770	(5,872—1940)
Sakhalin islands	... 14	400	(415—1940)
Netherlands Indies	... 735	69,435	
Palestine	... 10	1,502	
Syria & Lebanon	... 76	3,700	
EUROPE (Less U.S.S.R.)	2,093	402,800	
Albania	... 10.8	1,064	
Germany (Greater)	... 226	79,700	
Reich	... 181.4	69,317	
Austria	... 32.4	6,650	
Sudetenland	... 11.2	3,408	
Memel	... 1	155	

* Now India and Pakistan.

Area and Population (*Contd.*)

(Figures within Brackets indicate Latest Official Figures)

<i>Area</i>			<i>Population in thousands</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>(in 1,000 sq. miles)</i>		
Belgium	...	11.6	8,396
Bulgaria	...	40	6,308 (6,549)
Czechoslovakia	...	54	10,010 (12,006—1947)
Denmark	...	16.6	3,825 (4,146—1947)
Danzig73	391
Estonia	...	18.5	1,122 (1,134)
Spain (with Canaries)	...	195.0	26,000 (27,503—1947)
Finland	...	130.2	3,716 (4,052—1947)
France	...	212.9	41,200 (40,518—1946)
Greece	...	50.2	7,200 (7,450—1946)
Hungary	...	35.8	9,106
Eire	...	26.0	2,946 (2,953—1946)
Italy	...	116.7	43,864 (45,683—1943)
Latvia	...	25.5	1,951
Lithuania	...	20.5	2,442
Luxemburg	...	1	301 (285—1946)
Norway	...	124.7	2,937 (3,164—1947)
Netherlands	...	13.5	8,834 (9,298—1946)
Poland	...	120	35,090 (23,911—1946)
Portugal & Azores	...	35.6	7,659 (8,312—1947)
Roumania	...	91.6	20,045 (16,472—1946)
United Kingdom	...	94.2	47,978 (50,019—1947)
England & Wales	...	53.8	41,417 (43,534—1947)
Scotland	...	30.5	5,018 (5,140—1947)
Northern Ireland	...	5.4	1,300 (1,345—1947)
Sweden	...	173.4	6,341 (6,842—1948)
Switzerland	...	15.8	4,206 (4,543—1947)
Turkey in Europe	...	9.3	1,380
Yugoslavia	...	96	15,703
U.S.S.R. in Europe & Asia	8,173.5		170,467 (194,000—1946)
OCEANIA	...	3,301	10,800
Australia	...	2,974.5	6,997 (7,365—1945)
New Zealand	...	103.5	1,642 (1,680—1945)
Papua	...	90.3	300
Fiji Islands	...	7.3	215
Solomons Islands (Br.)	...	10.8	95
Hawaii	...	6.6	421
New Guinea (Australia)	...	91	670
Caroline, Mariana & Marshall Islands08	127
WORLD	...	51,235.5	2,170

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS

Country	1931-35		1939		1943	
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate
Egypt	... 42.9	27.4	42.2	26.0	38.1*	28.6*
South Africa (Whites)	... 24.1	9.8	25.3	9.4	26.2	9.7
Canada	... 21.4	9.7	20.3	9.6	24.0	10.0
U. S. A.	... 16.9	11.6	17.3	10.6	21.5	10.9
Mexico	... 43.1	24.8	44.6	23.0	43.6	21.3
Argentina	... 26.4	12.1	24.0	11.2	24.4	10.5
Chile	... 33.6	24.4	33.4	23.3	33.1	19.9
Ceylon	... 36.9	24.7	36.0	21.8	40.5	21.3
INDIA	... 34.4	23.5	33.0	22.0	30.0*	22.0*
Burma	... 28.8	18.4	32.0	22.9	—	—
Japan	... 31.6	17.9	26.3	17.6	29.9†	15.4†
Germany	... 16.6	11.2	20.5	12.7	16.2	12.6
Belgium	... 16.8	12.9	15.3	13.8	14.8	13.5
Bulgaria	... 29.3	15.5	21.4	13.4	21.1	14.2
Denmark	... 17.7	10.9	17.8	10.1	21.4	9.6
France	... 16.5	15.7	14.6	15.5	15.9	16.4
Greece	... 29.5	16.5	23.5	13.0	—	—
Hungary	... 22.4	15.8	19.6	13.7	19.8*	14.5*
Ireland	... 19.4	14.0	19.1	14.2	21.8	14.7
Italy	... 23.8	14.1	23.5	13.4	20.5	14.2
Norway	... 15.2	10.4	15.9	10.2	15.7†	11.4†
Netherlands	... 21.2	8.9	20.6	8.6	23.0	10.1
Roumania	... 32.9	20.6	28.3	18.6	24.4*	19.5*
United Kingdom	15.5	12.2	15.2	12.2	16.7*	—
Sweden	... 14.1	11.6	15.4	11.5	19.3	10.1
Switzerland	... 16.4	11.8	15.2	11.5	19.2	11.1
Czechoslovakia	... 16.7	13.0	14.7	13.0	20.8	13.7
Yugoslavia	... 31.8	17.9	25.9	15.0	—	—
Australia	... 16.9	9.0	17.7	9.9	20.7	10.3
New Zealand	... 18.0	8.6	20.2	9.8	21.2	10.5

* 1942.

† 1941.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

<i>Country</i>	1931-35 <i>Average</i>	1939	1943	<i>Country</i>	1931-35 <i>Average</i>	1939	1943
Egypt	... 165	161	168*	Bulgaria	... 147	139	144
South Africa				Denmark	... 71	58	45
(Whites)	... 63	49	48	Spain	... 113	135	99
Canada	... 75	61	54	France	... 73	63	75
United States	59	48	40	Greece	... 122	99†	—
Mexico	... 134	123	117	Hungary	... 157	121	134*
Argentina	... 97	91	78	Ireland	... 68	66	80
Chile	... 248	225	194	Italy	... 100	97	108*
Colombia	... 156	162	154*	Norway	... 45	37	—
Costa Rica	... 159	140	117	Netherlands	... 45	34	40
Ecuador	... 145	156	136	Poland	... 137	140†	—
Nicaragua	... 105	95	99	Portugal	... 146	120	133
Salvador	... 140	116	110	Roumania	... 182	146	183*
Uruguay	... 100	82	93	United Kingdom	65	54	52
Venezuela	... 149	132	109	England &			
Ceylon	... 182	166	132	Wales	... 62	51	49
India	... 170	156	163*	Scotland	... 81	69	65
Burma	... 195	204	—	Northern			
Japan	... 120	114†	—	Ireland	... 78	70	78
Palestine	... 151	107	—	Sweden	... 50	39	29
Philippines	... 157	139†	—	Switzerland	... 48	43	40
Germany	... 74	60	66	Czechoslovakia	130	121†	—
Austria	... 99	69	—	Yugoslavia	... 153	144†	—
Danzig	... 91	73	—	Australia	... 41	38	36
Belgium	... 82	73	67	New Zealand	39	42	39

* 1942.

† 1938.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE
 The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
the expectation of life or the mean after-life-time

Country	Years	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Egypt	1917—27	M.	91	...	38·06	32·92	27·80	22·82	18·07	13·65	9·68
		F.	96	...	41·64	35·77	30·04	24·53	19·36	15·58	10·27
South Africa (Whites)	1935—37	M.	58·95	62·12	55·43	46·43	37·93	29·45	21·90	14·97	9·34
		F.	68·06	65·60	58·87	49·72	40·98	32·44	24·30	16·82	10·50
South Africa (Coloured)	1935—37	M.	40·18	48·14	46·58	38·78	32·1	26·69	19·74	14·08	9·49
		F.	40·86	47·74	46·88	39·13	33·41	27·29	20·96	15·07	10·28
Canada	1940—42	M.	...	66·14	55·70	49·51	40·93	31·87	23·49	16·06	9·94
		F.	...	68·73	61·08	51·76	42·81	33·99	25·46	17·62	10·93
United States (White)	1942	M.	68·65	65·49	57·34	48·02	39·07	30·27	22·18	15·25	9·69
		F.	68·61	69·99	61·74	52·19	42·92	33·87	25·25	17·42	10·89
United States (Negroes)	1942	M.	54·26	57·42	49·63	40·73	33·04	25·92	19·80	14·85	10·92
		F.	58·00	65·00	52·70	43·81	35·94	28·51	22·08	17·01	13·12
INDIA	1931	M.	26·91	34·68	36·88	29·57	23·60	18·60	14·81	10·25	6·35
		F.	26·56	33·48	33·61	27·08	22·90	18·23	14·65	10·81	6·74
Japan	1935—36	M.	46·92	51·96	48·25	40·41	33·89	26·22	18·15	12·55	7·62
		F.	49·63	54·07	50·47	43·22	36·88	29·65	22·15	15·07	9·04
Germany	1932—34	M.	59·86	64·43	57·28	48·16	39·47	30·88	22·84	15·11	9·05
		F.	62·81	66·41	59·09	49·84	41·05	32·83	23·85	16·07	9·58
Austria	1930—33	M.	54·47	60·55	54·08	45·18	36·86	28·65	20·96	14·16	8·59
		F.	58·53	63·46	56·96	48·03	39·59	31·18	22·94	15·42	9·21
Belgium	1928—32	M.	56·02	61·45	54·88	46·04	37·78	29·48	21·61	14·53	8·69
		F.	59·79	63·48	57·26	48·48	40·17	31·77	23·55	15·98	9·60
France	1928—33	M.	54·30	58·63	52·6	48·30	55·42	27·62	20·33	13·76	8·29
		F.	59·02	62·53	55·95	47·40	39·54	31·87	23·89	15·94	9·58

EXPECTATION OF LIFE (Contd.)

The average number of years still remaining to a person of given age is known as
i.e. expectation of life or the mean after-lifetime

Country	Years	Sex	0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
Ireland	1935—37	M.	58·20	62·21	55·75	46·88	38·53	30·26	22·41	15·46	9·99
		F.	59·62	62·62	56·10	47·26	39·22	31·18	23·28	16·17	10·59
Italy	1930—32	M.	58·76	59·71	55·46	46·75	38·58	30·39	22·45	15·16	9·05
		F.	56·00	61·32	57·15	48·49	40·41	32·14	23·89	16·13	9·61
Netherlands	1931—40	M.	65·7	67·8	60·0	51·0	41·9	32·9	24·1	16·8	8·9
		F.	67·2	68·6	60·8	51·5	42·3	33·3	24·7	16·8	10·2
United Kingdom	1937	M.	60·18	63·32	5·25	47·10	38·32	29·57	21·40	14·32	8·58
		F.	64·40	66·79	59·59	50·40	41·60	32·78	24·28	16·48	9·97
Northern Ireland	1925—27	M.	55·42	59·93	54·42	45·68	37·46	29·28	21·55	14·79	9·36
		F.	56·11	59·48	53·73	45·22	37·42	22·65	22·18	15·55	10·20
Sweden	1936—40	M.	64·30	65·45	58·77	49·70	41·18	32·37	28·97	16·35	9·92
		F.	66·92	68·40	60·46	51·27	42·48	33·67	26·12	17·19	10·37
Czechoslovakia	1929—32	M.	51·92	59·90	54·04	45·29	37·15	28·96	21·24	14·35	8·67
		F.	55·18	61·36	56·10	47·40	39·24	30·98	22·88	15·35	9·24
U. S. S. R. (Europe)	1926—27	M.	41·98	51·40	51·65	43·24	35·65	28·02	20·99	14·85	9·65
		F.	46·79	55·46	55·72	47·36	37·75	32·12	24·41	17·07	10·96
Australia	1932—34	M.	63·48	65·49	58·02	48·81	39·90	31·11	22·88	15·57	9·60
		F.	67·14	68·67	61·02	51·67	42·77	34·04	25·58	17·74	10·98
New Zealand	1934—38	M.	65·46	66·92	59·11	49·89	40·94	32·03	23·64	16·06	9·82
		F.	65·45	69·46	61·45	52·02	42·98	34·05	25·47	17·49	10·78

Note. The figures in the first column, i.e. expectation of life at age 0, represent the average longevity in the countries enumerated above. New Zealanders, Australians and Swedes enjoy the maximum longevity.

WORLD PRODUCTION IN 1946-48

Due to lack of data, it is extremely difficult to give any estimate of world production during 1945-47. The United Nations Department of Economic Affairs has, however, given some ideas of the trends in world production in 1946-48 as compared to the pre-war year 1938. "Industrial production in 1947 for the world as a whole considerably exceeded pre-war levels, being 128 per cent of 1938 and 120 per cent of 1937...On the other hand, agricultural production for the world as a whole in 1946-47 and 1947-48 was only 93 to 94 per cent of the average for 1934-38. Industrial production of the world exclusive of the United States, was only 89 per cent of 1938...World industrial production exclusive of Germany and Japan (as well as the United States), however, was 10 per cent above 1938 and 1937." In the pre-war world Germany and Japan made substantial contributions to the totality of world industrial production. But during the later years of the war these two countries suffered devastations more intensive than those suffered by the other belligerents. In post-war years these two countries were compelled to dismantle or keep idle their important industries and State or Allies' encouragement for industrial renovation of these countries has been prominent by absence.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD PRODUCTION IN 1947

"There were marked disparities among countries in the levels of industrial and agricultural production realized in 1947 relative to 1938 and 1937. As a consequence, the geographic distribution of the total volume of goods produced in the world in 1947 was considerably different from that of pre-war years. The changes reflect for the most part varying degrees of devastation and dislocation suffered by individual countries directly or indirectly as a result of the war. It marked a considerable difference with respect to certain countries whether this comparison is made with the year 1938 or 1937."

THE COMMODITY COMPOSITION OF WORLD PRODUCTION IN 1947

"There was considerable unevenness among commodities in the level of output attained in 1947 relative to 1938 and 1937. As a consequence of such disparities, the shares of individual commodities or commodity groups in the total world supply of goods in 1947 differed considerably from 1938 and 1937. A full picture of the changes in the composition of world production in 1947 cannot be given from data currently available, but a review of a number of selected commodities is indicative of the general situation."

AGRICULTURE

".....The increase in agricultural crops in 1946-47 over the preceding year, including both food and commercial crops, offset in part low levels of output of livestock products and raised the aggregate production of agricultural commodities to 94 per cent of the 1934-38 average."

FOOD PRODUCTION¹: INDICES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

(1934-1938 = 100)

Country	1946-47	Country	1946-47
AFRICA:			
French North Africa	... 85	Netherlands	... 88
ASIA:		Norway	... 95
China	... 92	Poland	... 46
India ²	... 99	Portugal	... 97
Turkey	... 113	Roumania ³	... 43
EUROPE:		Sweden	... 103
Austria	... 80	Switzerland	... 114
Belgium	... 71	United Kingdom	... 113
Bulgaria	... 66	Yugoslavia	... 56
Czechoslovakia	... 80	LATIN AMERICA:	
Denmark	... 94	Argentina	... 101
Finland	... 71	Brazil	... 106
France	... 83	Chile	... 124
Germany (U.S., U.K., French Zones)	... 59	Cuba	... 158
Greece	... 83	Mexico	... 131
Hungary	... 57	Peru	... 113
Ireland ³	... 96	Uruguay	... 94
Italy	... 86	NORTH AMERICA:	
Luxembourg	... 79	Canada	... 126
		United States	... 132

It should be noted in the above Table that countries of the New World have generally recorded in 1946-47 definite improvement in food production as compared to the level of 1934-38, while countries like Turkey, Switzerland and Sweden in the Old World—all neutrals in Europe during the last war—have maintained improvement on a moderate scale. The United Kingdom which badly suffered from war devastations has, however, emerged out of the war with greater agricultural productivity than her pre-war level (1934-38). The position of the continent of Europe as a whole—and Russian figures are not available—appears to be gloomy. The position of Germany (U.S., U.K., French Zones) appears terribly gloomy.

¹ Provisional data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

² Including non-food crops and excluding livestock products.

³ Excluding fruits and vegetables.

Production of Certain Commodities in Certain Countries

WHEAT

The total estimated production of wheat in 1940-41 was 1,080 million quintals. The U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and India occupy the first, second and third positions as producers of wheat. No reliable statistics about China's wheat productions are available.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1000 quintals</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1000 quintals</i>	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA	... 46,000	36,000	U.S.S.R.	... 408,800	—
Algeria	... 11,600	8,072	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	507,000	—
Egypt	... 13,338	12,917	Germany and		
Fr. Morocco	... 10,550	6,699	... Austria	... 56,135	42,000
Tunis	... 4,960	2,020	Spain	... 28,699	26,130
South Africa	... 4,167	5,008	Hungary	... 30,782	—
NORTH AMERICA	343,413	306,094	France	... 78,000	65,000
Canada	... 141,693	77,201	Italy	... 79,819	72,939†
United States	201,720	228,893	Roumania	... 44,528	12,306†
CARIBBEAN	... 4,440	4,500	United Kingdom	16,714	35,043
Mexico	... 4,288	4,296	Turkey	... 41,915	40,000
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	... 140,000	—	Yugoslavia	... 28,756	—
China*	... 181,500	—	OCEANIA	... 59,466	31,778
India	... 101,200	112,110	Australia	... 57,286	29,816
Japan	... 16,625	10,966	New Zealand	2,180	1,962

POTATOES

The total estimated world production of potatoes in 1939-40, the year for which reliable statistics are available, excluding the U.S.S.R. was 1,645 million quintals. Subsequent statistics are more in the nature of estimates. It appears U.S.S.R. is still the largest producer of potatoes. Germany, Poland, United States, United Kingdom and France occupy the next important positions.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1000 quintals</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1000 quintals</i>	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
AFRICA	... 6,700	—	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	1,470,000	—
Ruanda-Urundi	2,100	—	Germany &		
South Africa	1,542	—	Austria	... 562,800	—
NORTH AMERICA	110,300	146,900	France	... 144,098	66,000†
United States	93,193	126,554	Ireland	... 30,466	31,473
SOUTH AMERICA	24,100	24,500†	Netherlands	... 29,446	41,996
Argentina	... 10,710	14,045	Poland	... 345,582	—
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	... 28,000	—	Roumania	... 19,884	28,000
U.S.S.R.	... 419,600	—	United Kingdom	52,997	99,796
			OCEANIA	... 4,740	6,350†

* Estimate, not included in total.

† 1942-43.

BARLEY

The estimated world production of barley in 1939-40 excluding that of U.S.S.R. was 385 million quintals. The latest statistics for U.S.S.R. are not available but it appears that the Soviet Republic is the largest producer of barley. The next important producers are United States, Germany with Austria, Turkey, Canada and India. China's production is estimated to be nearly that of U.S.A. but no reliable statistics are available.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	...	33,000	—	U.S.S.R.	... 82,000
NORTH AMERICA	83,019	117,506	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	181,000	—
Canada	22,457	46,932	Germany &		
United States	60,562	70,574	Austria	... 42,618	26,000
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	55,100	—	United Kingdom	11,217	16,673
India	18,817	23,000*	Turkey	... 22,755	25,000
China	63,710†				

RICE

The estimated world production of rough rice in 1940-41 was 905 million quintals. China appears to be the largest producer though accurate figures are not available. India and Japan occupy the second and third places respectively.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	20,300	—	Br. India	393,500	466,410
Egypt	8,878	6,775	Netherl. Indies	68,041	—
NORTH AMERICA	11,035	13,236	Japan	124,713	113,729
(United States)	2,270	3,100	Philippines	24,646	—
CENTRAL AMERICA	18,700	24,800*	Thailand (Siam)	50,827	—
SOUTH AMERICA	870,000	—	U.S.S.R. (excluding Asia)	3,170	—
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	531,100†	—	EUROPE	11,280	12,500*
China	26,644	33,600	Italy	7,622	8,288*

* 1941-42.

† Estimate not included in total.

CANE SUGAR

The estimated world production of cane sugar in 1939-40 was 172 million quintals, that for 1943-44 being 162 million quintals.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	... 11,500	12,700*	Brazil	... 11,799	12,997
South Africa	5,403	4,760*	ASIA	... 64,100	52,600*
Mauritius	2,295	3,375	Formosa	... 12,079	10,640*
NORTH AMERICA			Br. India	... 28,400	34,700
United States	4,273	4,222	Java	... 12,268	5,100*
CARIBBEAN	... 48,500	50,000	Philippines	... 9,551	5,600*
Cuba	... 28,993	27,370	OCEANIA	... 19,000	16,000*
Puerto Rico	8,740	6,210	Australia	... 8,869	4,810
SOUTH AMERICA	24,600	24,200	Hawaii	... 8,281	7,600*

BEET SUGAR

The estimated world production of beet sugar in 1940-41 was 103 million quintals, the largest contributors being U.S.S.R., Germany with Austria, and the United States.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
NORTH AMERICA	15,673	9,050	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	... 68,100	—
United States	14,905	8,464	Germany &		
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	... 790	—	Austria	... 23,236	—
U.S.S.R.	... 24,000	—	France	... 10,523	5,520
			United Kingdom	4,940	5,500

COFFEE

The estimated world production of coffee in 1939-40 was 21 million quintals. Brazil produces the largest amount.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	... 1,700	—	Mexico	... 524	557*
Angola	... 259	—	Salvador	... 642	660
Uganda	... 174	—	SOUTH AMERICA	14,920	10,700
Madagascar	300	—	Brazil	... 11,570	7,296
Belgian Congo	230	—	Colombia	... 2,670	3,100
CARIBBEAN	... 2,870	2,500	Venezuela	... 480	—
Costa Rica	... 187	242*	ASIA	... 1,390	—
Cuba	... 320	349	Br. India	... 158	120*
Dominican Repub.	204	186*	Netherl. Indies	1,133	—
Guatemala	... 524	—			

MAIZE

The estimated world production of maize in 1939-40 was 1,204 million quintals. U.S.A., Argentina, Brazil and Roumania were the largest producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	57,000	—	Br. INDIA	22,587	—
NORTH AMERICA	657,634	772,731	Netherl. Indies	18,960	—
United States	655,577	770,756	U.S.S.R.	26,900	—
CARIBBEAN	28,200	—	EUROPE (excluding U.S.S.R.)	194,200	—
Mexico	19,769	17,752	Bulgaria	9,405	—
SOUTH AMERICA	16,000	—	Spain	8,432	4,380
Argentina	103,750	87,300	Hungary	23,500	—
Brazil	48,755	—	Italy	25,823	30,481†
ASIA (excluding U.S.S.R.)	80,000	—	Roumania	60,512	47,649
China (Estimate)	77,922	—	Yugoslavia	40,456	11,500‡
Manchuria	24,640	—			

COCOA (RAW)

The estimated production of raw cocoa in 1939-40 was 63 million quintals, the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Brazil being the first three largest producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
AFRICA	4,000†	4,300*	CARIBBEAN	540†	470*†
Gold Coast	2,750†	2,107	SOUTH AMERICA	1,660	1,460
Nigeria	1,911†	609*†	Brazil	1,280	1,085

TEA

Estimated world production of tea in 1940 was 5,100 quintals. India and Ceylon were the principal producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
BR. INDIA	2,104	2,504	Netherlands Indies	819	—
Ceylon	1,118	1,195	U.S.S.R.	129	—
China (Estimate)	345	—			

1941-42.

† Estimates.

‡ 1942-43.

TOBACCO

Estimated world production of tobacco in 1939-40 was 25 million quintals, U.S.A. and India occupying the first two positions.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1943-44
United States	...	8,531	Netherl. Indies	416	—
Cuba	...	205	Germany	335	400
Brazil	...	948	Bulgaria	409	716
China (Estimate)	4,500	—	Greece	550	95
INDIA	...	4,958	Italy	432	—
Burma	...	431	Turkey	654	645
Japan	...	846			

MEAT

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 quintals	1939-40		in 1000 quintals	1939-40
South Africa	...	231.2	Belgium	296.2	135.4*
Canada	...	643.1	Denmark	406.7	270.3
U.S.A.	...	7,954.0	France	1,516.0	779*
Mexico	...	219.3	Italy	394.6	—
Argentina	...	2,179.0	Netherlands	418.8	188.4
Brazil	...	1,085.3	United Kingdom	1,360.2†	—
Colombia	...	222.3	Sweden	219.0	113.3
Uruguay	...	248.0	Australia	948.6	1,031.4
U.S.S.R.	...	3,303.0†	New Zealand	469.0	525.2
Germany	...	3,676.8†			

MILK

The total production of milk of all kinds in 1938 is estimated at 2,000,000,000 hectolitres. The shares of principal countries are given below:

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1000 hectolitres	1938		in 1000 hectolitres	1943
Canada	...	70,982	Finland	26,207	—
U.S.A.	...	477,932	France	136,552	—
Brazil	...	38,154	Norway	13,995	—
Japan	...	3,088	Netherlands	49,911	30,237§
India	(Estimate)	240,800¶	Poland	(Estimate)	89,800
Germany	263,200†	—	Roumania	29,200	—
Austria	25,408‡	—	United		
Belgium	29,946	—	Kingdom	67,350	—
Denmark	52,860	35,655	U.S.S.R.	279,932	—
Spain	17,586*	—	Australia	54,057	47,620

1941.

† 1938.

‡ 1937.

§ 1942

¶ 1934.

BUTTER

World production of butter may be estimated at 4 to 4.5 million tons excluding *ghee* (clarified butter) produced in India, the production whereof may be put at 800,000 tons.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>
South Africa	22.8	—	1938 44.7 ('37) —
Canada	168.9	1943 Norway	14.5 —
U.S.A.	1,016.1	964.6 Netherlands	101.2 71.2 ('42)
Argentina	29.9	47* Roumania	12.5 —
Brazil	30.9	— United	
Japan	3.2	Kingdom	47.0 —
Germany	507.3	Sweden	79.7 79.3
Austria	(Estimate) 22.5	Switzerland	28.5 19.0
Denmark	189.4	Czechoslovakia (Estimate)	66.8 ('36) —
Finland	33.2	Australia	206.8 159.0
France	198.7	— New Zealand	150.2 144.3
Ireland	61.0	54.3	

CHEESE

The estimated world production of creamery and farm cheese in 1938 was 2,050,000 metric tons. U.S.A., Germany and France with productions of 329,000, 272,400 and 216,800 metric tons, occupied the first three places as producers.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>
South Africa	6.4	1938 1943 Germany	272.4† —
U.S.A.	329.0	450.4 Italy	222.9 ('37) —
Canada	56.7	75.4 Switzerland	52.6 43.8
Denmark	35.7	38.6 Australia	29.7 36.3
France	216.8	—	

MARGARINE

Estimated 1938 world production excluding U.S.S.R. was 1,270,000 metric tons.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>
U.S.A.	174.7	1938 1943 Netherlands	71.4 —
U.S.S.R.	32.8 ('34)	United Kingdom	211.6 —
Germany	407.6	Sweden	59 —
Belgium	61.1	Czechoslovakia	65 ('37) —
Denmark	81.3	Australia	15.3 —
Norway	55	—	

* Creamery butter only.

† Estimate.

COPRA

The net total exports of copra from the principal producing countries were 18.2 million quintals in 1939.

Country	Net Exports in 1,000 quintals		Country	Net Exports in 1,000 quintals	
	1939	1940		1939	1940
Ceylon	... 1,554	1,277	Br. Malaya	1,339	—
Netherlands			Oceania	... 2,209 ('38)	—
Indies	... 5,447	2,868	Africa	... 680 (estimate)	—
Philippines	6,646	5,705			

SESAMUM

The estimated world production of sesamum in 1940-41 was 7.2 million quintals excluding the production of China.

Country	Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals		Country	Production or Exports in 1,000 quintals	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
Africa	... 750	—	INDIA	... 4,227	4,623
Mexico	... 332	789	Turkey	... 340	—
China (Estimate)	4,000	3,100*			

COTTON-SEED

The estimated world production of cotton-seed in 1939-40 was 124 million quintals, U.S.A. and India being the principal producers.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 quintals		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 quintals	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
Egypt	... 7,030	2,962	Peru	... 1,347	946
Uganda	... 1,250	—	China (Estimate)	11,100	—
U.S.A.	... 44,170	42,530	INDIA	... 20,800	21,400
Mexico	... 1,194	1,900	Burma	... 400	—
Argentina	... 1,590	2,180	U.S.S.R.	... 18,300	—
Brazil	... 10,936	12,700	Turkey	... 1,559	—

LINSEED

The estimated world production of linseed in 1943-44 was 42 million quintals.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 quintals		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 quintals	
	1939-40	1943-44		1939-40	1943-44
United States	4,980	13,195	INDIA	... 4,491	4,166
Canada	... 519	4,550	U.S.S.R.	... 7,500†	—
Argentina	... 10,804	15,739			

* 1942-43.

† 1939-40 (Estimate).

RAPE-SEED

The estimated world production of rape-seed in 1940 was 14.5 million quintals. This does not include the production of China excluding which India is the largest producer.

Country	<i>Estimated production</i>		Country	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1939</i>		<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1939</i>
INDIA	...	9,378	10,872	China (estimate)	24,186
Japan	...	1,204	—	Europe	... 2,300

GROUNDNUTS

The estimated world production of groundnuts in 1939-40 was 61.8 million quintals.

Country	<i>Estimated production</i>		Country	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1939-40</i>		<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1939-40</i>
Fr. W. Africa	7,670†	—	China (estimate)	11,200	11,000*
Nigeria	... 2,140	2,821*	INDIA	... 32,158	35,763
U.S.A.	... 5,496	9,977	Burma	... 2,372	—
Argentina	... 890	1,989	Java & Madura	2,595	—

SOYA BEANS

The estimated world production of soya beans in 1940 was 132 million quintals.

Country	<i>Estimated production</i>		Country	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1938</i>		<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1938</i>
China (estimate)	56,500	59,000	Japan	... 3,483	—
Manchuria	... 40,910	38,270	Java & Madura	2,876	3,067
Korea	... 5,069	—			

OLIVE OIL

The estimated world production of olive oil in 1941-42 was 8.6 million quintals, Spain and Italy contributing about 60 per cent of the total.

Country	<i>Estimated production</i>		Country	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1940-41</i>		<i>in 1,000 quintals</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
Africa	...	530	Italy	... 1,450	2,000†
Spain	... 3,827	3,300	Portugal	... 345	383
Greece	... 1,079	822	Turkey	... 551	300

1942-43.

† 1937-38.

‡ 1941-42.

RUBBER

The world production of rubber in 1940 was estimated at 1.4 million metric tons. This included both 'plantation' rubber and 'wild' rubber, but did not include reclaimed rubber or synthetic rubber.

Country	Shipments in		Country	Shipments in	
	1,000 metric tons	1939		1,000 metric tons	1939
Africa	...	16	INDIA	...	9
Caribbean	...	3	Burma	...	7
South America	...	16	Nethl. Indies	...	376
N. Borneo &			Indo-China	...	66
Sarawak	...	36	Malaya	...	383
Ceylon	...	61	Thailand	...	42
					40§

POST-WAR INDICES OF RUBBER PRODUCTION (1938—100)

% of 1938 Production	World Total Natural & Synthetic	World Total Natural	British Malaya	Netherlands Indies	Other Countries
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	179	99	112	55	107
1947	199	138	180	83	150
1948-					
first quarter 1948	211	152	190	...	...

COTTON

The estimated world production of cotton in 1940-41 was 67 million quintals, the U. S. A., India and Egypt being the first three principal producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 quintals	1939-40		in 1,000 quintals	1939-40
Egypt	...	3,905	Brazil	...	4,687
Uganda (exports)	531	428*	Peru	...	819
United States	25,621	27,789	China (estimate)	3,890	—
Mexico	...	676	INDIA	...	8,907
Argentina	...	786	Burma	...	173
		1,079			145*

JUTE

Jute is practically India and Pakistan's monopoly.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 quintals	1939		in 1,000 quintals	1939
INDIA	...	17,481	Brazil	...	—
Nepal (Imports into India)	73	12,710	Japan	...	73
			Indo-China	3	—

* 1941-42

§ Totals for the first ten months of the year.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Detailed data on the levels of industrial production in various countries are provided in the following:—

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION¹: GENERAL INDICES FOR WORLD AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES

<i>Country</i>		<i>Comparison with 1938 production</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1947: Last quarter</i>	<i>Percentage increase 1946 to 1947</i>
	<i>1938</i>				
World	...	100	128	135	...
World excl. U.S.	...	100	89	97	...
World excl. U.S., Germany and Japan	...	100	110	119	...
Austria ²	...	100	68	74	21
Belgium	...	100	105	113	18
Bulgaria	...	100	134	159	17
Canada	...	100	172	175	10
Chile	...	100	131	134	8
Czechoslovakia	...	100	96	93 ⁶	23
Denmark	...	100	112	118	11
Finland	...	100	86	95	23
France	...	100	94	94	22
Germany ³					
U.S., U.K., French Zones	100	30	34	15	
USSR Zone	...	100	...	52 ⁴	...
Greece	...	100	69	71 ⁶	21
Ireland	...	100	112 ⁵	128	2
Italy	...	100	65	72	31
Japan	...	100	23	25	24
Mexico	...	100	130	127	5
Netherlands	...	100	85	106	25
Norway	...	100	115	120	15
Poland ⁷	...	100	121	137	33
Sweden	...	100	111	111	1
USSR	...	100	...	8	22 ²
United Kingdom ⁹	...	100	113	124	8
United States	...	100	210	216	10

Note:—World totals estimated by Division of Economic Stability and Development, United Nations.

¹ Mining and manufacturing production, excluding building and public utilities; data for Czechoslovakia, Greece and Italy from Survey of Economic Situation and Prospects of Europe, Economic Commission for Europe, United Nations, 1948.

² Including electricity.

³ 1937 production was 93 per cent of 1938 within pre-war boundaries of Germany as a whole.

⁴ At end of 1947; including electricity and gas.

⁵ First nine months only.

⁶ Third quarter.

⁷ Pre-war boundaries for 1938.

⁸ Officially stated to have reached average quarterly level of 1940.

⁹ Estimated by Statistical Office of the United Nations.

RAW SILK

The estimated world production of raw silk in 1941 was 48,000 metric tons. Japan and Italy are the first two largest producers.

Country	Production or Exports		Country	Production or Exports	
	in metric tons	1939		in metric tons	1939
Japan	...	49,073	29,000	INDIA	... 52
Korea	...	1,625	—	U.S.S.R.	... 2,115
China	...	4,721	—	Italy	... 2,811

WOOL

The estimated world production of wool in 1939 was 1.9 million metric tons. Australia, Argentina and the United States were the first three largest producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 metric tons	1939		in 1,000 metric tons	1939
South Africa	...	119	Spain	... 33	36.2*
United States	...	204	France	... 23	—
Argentina	...	176	Roumania	... 25.5	22.5
China (estimate)	55	—	United Kingdom	50.7	38.5
INDIA	...	45	Australia	... 571.5	498.1
U.S.S.R.	...	136	New Zealand	... 140.6	149.7
Germany	...	20.5			

PAPER AND PAPER BOARDS

U. S. A. is the biggest producer of paper and paste-board. World production in 1938 was 29.5 million metric tons.

Country	Production in		Country	Production in	
	1,000 metric tons	1939		1,000 metric tons	1939
Canada	...	3,942 ('37)	Finland	...	762 ('37)
United States	...	11,645 ('37)	Italy	...	479
INDIA	...	60	Norway	...	465 ('37)
Japan	...	814 ('36)	Holland	...	535 ('37)
U. S. S. R.	...	842 ('36)	Poland	...	247
Germany	...	3,536	Sweden	...	979 ('37)
Austria	...	282	Czechoslovakia	...	317 ('37)
Belgium	...	235 ('37)			

POST-WAR INDICES OF CEMENT PRODUCTION (1938=100)

% of 1938 Production	World	Total	Other countries		
			U.S.A.	U.K.	excluding U.S.S.R.
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	86	153	85	85	62
1947	98	174	90	90	72
1948					
First Quarter	97	158	101	101	74

† 1942.

‡ 1941.

CEMENT

The estimated world production of cement in 1938 was 84 million metric tons. The U. S. A., Germany and Japan were the first three largest producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 metric tons	1939		in 1,000 metric tons	1939
South Africa	949	915	Germany	... 15,600 ('38)	—
United States	21,212	22,901	Belgium	... 2,552	—
Canada	... 908	1,159	INDIA	... 1,142 ('37)	—
Argentina	... 1,128	957	France	... 4,121 ('38)	—
China	... 540	—	Italy	... 4,587 ('38)	—
Japan & Colonies	... 5,074	—	United Kingdom	7,900 ('37)	—
U.S.S.R.	... 5,200	—	Australia	882	742

WINE

The estimated world production of wine in 1940-41 was 160 million hectolitres, France and Italy together contributing over 50 per cent of the total.

Country	Estimated Production in		Country	Estimated Production in	
	million hectolitres	1938-39	1942-43	million hectolitres	1938-39	1942-43
Algeria	... 21.5	13.5	Spain	... 16.0	20.5
Tunis	... 1.98	1.14†	France	... 60.4	33.8
South Africa	... 1.56	—	Greece	... 4.7	2.4
United States	... 5.4	—	Italy	... 41.8	34.0
Argentina	... 6.63	8.17	Portugal	... 10.96	8.3
Chile	... 2.82	2.85	Roumania	... 9.9	3.6
Germany	... 2.27	—	Yugoslavia	... 4.7	—
Bulgaria	... 2.37	1.7			

ALCOHOL (1939)

Country	Production in		Country	Production in	
	1,000 metric tons			1,000 metric tons	
U. S. A.	... 6,628		France	... 3,556 ('37)	
Canada	... 264 ('37)		Greece	... 214 ('38)	
Argentina	... 300 ('38)		Hungary	... 490	
Brazil	... 900		Netherlands	... 273 ('38)	
INDIA*	... 234		Poland	... 860 ('38)	
Japan*	... 195 ('38)		Roumania	... 319 ('38)	
Philippines	... 506 ('38)		United Kingdom	... 2,196 ('38)	
Germany & Saar	... 3,659 ('37)		Sweden	... 484	
Austria	... 217 ('37)		Czechoslovakia	... 1,005 ('38)	
Belgium	... 231				

* 1942.

CRUDE PETROLEUM

The estimated world production of crude petroleum in 1943 was 312 million metric tons.

Country	Estimated Production		Country	Estimated Production	
	in 1,000 metric tons	1943		in 1,000 metric tons	1940
Egypt	... 929	1,285	Burma	... 1,068	—
Canada	... 1,082	1,299	Netherl.		
United States	... 182,657	203,434	Indies	... 7,939	—
Mexico	... 6,722	5,345	Iraq	... 2,375	3,324
Trinidad	... 2,843	3,100	Iran	... 9,300	10,300
Argentina	... 2,940	3,550	Japan & Formosa	... 377	—
Colombia	... 3,669	1,921	U.S.S.R.	... 30,260	35,600
Peru	... 1,608	1,948	Germany	... 647*	900
Venezuela	... 27,443	25,963	Austria	... 500†	1,375
Saudi Arabia	727	—	Hungary	... 262	750
Bahrein Islands	965	1,750	Poland	... 523*	350
British Borneo	932	—	Roumania	5,810	5,216
INDIA	... 311	350			

POST-WAR INDICES OF WORLD PRODUCTION OF CRUDE PETROLEUM

% of 1938 Production excl. U.S.S.R.	World Total	U. S. A.	Venezuela	Other countries excl. U.S.S.R.
1938	100	100	100	100
1946	145	143	198	122
1947	157	153	222	135
1948-				
First Quarter	165	160	241	139

BENZOL

Country	Production in		Country	Production in	
	1,000 metric tons	1938 ('39)		1,000 metric tons	1938 ('39)
U. S. A.	...	341 ('39)	Italy	...	17 ('38)
Japan	...	31 ('36)	Netherlands	...	35 ('38)
U. S. S. R.	...	31 ('30)	Poland	...	37 ('38)
Germany & Saar	...	560 ('38)	United Kingdom	...	219 ('38)
Belgium	...	55 ('38)			

SALT (1938)

World production in 1937 was 37 million metric tons.

Country	Production in		Country	Production in	
	1,000 metric tons	1937 ('38)		1,000 metric tons	1937 ('38)
Canada	...	424	France	...	2,337 ('37)
United States	...	7,281	Italy	...	1,555 ('37)
China	...	4,000 ('37)	Poland	...	642
INDIA	...	1,878 ('37)	United Kingdom	...	3,133 ('37)
Germany	...	4,561 ('37)			

* 1939.

† 1941.

‡ 1941-42.

COAL

The world production of coal in 1938 was 1,232 million metric tons, the first four largest producers being U. S. A., United Kingdom, Germany and U.S.S.R.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
South Africa ...	16,890	20,500	Japan ...	52,481	—
Canada ...	11,141	11,539	U. S. S. R. ...	145,900	171,000†
United States ...	404,915	589,386	Germany & Saar ...	186,405†	261,400
China ...	17,800§	—	Belgium ...	29,844	23,743
Manchuria ...	21,800§	—	France ...	50,216	42,456
British India ...	25,044	—	United Kingdom ...	235,050	202,112
Indian States ...	3,114†	—	Australia ...	13,752	14,391

POST-WAR INDICES OF COAL AND LIGNITE PRODUCTION¹

<i>% of 1938 Production excl. U. S. S. R.</i>	<i>World Total</i>	<i>U. S. A.</i>	<i>U. K.</i>	<i>Germany²</i>	<i>Other countries excl. U.S.S.R.</i>
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	99	151	84	51	92
1947	111	171	89	52	101
1948-					
First Quarter	110	154	93	...	...

BAUXITE

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons</i>	
	1939	1941		1939	1941
United States ...	396.3	952.3	Netherl. Indies ...	230.7	275.2*
Br. Guiana ...	483.7	1089.3	U. S. S. R. ...	270	300*
Surinam ...	511.6	1116.1	France ...	800	700*
Unfederated Malay States ...	93.7	63.8*	Greece ...	186.9	50*
INDIA ...	9.1	15*	Hungary ...	500.2	600
			Italy ...	484.0	530*
			Yugoslavia ...	314.4	282.5*

* Estimates.

† 1938.

‡ 1941.

§ 1940.

† Lignites reduced to terms of coal.

* Four occupied zones.

ALUMINIUM

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Canada	... 75.2	449.7	France	... 50.0	—
United States	148.4	834.8	Italy	... 34.2	46
Japan	... 23.0	55†	Norway	... 31.1	35
U. S. S. R.	... 45.0	62†	United Kingdom	... 25.0	57
Germany & Austria	... 200.0	325	Switzerland	... 27.0	19

IRON ORE (METAL CONTENT)

The table below refers to the iron content of iron ores mined. The estimated world production for 1939 was 88 million metric tons.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Algeria	... 1,600	—	Germany & Austria	... 4,000§	—
United States	... 26,428	52,547	Spain	... 1,100	750
Chile	... 985	—	France	... 10,100	—
Unfederated Malay States	1,275	—	United Kingdom	... 4,420	5,640
India	... 1,994	—	Sweden	... 8,360	—
U. S. S. R. ...	13,500§	15,500†	Australia	... 1,730	1,430‡

PIG IRON AND FERRO ALLOYS

Estimated world production in 1939 was 102 million metric tons. U. S. A. the largest producer of iron ore turned out about 38 million metric tons. The next three places were occupied by U.S.S.R., France and Sweden respectively.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
United States	... 32,366	56,944	France	... 7,441	1,410
INDIA	... 1,785	2,000	Italy	... 1,101	—
Japan	... 2,635†	—	Luxemburg	... 1,778	—
Germany & Austria	... 18,595‡	—	United Kingdom	... 8,108	7,302
Belgium	... 3,059	1,631	Sweden	... 691	820
			Australia	... 1,160	1,462

* 1940.

† 1941.

‡ 1942

§ 1938.

PIG-IRON & FERRO-ALLOYS: POST-WAR INDICES OF PRODUCTION

% of 1938 Production excl. U.S.S.R.	World Total	U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Other coun- tries excl. U.S.S.R.
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	101	216	115	57	44
1947	129	282	115	81	57
1948-					
First Quarter	139	286	134	97	67

STEEL

The estimated world production of steel in 1939 was 136 million metric tons. The first four places as producers were occupied respectively by U. S. A., Germany, U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
Canada	...	1,407	2,725	France	... 7,882 2,340
United States	... 47,897	80,591	Italy	... 2,321 —	
U. S. S. R.	... 18,796	21,000*	Luxemburg	... 1,829 —	
INDIA	... 1,035	1,600	United Kingdom	... 13,433 13,240	
Japan	... 5,811†	—	Sweden	... 1,152 1,234§	
Germany, Saar & Austria	... 23,208‡	—	Czechoslovakia	1,761‡ —	
Belgium	... 3,104	1,670	Australia	... 1,224 1,735	

POST-WAR PRODUCTION INDICES: STEEL (1938-100)

% of 1938 Production excl. U.S.S.R.	World Total	U.S.A.	U.K.	France	Other Countries excl. U.S.S.R.
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	106	210	122	71	43
1947	131	267	122	92	55
1948-					
First Quarter	143	278	144	112	64

INDICES OF COPPER PRODUCTION (1938-100)

% of 1938 Production	World Total	U.S.A.	Chile	Canada	Northern Rhodesia	Other countries
1938	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	92	102	106	64	86	90
1947	118	153	121	80	89	107
1948-						
First Quarter	121	159	122	85	102	104

COPPER

The estimated world production of copper in 1939 was nearly 2.2 million metric tons. U. S. A., Chile and Canada were the first three producers.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>		<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>
Belgian Congo	...	122.6	INDIA	...	6.8
Northern Rhodesia	...	215.1	Japan	...	104.0
Canada	...	229.4	U. S. S. R.	...	107.0
United States	...	698.3	Europe (excluding U. S. S. R.)	...	235.0
Chile	...	326.4	448.5		

LEAD

The world production of lead in 1939 was estimated at 1.7 million metric tons. U. S. A., Australia and Canada were the first three producers.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>		<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>
Canada	...	172.9	Belgium	...	96.2
United States	...	439.1	Spain	...	26.0
Burma	...	78.0	Italy	...	38.8
U. S. S. R.	...	75.0	Australia	...	236.8
Germany & Austria	...	185.2*	—		222.8

LEAD PRODUCTION INDICES FOR WORLD
(excl. U.S.S.R.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>World Total</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Other countries</i>
1938	100	100	100	100
1946	67	85	101	53
1947	87	76	143	71
1948-				
First quarter	81	70	141	63

ZINC

The estimated world production of zinc in 1939 was 1.62 million metric tons, U. S. A., Germany and Belgium occupying the first three positions.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>		<i>Country</i>	<i>Estimated production</i>	
	<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>		<i>in 1,000 metric tons</i>	<i>1939</i>
Canada	...	159.4	France	...	60.3
United States	...	612.6	Italy	...	35.4
Japan	...	55.0	Norway	...	45.0
U. S. S. R.	...	90.0	United Kingdom	...	50.4
Germany	...	212.2	Australia	...	70.9
Belgium	...	177.2	—		78.2

* 1941.

† 1937.

‡ 1938.

§ 1942.

INDICES OF ZINC PRODUCTION (1938—100)

Year	World Total excl. U.S.S.R.	U.S.A.	Canada	Other countries excl. U.S.S.R.
1938	100	100	100	100
1946	92	166	123	58
1947	107	185	112	74
1948-				
First quarter	110	183	112	81

TIN

The estimated world production of tin in 1939 was 189,000 metric tons, British Malaya and U. K. occupying the first two places.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 metric tons	
	1939	1943		1939	1943
China	...	—	23.4	Netherlands	...
Netherl. Indies	...	14.2	22.4	United Kingdom	14.8
Br. Malaya	...	82.9	129.0		3.0

TIN PRODUCTION INDICES FOR WORLD (excl. U.S.S.R.)

Year	Total	Bolivia	British Malaya	Netherlands Indies	Other Countries
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	56	148	19	22	57
1947	71	133	62	57	59
1948-					
First quarter	88	142	92	91	60

GOLD

The estimated world production of gold in 1940 was 1,130,000 kilogrammes, excluding the U.S.S.R., China, Ethiopia, Bolivia and Thailand. The statistics of some South American countries are also not very reliable.

Country	Estimated production in 1,000 kilogrammes		Country	Estimated production in 1,000 kilogrammes	
	1940	1943		1940	1943
Belgian Congo	...	17.0	13.5	Peru	...
Gold Coast	...	27.6	17.6	INDIA	...
Southern Rhodesia	25.7	20.4	Japan	...	26.0 ('39)
South Africa	436.0	398.1	Philippines	...	34.2
Canada	165.2	113.6	Australia	...	51.1
United States	151.5	42.4	U.S.S.R.		23.4
Mexico	...	27.5	(Estimate)	...	130.0
Colombia	...	19.7	17.6		—

* 1938.

† 1942.

SILVER

The estimated world production of silver in 1939 was 8,100 metric tons.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in metric tons	1939		in metric tons	1939
U. S. A.	... 2,002	1,290	Peru	... 584.8	456.0
Belgian Congo	64.3	97	INDIA	... 0.7	0.6
Canada	... 721	540	Germany &		
Mexico	... 2,360	2,700	Austria	... 218†	—
Honduras	... 128.1	92.8	Australia	... 464.8	310.0*
Bolivia	... 225.2	227.0	U.S.S.R.		
Argentina	... 97.2	98.0*	(Estimate)	218†	—

QUICKSILVER

The estimated world production in 1938 was 5,100 metric tons. Italy and Spain were the principal producers.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 metric tons	1939	1942	in 1,000 metric tons	1939	1942
Canada	... 70 ('40)	470	Spain	... 1,238	2,492
United States	642	1,753	Italy	... 2,315	—
Mexico	... 254	708†	U.S.S.R.	... 268 ('34)	—
China	... 118 ('40)	236*	Czechoslovakia	93	80†

SULPHUR

World production in 1939 was estimated at 2.95 million metric tons. U. S. A. produced practically the bulk amounting to 2.125 million metric tons.

Country	Estimated production		Country	Estimated production	
	in 1,000 metric tons	1939	1943	in 1,000 metric tons	1939	1943
United States	2,125	2,580	Japan	... 141 ('37)	—
Chile	... 32	26	Spain (A)	... 32	33*
Netherlands			„ (B)	... 6	7*
Indies	... 17	—	Italy	... 376	—

SULPHURIC ACID (1939)

Estimated world production in 1938 was 16 million metric tons.

Country	Production in		Country	Production in	
	1,000 m. tons.	1939		1,000 m. tons.	1939
United States	... 4,735		Germany	... 2,050 ('37)	
Canada	... 226		France	... 1,100 ('38)	
INDIA	... 30		Italy	... 1,150 ('38)	
Japan	... 2,500 ('37)		United Kingdom	... 955 ('38)	
U.S.S.R.	... 1,208 ('36)				

* 1942. † 1938. ‡ 1941.

(A) Sulphur Ore. (B) Sulphur content of Sulphur ore mined.

NITROGEN (1937-38)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production in 1,000 m. tons.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Production in 1,000 m. tons.</i>
Chile Nitrate	224	Nitrate of Lime	195
Sulphate of Ammonia	1,176	Other forms of Nitrogen	980
By-product	411	By-product	49
Synthetic	765	Synthetic	931
Calcium Cyanamide	305		

POTASH (in terms of pure Potash K₂O) [1938]

World production in 1938 was 8.1 million metric tons.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000 m. tons.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000 m. tons.</i>
United States	288	Germany	1,968 ('37)
INDIA	4 ('37)	Spain	121 ('35)
Japan	4 ('36)	France	582
Palestine	24	Poland	108
U.S.S.R.	235 ('37)		

ELECTRICITY (1938)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in million kw.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in million kw.</i>
Union of South Africa P.	5,336 ('36)	U.S.S.R. P.	46,780 ('35)
Canada P.	25,999	Germany	55,238
United States B.	115,890	Belgium P.	8,194 ('37)
China (Excl. Manchuria)	4,169 ('36)	France	19,300
Japan P.	26,714 ('37)	Italy	15,108
British Malaya	375	Norway	9,907
Philippines (Manila) P.	145	United Kingdom	55,700
		Australia	3,909 ('37)
		New Zealand	1,253 ('37)

POST-WAR INDICES OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION:

(World excluding U.S.S.R. 1938=100)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>Other Countries.</i>
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	152	196	159	169	118
1947	169	224	172	175	130
1948-					
First-quarter	181	245	168	209	136

P.—Public Station. B.—Central Station, Govt. plants & Railways.

INDICES OF FUEL & ENERGY PRODUCTION FOR WORLD
(excl. U.S.S.R.)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total World</i>	<i>U.S.A.</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>Other areas.</i>
1938	100	100	100	100
1946	116	152	78	114
1947	127	168	85	125
1948-First-quarter	131	168	92	130

TEXTILE PRODUCTION¹: INDICES FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

<i>Country²</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948- First quarter</i>
Belgium	100	116	138	...
Bulgaria	100	92	120 ³	...
Canada	100	167	178	188
Chile	100	140	142	131
Denmark	100	91	106	120
Finland	100	82	89 ³	...
France	100	68	89	100 ⁴
Germany—U.S. & U. K. Zones	100 ⁵	19	29	40
India ⁷	100	101	99	103 ⁶
Ireland	100	124	134 ³	...
Italy	100	55	76 ³	...
Japan	100	11	16	16
Mexico	100	112	102	...
Netherlands	100	55	83 ³	...
Norway	100	86	108	124 ⁶
Poland	100	79	91 ³	...
Sweden	100	102	102	106 ⁶
United Kingdom	100	85	90	98 ⁴
United States	100	191	192	208

1. Activity in textile manufacturing industries variously measured by out-put, employment or other factors; adjusted for seasonal variation for Canada, Denmark and Sweden.

2. Source of Data on Bulgaria, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and United Kingdom: *A Survey of Economic Situation and Prospects in Europe*, Economic Commission for Europe United Nations, 1948.

3. Nine Months only; 4. January only; 5. 1936—100; 6. January-February only; 7. Cotton Yarn; Annual figures relate to 12 months from April 1; excluding Pakistan beginning Sept. 1947.

RAILWAYS, SHIPPING, ETC.

LENGTH OF RAILWAYS

<i>Country</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Argentina (1939)	26,564	Italy (1938)	14,533
Australia (1939)	27,186	Japan (1936-37)	15,254
Belgium (1938)	70,068	Poland (1937)	12,580
Canada (1938)	56,760	Russia (1938)	53,163
China (1935)	8,131	Sweden (1938)	10,554
France (1938)	26,427	South Africa (1938)	13,213
Germany	42,299	United Kingdom (1937)	20,080
INDIA (1938-39)	41,134	U. S. A. (1938)	236,842

World Shipping (Pre-War Figures)

STEAM AND MOTOR SHIPS (1939)

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Gross tons</i>	<i>% of world</i>		<i>No.</i>	<i>Gross tons</i>	<i>% of world</i>
		<i>in million</i>	<i>tonnage</i>			<i>in million</i>	<i>tonnage</i>
British							
Dominions	...	2,255	3.9	—	Norway	...	1,987
Great Britain and					Sweden	...	1,231
N. Ireland	...	6,722	17.9	26.1	United States	...	—
France	...	1,231	2.1	4.3	(Sea)	...	2,345
Germany	...	2,459	4.5	6.5	United States	...	—
Greece	...	607	1.8	—	(Lakes, etc.)	508	2.5
Italy	...	1,227	3.4	5	Other countries	5,331	7.8
Japan	...	2,337	5.6	8.2	<i>World Total</i>	29,763	68.4
Netherlands	...	1,523	3	4.3			

Note.—Due to sinking, scuttling and transfer from one flag to another, the above tonnage figures have undergone great changes since the outbreak of the Second World War (Sept. 3, 1939), at the end of which naval and maritime supremacy has passed to the United States, which now has the biggest navy and mercantile marine in the world. Her shipping tonnage is nearly 50 per cent of total world shipping.

DISTRIBUTION OF TONNAGE

	<i>1939</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>
<i>Total</i>	100	100	100
<i>U. K.</i>	30	25	24
<i>U. S. A.</i>	14	50	43
<i>Other Countries</i>	56	25	33

POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS*

Country	Census Year ^a	Industry.	Trade.	Mercantile marine.	Other transport and communications.	Army and Navy.	Public administration.	Liberal professions.	Domestic service, etc.	Other and unspecified fed.	Total.
											1921
South Africa (White)	1921	8·7	18·9	19·8	0·7	5·4	0·5	6·3	4·2	5·8	100·0
Canada	1921	95·0	1·6	26·9	18·0	0·7	7·1	0·2	2·8	6·7	100·0
United States	1920	26·3	2·6	80·8	10·2	0·4	7·0	0·5	1·3	5·2	100·0
BRITISH INDIA	1921	72·3	0·3	11·2	5·9	0·2	1·2	0·3	1·1	1·5	100·0
Germany	1925	80·5	8·2	38·1	11·7	0·5	4·2	0·4	2·0	4·1	100·0
England and Wales	1921	6·8	7·5	39·7	18·9	1·9	5·1	...	6·5 ^b	4·4	100·0
Austria	1920	31·9	...	38·3 ^c	...	12·2 ^d	...	8·8 ^e	2·6	11·2	100·0
Belgium	1920	19·1	6·6	39·9	10·7	0·8	6·8	2·2	3·8	5·0	100·0
Denmark	1921	34·8	...	27·0	10·8	1·8	4·6	0·7	0·8	5·5	100·0
Scotland	1921	10·1	7·1	40·2	10·7	1·7	6·6	0·8	1·3	4·4	100·0
France	1926	88·3	2·0	31·2	11·4	...	1·6	...	...	4·0	100·0
Ireland	1926	62·1	0·2	14·5	8·9	0·9	4·3	1·2	2·1	9·9	100·0
Italy	1921	56·1	0·6	24·0	6·4	...	4·0	2·0	1·5	3·0	100·0
Australia	1921	22·9	2·9	31·2	15·3	2·1	6·9	0·4	1·7	6·5	100·0
New Zealand	1921	27·1	1·6	27·6	15·5	3·2	6·7	0·3	1·0	8·2	100·0

* More up-to-date statistics not available.

^a Includes army & navy.^b Includes mining quarries.^c Includes trade and other transport and communications.^d Includes army and navy.^e Includes mercantile marine.

QUANTUM INDICES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES.
 "Special Trade"¹ 1938 = 100

THE WORLD: PRODUCTION

35

Country*	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1946 1st half	1946 2nd half	1947 1st half	1947 2nd half	1946 1st half	1946 2nd half	1947 1st half	1947 2nd half
U. K.	66	71	72	83	91	108	101	115
U. S. A.	135	140	133	133	192	187	255	222
France	118	106	127	107	33	54	83	82
Netherlands	52	68	77	85	15	39	45	64
India	81	83	92	...	74	64	67	...
Australia	...	...	...	...	103	119	94	82
Sweden	84	103	115	134	62	70	58	88
Argentine	67	96	127	184	88	85	77	102
Switzerland	95	114	139	156	87	114	112	118
Czechoslovakia	29	57	84	104	18	42	55	68
Norway	55	101	127	109	58	65	83	80
Poland ²	186	132	133	125	37	39	47	64
Austria ³	...	...	18	31	...	...	21	37
Finland	31	39	48	81	43	48	57	64
Ireland	75	86	103	142	63	83	56	79
Hungary	8	24	45	59	7	23	25	28
Cuba	118	113	133	...	143	143	168	...
Turkey	51	64	84	121	55	105	105	72
Bulgaria	39	83	52	96	22	49	38	63

1. For India and Cuba, data relate to general trade; for Ireland, general imports; 2. Including imports; 3. 1937 = 100 * Countries in order of magnitude of pre-war trade. UNRRA

MOTOR CARS (1938)

The estimated total of world production of motor cars in 1938 was 4,021,000. Of this U.S.A. alone producing 2,490,000 accounted for 65.5% of world production.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Production in 1,000</i>
Canada	166	Germany	342
U. S. A.	2,490	France	223
Japan	30	Italy	69
U.S.S.R.	215	United Kingdom	445

INDICES OF WORLD MOTOR VEHICLES¹ PRODUCTION
(excl. U.S.S.R.)

<i>% of 1938 Production</i>	<i>U.S.A.²</i>	<i>U.K.</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Canada</i>	<i>Other countries</i>
1937	161	193	11	90	125
1938	100	100	100	100	100
1946	99	124	81	42	104
1947	149	193	99	60	155
1948-First quarter	159	206	109	82	145
					11

NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES
(Monthly averages in 1,000)

<i>Country</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1947</i>
Austria	321.0 ⁷	52.8
Belgium	174.0	67.7
Canada	875.0	98.0
Chile	4.6	4.9
Finland	3.6	4.2
France	373.6	7.4
Germany—all zones	69.6 ³	1072.0 ⁵
Hungary	17.8	79.6
Italy	...	2025.1
Netherlands	303.4	30.7
Poland ⁴	347.5	69.4
Sweden	67.4	24.2
Switzerland	52.6	3.5
U. of South Africa	474.8 ⁶	139.0
U. K.	1786.5	281.1
U. S. A.	9910.0	2142.0

1. Excluding armed services vehicles and motor cycles; for Canada including passenger-type military vehicles under commercial vehicles.

2. Factory sales.

3. 1939—Pre-war Boundaries; 4. Pre-war Boundaries for 1938;

5. Jan.-Sept. only; 6. 1940; 7. 1937.

EMPLOYMENT INDICES FOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES

<i>Country</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1946</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1948- First-quarter.</i>
Argentine	100	132	141	...
Australia	100	138	147	149
Austria ¹	100	133	135	134
Canada	100	168	179	181
Chile	100	125	133	...
Czechoslovakia	100 ⁵	85	94	...
Denmark	100	116	130	132
Finland	100 ²	114	123	127
France	100	96	106	...
Ireland	100	113	120	...
Luxembourg ¹	100	86 ³	88 ⁴	...
Norway	100 ²	111	124	130
Palestine	100	147	140	...
Sweden	100	117	115	118
Switzerland	100	124	134	136
Union of South Africa	100	138	142	...
United Kingdom	100	103	113	115
United States	100	159	175	178

World Trade 1938

(In million U. S. old gold dollars)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
Union of South Africa	287.0	288.8	Neth. Indies	158.0	226.1
Canada	398.6	561.7	Germany	1,296.4	1,250.2
U. S. A.	1,151.5	1,805.4	France	783.1	516.9
Argentina	261.5	258.6	Italy	345.7	322.6
China	154.2	90.6	Holland	459.7	337.4
Manchuria	204.3	100.5	United Kingdom	2,480.6	1,359.0
INDIA	324.9	350.2	Australia	305.0	306.0
Burma	44.8	102.0	New Zealand	127.0	134.7
			U.S.S.R.	154.6	148.1

Note.—Total world trade in 1938 was 14,232 million old gold dollars (imports) and 13,356 million old gold dollars (exports). U. S. A. was the largest seller of goods and United Kingdom the largest buyer of goods in the world market.

1. General index covering wage earners and salaried employees in mining, manufacturing, construction, transport, commerce, personal and public services.

2. Finland & Norway, 1941=100; 3. July-Dec. only; 4. January-June only; 5. Czechoslovakia, 1937=100.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD

INDIA (1941-42)		
Nature of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars
Universities	15	12,532
Arts & Science Colleges	328	119,731
Professional Colleges	93	26,991
Training Colleges	612	32,121
Special Schools	11,691	446,287
Secondary Schools	15,197	2,784,787
Primary Schools	181,968	12,018,726
Unrecognised Institutions	18,139	552,010
Total	228,053	15,993,187

UNITED KINGDOM		
Nature of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars
Universities ¹	16	41,684
Secondary and Tech. Schools		
England and Wales ²	2,156	569,089
Scotland ³	1,450	471,332
Elementary Schools		
England and Wales ²	21,678	4,526,701
Scotland ³	2,143	381,926

CANADA (1942-43)		
Nature of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars
Universities	18 }	103,696
Colleges	—	
Schools	33,910	2,120,086

SOUTH AFRICA (1941)		
Nature of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars
Universities and Colleges	10	11,801
Primary and Secondary Schools for Europeans	3,622	388,925
For non-Europeans	5,229	678,161

UNITED STATES (1941-42)		
Nature of Institution	Number of Institutions	Number of Scholars
Elementary Schools	193,397	20,356,500
Secondary Schools	28,134	6,293,538
Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools	241	144,945
Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools	1,515	1,259,045
Residential Schools for Handicapped and Delinquent	375	71,458
Private, Commercial and Business Schools	1,600	296,428
Nursing Schools (not part of Colleges)	1,391	82,665
Federal Schools for Indians	283	28,460
Totals	226,936	29,163,039

BELGIUM (1938)

<i>Nature of Institution</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>
Universities	4	10,775
Secondary schools	276	86,975
Elementary schools	18,438	1,222,164

FRANCE (1938)

<i>Nature of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>	<i>Number of Scholars</i>
Universities	17	74,882
Secondary schools	545	282,349
Primary schools	84,105	5,839,311

GERMANY (1938)

Universities	25	43,139
Higher technical institutions	10	9,554
Secondary schools	2,282	670,895
Elementary schools	52,989	7,893,585

ITALY (1937-38)

Universities	26	77,429
Technical schools	1,975	346,294
Secondary schools	541	267,294
Elementary schools	148,760	5,817,690

JAPAN (1936-37)

Universities and colleges	45	72,195
Technical and special schools	1,720	572,629
Secondary schools	18,619	2,766,569
Elementary schools	27,780	11,719,539

NETHERLANDS (1938-39)

Universities	6	9,395
Technical and special schools	1,088	71,185
Secondary schools	420	82,684
Elementary schools	10,130	1,456,116

SOVIET RUSSIA (1939)

<i>Scholars in 1939</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Schools in 1939</i>	<i>Number</i>
Type		Type	
Elementary (36)	164,081	Pre-school	6,000,000
Factory (36)	1,797	All schools	39,956,400
Technical (36)	2,572	Outside schools	8,000,000
Worker's faculties (36)	710	Research workers	37,200
High schools and Universities (36)	716		
	169,761		
Addition up to 1939	9,693		
Research Institutes	794		
Total	180,248		

¹ 1944-45.² 1937-38.³ 1942-43.

Forms of Government

<i>Country</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Chief Executive</i>
Afghanistan	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Zahir Shah)
Argentina	Republic	President (Col. Juan Peron)
Belgium	Constitutional Monarchy	Regent (Charles)
Brazil	Federal Republic.	President (Justice José Linhares)
Burma	Republic	President (Sao Shwe Thaik)
United Kingd.	Constitutional Monarchy	
Canada		
Australia		
New Zealand		
South Africa	Dominions	King (George VI)
INDIA		
Pakistan		
Ceylon		
Chile	Republic	Actg. President (Gen. Li Tsung-jen)
China	Republic	President (Marshal Chiang Kai-shek)
Denmark	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Frederick)
Ire	Republic	President (Sean O'Kelly)
Egypt	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faruk I)
Finland	Republic	President (J. Paasikivi)
France	Republic	President (M. Vincent Auriol)
Greece	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Paul)
Indonesia	Republic	President (Dr. Sockarno)
Iran	Constitutional Monarchy	Shah (Muhammed Riza Pehlvi)
Iraq	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Faisal II)
Israel	Republic	President (Dr. Chaim Weizmann)
Italy	Republic	President (Signor Luici Einaudi)
Japan	Limited Monarchy	Emperor (Hirohito)
Nepal	Military oligarchy of Nobles, (theoretically monarchy)	King (Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Jung)
Netherlands	Constitutional Monarchy	Queen (Juliana).
Portugal	Republic (virtually dictatorship)	President (A.O. de F. Carmona)
Spain	Authoritarian State (theoretically monarchy)	Caudillo & Chief of the State (General Franco)
Sweden	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Gustav V)
Switzerland	Federal Republic	President (Ernt Nobs)
Thailand	Constitutional Monarchy	King (Phumiphon Aduldet)
Turkey	Republic	President (Ismet Inonu)
U.S.A.	Federal Republic	President (H. Truman)
U.S.S.R.	Communist State in Federal Republic form	Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (M. Nikolai Shvernik)
Vatican	Religious State	The Pope (Pius XII)
Viet-nam	Republic	President (Dr. Ho Chi Minh)

Legislatures of the World

<i>Country</i>	<i>Name of Legislature</i>	<i>Upper and Lower Houses</i>
Australia	Federal Parliament	Senate House of Representatives
Bulgaria	Sobranje	.....
Canada	Parliament	Senate House of Commons
Denmark	Riksdag	Landsting Folketing
Egypt	Barlaman	Majlis al Shuyukh Majlis am Nawwab
Eire	Oireachtas	Seanad Eireann Dail Eireann
France	Parliament	Senate Chamber of Deputies
Great Britain	Parliament	House of Lords House of Commons
India*		.....
Iran	Majlis	.....
Iraq	Parliament	Majlis al A'ayan Majlis al Nawwab
Japan	House of Representatives	
Netherlands	States-General	First Chamber Second Chamber
New Zealand	General Assembly	Legislative Council
Northern Ireland	Parliament	House of Representatives
Norway	Storting	Senate House of Commons
Pakistan*		Lagting & Odelsting
Russia	Supreme Council	Council of Union Council of Nationalities
South Africa	Parliament	Senate House of Assembly
Sweden	Diet	First Chamber Second Chamber
Switzerland	Parliament	Standerat Nationalrat
Turkey	Grand National Assembly	
United States	Congress	Senate House of Representatives

* The Constituent Assemblies for these two Dominions as set up by the Indian Independence Act, now function as Parliaments.

PRIME MINISTERS

<i>Country</i>		<i>Prime Minister</i>
Australia	...	Mr. Joseph B. Chifley
Belgium	...	M. Henri Spaak
Burma	...	Thakin Nu
Canada	...	Mr. Louis St. Laurent
Ceylon	...	Mr. D. S. Senanayake
China	...	Gen. Ho Ying-chin
Denmark	...	M. Scavenius
Egypt	...	Abdul Hady Pasha
Eire	...	Mr. V. John Costello
Great Britain	...	Mr. Clement Richard Attlee
Indonesia	...	Dr. Mohamed Hatta
India	...	Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
Iran	...	Mohammed Saeed Maraghe
Iraq	...	Gen. Nuri as-Said
Israel	...	Mr. Moshe Shertok
Italy	...	Signor Alcide de Gasperi
Nepal	...	Maharaja Sir Mohun Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	...	M. Willem Drees
New Zealand	...	Mr. Peter Fraser
Northern Ireland	...	Sir B. Brooke
Pakistan	...	Liaquat Ali Khan
Portugal	...	Dr. Antonio d'Oliviera Salazar
Spain	...	Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde
South Africa	...	Dr. Daniel Francois Malan
Thailand	...	Marshal Pibul Song Khram
Turkey	...	M. Samsettin Gunaltav
United States	...	H. Truman
U. S. S. R.	...	M. Josef Stalin
Viet Nam	...	Genl. Nguyen Van Xuan

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE "GREATEST"

Largest Archway	Sydney Harbour Bridge (Australia)
Largest Balloon	<i>Explorer II</i> (U.S.A.)
Largest Battleship	King George VI (Britain)
Largest Bell	Moscow (200 tons, 21 ft. high, 21 ft. dia.)
Largest Bridge	San Francisco—Oakland Bay (8½ miles, U.S.A.)
Largest Building	Pyramid at Gizeh (Egypt)
Tallest Building	Palace of the Soviets (Moscow)
Largest Canal	Stalin Canal (joining the Baltic to the White Sea)
Largest Church	St. Peter's (Rome)
Tallest Church	Ulm Cathedral (Germany)
Largest City	London (p. 8,650,000)
Largest Clock	Colgate Building (U.S.A.)

Largest Continent	Asia (both in area and population)
Largest Country	Brazil (South America)
Largest Corridor	Rameswaram Temple (South India, app. 4,000 feet)
Largest Dam	Lloyds Barrage (Sukkur, Pakistan)
Highest Dam	Boulder Dam (U.S.A.)
Largest Desert	Sahara (Africa)
Biggest Diamond	The Cullinan
Largest Dome	Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur, 144 ft. diameter)
Largest Dry Dock	Southampton (England)
Largest Island	Greenland*
Largest Lake	Lake Superior (North America, 412 m. Long)
Largest Lake (fresh water)	Caspian Sea (Asia, 680 m. long)
Biggest Library	Gosuder Stvennaja Publicnaja Biblioteka, Leningrad† (above 4 million printed books)
Highest Mountain Peak	Mount Everest (29,141 ft‡)
Biggest Museum	British Museum (London)
Biggest Navy	Great Britain
Largest Ocean	Pacific Ocean (both in area and depth)
Largest Palace	Vatican (Vatican City)
Largest Park	Yellowstone National Park (U.S.A. 3,350 sq. miles)
Largest Pearl	Beresford-Hope Pearl (1,800 gm.)
Largest Peninsula	India
Wettest Place	Cherrapunji (Assam)
Largest Planet	Jupiter
Biggest Railway	Trans-Siberian Railway
Longest Railway Platform	Sonepur (Bihar)
Longest Railway Run	Riga to Vladivostok (6,000 miles)
Largest Railway Station	Grand Central Terminus, New York (47 platforms)
Largest River	Amazon (S. America)
Longest River	Missouri-Mississippi (4,502 m.)
Biggest Ship	Queen Elizabeth (85,000 tons)
Largest State	Soviet Union
Biggest Statue	Statue of Liberty (New York, U.S.A.)
Largest Telescope	Mt. Palomar Observatory, California, 55 ft. long, 20 ft. in dia., weight 250 tons, reflector 200 inches.

* Australia which is more than three times in area, though geographically an island, is regarded as a continent.

† The Lenin National Library at Moscow, designed to hold 9 million books, is popularly supposed to be the biggest.

‡ There is controversy about the height.

Longest Tunnel	Ben Nevis (Switzerland, 15 miles)
Longest Volcano	Mauna Loa (Hawaii, 13,700 ft., crater-diameter of 12,400 ft.)
Longest Wall	Great Wall of China (over 1,000 miles in length)
Biggest Waterfall	Venezuela, Caroni Region, (5000 ft.)

Fastest Atlantic Ocean Liners

Year	Time d. h. m.	Tons	Ship
1909	4 10 41	30,696	Mauretania
1924	5 1 49	30,696	Mauretania
1929	4 18 17	51,650	Bremen
1930	4 17 6	51,656	Europa
1932	4 15 56	51,656	Europa
1933	4 17 43	51,650	Bremen
1934	4 6 58	42,348	Empress of Brit.
1935	4 3 2	80,000	Normandie
1936	4 0 27	73,000	Queen Mary
1936	3 23 57	73,000	Queen Mary
1937	3 23 2	80,000	Normandie
1938	3 21 45	73,000	Queen Mary
1939	3 20 42	73,000	Queen Mary

World's Longest Railway Tunnels

(6 miles and over)

LENGTH AND MAXIMUM DEPTH

Tunnel	Length m.	Length yd.	Maximum depth (ft.)	Country
Ben Nevis	... 15	0	—	Switzerland
Tana	... 13	880	—	Japan
Simplon	... 12	560	7,000	Switzerland-Italy
Apennine	... 11	880	—	Italy
St. Gotthard	... 9	550	6,000	Switzerland
Lotschberg	... 9	130	7,000	Switzerland
Mont Cenis	... 8	870	—	Italy
Cascade	... 7	1,410	—	United States
Ariberg	... 6	650	—	Austria
Moffat	... 6	200	—	United States
Shimizu	... 6	70	—	Japan

Britain's longest railway tunnel is the Severn (G. W. Rly.), 4 miles 642 yds of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are under the river. The longest tunnel in which daylight is visible from entry to exit is the Albula Tunnel of the Rhaetian Railway (Swiss), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length.

Railway—World's Fastest Runs

(PRE-WAR RECORDS)

<i>Railway</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Distance miles</i>	<i>Speed m.p.h.</i>
German State	Berlin	Hanover	157.8	83.1
Union Pacific (America)	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	81.4
Belgian National	Brussels	Bruges	57.7	75.3
French National	Paris	Longueau	78.2	75.5
Italian State	Rome	Naples	130.5	72.5
London and North-Eastern	King's Cross	York	188.2	71.9

National Libraries

THE LENIN NATIONAL LABRARY, Moscow claims to be the largest library in the world. Designed to hold 9,000,000 books. In 1927, site of the new library was acquired.

GOSUDER STVENNAJA PUBLICNAJA BIBLIOTEKA. Leningard. Printed works 4,832,948; MSS. 331,100. Founded by Catherine the Great.

DIE PREUSSISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, Berlin. 2,500,000 volumes. About 19,000 Oriental MSS. collection a speciality. Founded 1661 during Frederick William's reign; the original name was Kurfurstliche Bibliothek.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington. 5,348,206 volumes were received in all. In 1931, 3,239,720 volumes were retained and the rest rejected. The old library was destroyed in 1814, the second library was established in 1818 and possesses the largest library building in the world.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, London. 4,000,000 volumes. Exists from the time of Henry VII and actually transferred to the Crown in 1700.

THE VATICAN LIBRARY, 480,000 printed books. 53,500 MSS. Built by the Popes of Avignon.

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, Paris. 4,000,000 printed books. 5,000,000 periodicals. 125,000 MSS. Oldest of European national libraries dating from the time of Louis XI.

DIE NAZIONALE BIBLIOTHEK, Vienna. 1,256,000 volumes. Theatre and film reel collection a speciality. Founded in 1903, as Hofbibliothek.

LA BIBLIOTEKA NACIONALE, Madrid. 1,400,000 volumes 30,172 MSS. 30,000 periodicals. Founded by King Philip V in 1712. Became national in 1836.

LA REALA BIBLIOTEKA NAZIONALE CENTRALE, Florence. Printed books 888,256. Pamphlets 1,184,514, Music 44,180, MSS. 22,715, Letters 420,186; Estd. in 1747; formerly Magliabechi Library, in 1885 became the National Central Library of Italy (Royal).

* The present position of some of these libraries as a consequence of the war is not known.

BAYERISCHE STAATSBIBLIOTHEK, Munich. Bound volumes 1,580,000. MSS. 50,000, famous for MSS. collections and rare books. Founded by Albert V of Bavaria 1550-79. One of the foremost learned libraries of the world.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY, Oxford. 1,400,000, printed books. Established by Cobham in the 14th century. The greatest University library in the world.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. 1,682,848 volumes. Founded in 1852.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY OF JAPAN, Tokyo. 779,147 volumes. Founded in 1872 by the Department of Education.

Aviation Records and Performance

EARLY RECORDS

- 1903—(Dec. 17) 284 yards, Wilbur and Orville Wright (U.S.A.) First flight in the world.
- 1906—25 metres. A Santos Dumont (France). First flight in Europe.
- 1906—11 miles 211 yards. Orville Wright (U.S.A.). Long distance flight. Same season Wright beat twenty miles (20½ miles), Daytona.
- 1908—10 miles 922 yards, L. Delagrange (France). First European distance flight.
- 1908—77 miles 856 yards, Wilbur Wright (U.S.A.).
- 1909—(July 25) L. Bleriot (France). Across the Channel.
- 1910—186 miles, L. Paulhan (France). London to Manchester, (one stop).
- 1911—(Sept. 17—Nov. 4) C. P. Rogers. New York to Pasadena, Calif., First trans-continental flight.
- 1911—G. H. Curtiss (U.S.A.), Hydroplane. First flight rising from the water.
- 1911—1,010 miles, Lieut. Conneau (France). First Great Britain Circuit (22 hrs. 29 mins.).
- 1912—Harry Hawker. First British duration record (8 hrs. 23 mins).
- 1913—630 miles, Capt. C. A. H. Longcroft. Without stop with one passenger (Montrose to Farnborough).

WORLD RECORDS

SPEED 1934 (Oct. 23)—Warrant-Officer Francesco Agello, Italian Air Force, 440.6 m.p.h.

DISTANCE 1937 (July 12-14)—U.S.S.R. Crew, Moscow to California, 6,700 miles.

DISTANCE AND SPEED—1938 (June)—Maj. Rossi, France, 3,125 miles (5,000 kilometres) at 241 m.p.h.

ALTITUDE

AEROPLANE—1938 (Oct. 22) Lt. Col. Mario Pezzi, Italian Air Force 56,017 ft. or over 10½ miles. Previous best, Flight. Lt. M. J. Adam, Royal Air Force (accidentally killed, Sept. 22, 1938) 53,937 ft.

BALLOON—1935 (Nov. 11) Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U. S. A., Air Corps, reached height of 74,000 ft. (over 14 miles) in stratosphere balloon Explorer. Previous record claimed by U. S. S. R. balloon, 72, 176 ft.

Recent Aeroplane Flights

April, 1937. Tokyo to Croydon, 10,000 miles flight completed by Massaki Tinuma, Kenji and Tsukagoshi (all Japanese) in 94 hours, 18 minutes.

June, 1937. Moscow—Vancouver, 5,400 miles flight completed by Chkaloff, Baidukoff and Beliakoff (all Russians) in 65 hours, 17 minutes.

July, 1938. Round the World—New York—Paris—Moscow—Omsk—Yakutsk—Fairbanks—New York—14,874 miles flight completed in 3 days 19 hours and 17 minutes by Howard-Hughes and four companions (Americans).

August, 1938. Berlin—New York, 3,942 miles non-stop flight completed in 24 hours and 54 minutes by Captain Henks and Flight Capt. Von Moreau (German).

December, 1938. Berlin to Tokyo (in stages) 8,500 miles flight completed in 46 hours, 15 minutes by Cap. Henks and four crew (Germans).

February, 1939. Gravesend—Capetown—Gravesend. 12,000 miles flight completed in 4 days 10 hours by Mr. Henshaw.

April, 1939. Moscow to New Brunswick, 4,000 miles flight was completed in 23 hours 40 mins. by M. Kokinaki and M. Gordienko (Russians).

October 1939. Eire to Newfoundland, flight was completed in 13 hours 2 mins by Capt. A. G. Store and four others.

November, 1940. California to New York, 2,357 miles flight was completed in 9 hrs. 29 mins. and 30½ s. by G. T. Baker.

November 8, 1945. Group-Captain Wilson and Eric Greenwood respectively did 606 and 603 m.p.h. in jet-propelled Gloster Meteor planes.

December 8, 1945. A. U. S. Douglas and XB-42 did 432 m.p.h. covering 2,295 miles in 5 hr. 17 m. 345.

August 31, 1947. Group-Captain John Cunningham in a De Havilland Vampire jet fighter attained a speed of 496.88 m.p.h. over a 100 kilometre course at Lympne, Kent.

September 27, 1947. First pilotless Transatlantic flight from Stephensonville, Newfoundland, to Brise Norton, England, (2,400 miles) in 10 hrs. 15 min.

Tall Buildings

Name	Height (feet)
Palace of the Soviets (Moscow, U. S. S. R.)	1,300
Empire State Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,248
Chrysler Building (New York, U. S. A.)	1,046
Eiffel Tower (Paris, France)	984
Bank of Manhattan (New York, U. S. A.)	925
Crane Tower (U. S. A.)	880
Radio Building (New York, U. S. A.)	840
Woolworth Building (New York, U. S. A.)	792
R. C. A. Rockefeller Centre (U. S. A.)	850
Farmer's Trust (New York, U. S. A.)	767
Terminal Tower (U. S. A.)	708

<i>Name</i>	<i>Height (feet)</i>
Metropolitan Life Building (New York, U. S. A.)	700
Chanin Tower (U. S. A.)	680
Lincoln Building (New York, U. S. A.)	638
Waldorf-Astoria Hotel (New York, U. S. A.)	626
Ulm Cathedral (Germany)	529
Cologne Cathedral (Germany)	512
Baltimore Trust Building (U. S. A.)	500
Rouen Cathedral (France)	485
Strassburg Cathedral (Germany)	468
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt)	450
St. Peter's Cathedral (Rome, Italy)	448
St. Stephen's Cathedral (Vienna, Austria)	441
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), (Britain)	404
Genoa New Building (Italy)	380
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), (London, England)	365

Largest Cities of the World

<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>City</i>	<i>Population</i>
London	8,650,000	Osaka	3,394,205
New York	7,986,000	Chicago	3,376,438
Tokyo	6,581,000	Paris	3,000,000
Berlin	4,299,318	Leningrad	2,776,400
Moscow	3,663,000	Buenos Aires	2,317,755
Shanghai	3,565,476	Calcutta*	2,100,000
Philadelphia	1,950,961		

Greatest Waterfalls

<i>Height in ft.</i>	<i>Height in ft.</i>
Venezuela (Caroni region) ... 5,000	Garvarnie (France) ... 1,385
Sutherland (N. Zealand) ... 1,904	Takkakaw (Br. Colombia) ... 1,200
Ribbon (Yosemite Park) ... 1,612	Gersoppa (India). ... 950
Yosemite Valley, Upper ... 1,430	Kaietur (Br. Guiana) ... 820
Kalambo (S. Africa) ... 1,400	Bridal Veil (Yosemite) ... 620
	Victoria (Zambesi River) ... 400
	Niagara (total descent 326 ft.) 167

Highest Mountains

<i>Peak</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Range</i>
Everest	29,141	Himalayas
Godwin-Austen	28,278	Baltistan
Illampu	25,248	Andes
McKinley	29,464	Alaskan
Cotopaxi	19,613	Ecuador Andes
Mount Logan	19,539	Rockies
Mount Elias	19,500	Rockies
Kilimanjaro	19,325	Tanganyika
Popocatepetl	17,785	Mexico
Ararat	16,916	Armenia
Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps

* 1941 census. The present estimate is more than double.

Longest Ship Canals

	<i>Miles</i>		<i>Miles</i>		
Gota	...	115	Kiel	...	61
Suez	...	100	Panama	...	50
Moscow-Volga	...	80	Elbe and Trave	...	41
Albert (Antwerp-Liege)	...	80	Manchester	...	35

Longest Bridges

Zambesi	... just over	2 miles	Moerdijk (Holland)	... 1,443 yds.
Storstrom (Denmark)	...	2 milse	Queensborough (U.S.A.)	1,145 yds.
Tay	...	2 miles	Brooklyn (U.S.A.)	... 1,062 yds.*
Forth	...	1½ miles	Quebec	... 988 yds.
Hardinge (India)	about	1 mile		

Time Differences

One o'clock noon, Indian Standard Time as compared with the clock in the following places:

	<i>H.M.</i>		<i>H.M.</i>		
Adelaide	...	4 0 P.M.	Mauritius	...	10 30 A.M.
Allahabad	...	12 58 P.M.	Melbourne	...	4 30 P.M.
Amsterdam	...	6 50 A.M.	Montreal	...	1 30 A.M.
Athens	...	8 30 A.M.	Moscow	...	8 30 A.M.
Auckland, N.Z.	...	6 0 P.M.	New York	...	1 30 A.M.
Berlin	...	7 30 A.M.	Oslo	...	7 30 A.M.
Bombay	...	12 21 P.M.	Ottawa	...	1 30 A.M.
Brisbane	...	4 30 P.M.	Panama	...	1 30 A.M.
Brussels	...	6 30 A.M.	Paris	...	6 30 A.M.
Bucharest	...	8 30 A.M.	Peshawar	...	12 16 P.M.
Budapest	...	7 30 A.M.	Prague	...	7 30 A.M.
Buenos Aires	...	2 30 A.M.	Quebec	...	1 30 A.M.
Cairo	...	8 30 A.M.	Quetta	...	11 58 A.M.
Calcutta	...	1 24 P.M.	Rangoon	...	1 0 P.M.
Cape Town	...	8 30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	...	3 30 A.M.
Chicago	...	12 30 A.M.	Rome	...	7 30 A.M.
Copenhagen	...	7 30 A.M.	San Francisco	...	† 10 30 P.M.
Dibrugarh	...	1 51 P.M.	St. Louis	...	12 30 A.M.
Dublin	...	6 30 A.M.	Shillong	...	1 38 P.M.
Gibraltar	...	6 30 A.M.	Singapore	...	1 30 P.M.
Hobart	...	4 30 P.M.	Sofia	...	8 30 A.M.
Hongkong	...	2 30 P.M.	Stockholm	...	7 30 A.M.
Istanbul	...	8 30 A.M.	Suez	...	8 30 A.M.
Jerusalem	...	8 30 A.M.	Sydney	...	4 30 P.M.
Karachi	...	11 58 A.M.	Tokyo	...	3 30 P.M.
Lahore	...	12 27 A.M.	Toronto	...	1 30 A.M.
Leningrad	...	9 30 A.M.	Vancouver	...	† 10 30 P.M.
Lisbon	...	6 30 A.M.	Vienna	...	7 30 A.M.
London	...	6 30 A.M.	Washington, D.C.	...	1 30 A.M.
Madras	...	12 51 A.M.	Wellington	...	6 0 P.M.
Madrid	...	6 30 A.M.	Yokohama	...	3 30 p.m.

* Only over-water length is reckoned. If the over-all length be considered this is the longest (8½ miles).

† Previous day.

Nobel Prize

The Nobel Prize is an annual award from a fund established under the will of the Swedish chemist and philanthropist, Alfred Bernhard Nobel (1833-96). By his will he set aside a sum of £1,700,000, the interest on which was to be devoted to awarding five prizes each year to men and women, without distinction of nationality, for the best contribution or improvement in (i) physics, (ii) chemistry, (iii) physiology or medicine, (iv) literature of an idealistic tendency, and (v) the cause of peace. The value of prize in each subject is over £8,000 or more than a lakh of rupees. The awards in physics and chemistry are made by the Swedish Academy of Science, in medicine by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine, in literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature. The peace award up till now was being made by a committee of five elected by the Norwegian Storting (Parliament). The first award was made on December 10, 1901. So far only two Indians have received the Nobel awards, the late Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, in literature (1913), and Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, in physics (1930). Madame Curie, the celebrated discoverer of radium is the only person to receive more than one award, the full award in chemistry in 1911 and a part of the award in physics in 1903 along with her husband, Pierre Curie. Madame Curie's daughter and son-in-law have also received the Nobel award. The award of Nobel Prize was suspended with the outbreak of the war and was revived in 1943.

RECIPIENTS OF NOBEL AWARDS

Literature: 1901. R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France. 1902. T. Mommsen, Germany. 1903. B. Bjornson, Norway. 1904. F. Mistral, France and Jose Echegaray, Spain. 1905. H. Sienkiewicz, Poland. 1906. Prof. G. Carducci, Italy. 1907. Rudyard Kipling, Britain. 1908. Prof. Rudolf Eucken, Germany. 1909. Selma Lagerlof, Sweden. 1910. Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Germany. 1911. Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgium. 1912. G. Hauptman, Germany. 1913. Rabindra Nath Tagore, India. 1914. (No award). 1915. Romain Rolland, France. 1916. V. Heidenstam, Sweden. 1917. Karl Gjellerup and M. Pontoppidan, Denmark. 1918. (No award). 1919. C. Spittler, Switzerland. 1920. Knut Hamsun, Norway. 1921. Anatole France, France. 1922. J. Benavente, Spain. 1923. William B. Yeats, Ireland. 1924. Wladislaw S. Reymont, Poland. 1925. George Bernard Shaw, Britain. 1926. Grazia Deledda, Italy. 1927. Henri Bergson, France. 1928. Mme. S. Undset, Norway. 1929. Thomas Mann, Germany. 1930. Sinclair Lewis, U.S.A. 1931. Dr. E. Axel Karlfeldt, Sweden. 1932. J. Galsworthy, Britain. 1933. Ivan Bunin, Russia. 1934 Luigi Pirandello, Italy. 1935. (No award). 1936. Eugene O'Neil, U.S.A. 1937. R. M. du Gard, France. 1938. Mrs. Pearl Buck, U.S.A. 1939. P. E. Sillanpaa, Finland. 1940-43. (No award). 1944. Dr. J. V. Jensen, Denmark. 1945. Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga (Gabriela Mistral), Chile. 1946. Hermann Hesse, Germany. 1947. Andre Gide, France. 1948. Thomas Stearn Eliot, Britain.

Physics: 1901. W. C. Roentgen, Germany. 1902. H. A. Lorentz, Denmark, and P. Zeeman, Denmark. 1903. Half to A. H. Becquerel, France, and half to Pierre Curie and his wife, Marie Curie, France. 1904. Lord Rayleigh, Britain. 1905. Philippe Lenard, Germany. 1906. J. J. Thompson, Britain. 1907. A. A. Michelson, U.S.A. 1908. Prof. Gabriel

Lippman, France. 1909. G. Marconi, Italy and Prof. F. Braun, Germany. 1910. J. D. van der Waals, Netherlands. 1911. Prof. W. Wien, Germany. 1912. Gustaf Dalen, Sweden. 1913. Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes, Denmark. 1914. Prof. M. von Laue, Germany. 1915. Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, Britain. 1916. (No award). 1917. C. G. Barkla, Britain. 1918. Prof. Max Planck, Germany. 1919. Prof. J. Stark, Germany, 1920. Prof. C. E. Guillaume, France. 1921. Dr. Albert Einstein, Germany. 1922. Prof. Niels Bohr, Denmark. 1923. Prof. R. A. Millikan, U. S. A. 1924. K. M. G. Siegbahn, Sweden. 1925. Dr. James Franck, Germany and Dr. Gustav Hertz, Germany. 1926. Jean B. Perrin, France. 1927. Prof. Arthur Compton, U. S. A. and Prof. C. T. R. Wilson, Britain. 1928. Prof. Owen W. Richardson, Britain. 1929. Duc L. V. de Broglie, France. 1930. Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, India. 1931. (No award). 1932. Prof. W. Heisenberg, Germany. 1933. Prof. P. A. M. Dirac, Britain, and Prof. Erwin Schrödinger, Austria. 1934. (No award). 1935. J. Chadwick, Britain. 1936. Prof. V. G. Hess, Germany, and C. D. Anderson, U. S. A. 1937. C. J. Davisson, U. S. A. and George P. Thomson, Britain, 1938. Enrico Fermi, Italy. 1939. E. O. Lawrence, U. S. A. 1940-42. (No award). 1943. Prof. Ostern, U. S. A. 1944. Prof. Rabi, U. S. A. 1945. Dr. Pauli, Switzerland. 1946. Prof. Percy W. Bridgman, U.S.A. 1947. Sir Edward Appleton, Britain. 1948. Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Britain.

Physiology & Medicine: 1901. E. Adolf von Behring, Germany, 1902. Sir Ronald Ross, Britain. 1903. N. R. Finsen, Denmark. 1904. I. P. Pavlov, Russia. 1905. R. Koch, Germany. 1906. Profs. Ramon Cajal and Camillo Golgi, Italy. 1907. C. L. A. Laveran, France. 1908. Dr. Paul Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, Russia. 1909. Prof. Th. Kocher, Switzerland. 1910. Dr. A. Kosel, Germany. 1911. A. Gullstrand, Sweden. 1912. A. Carrel, U. S. A. 1913. C. Richet, France. 1914. Dr. R. Barany, Austria. 1915-18. (No award). 1919. Dr. J. Bordet, Belgium. 1920. Prof. A. Krogh, Denmark. 1921. (No award). 1922. Prof. A. Hill, Britain, and Prof. Mayerhoff, Germany. 1923. Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. McLeod, Canada. 1924. W. Einthoven, Netherlands. 1925. (No award), 1926. Prof. J. Fibiger, Denmark. 1927. Prof. Julius W. Jauregg, Austria. 1928. Charles Nicolle, France. 1929. Dr. G. Hopkins, Britain, and Dr. C. Bijkmann, Netherlands. 1930. Dr. Karl Landsteiner, U.S.A. 1931. Dr. Otto H. Warburg, Germany. 1932. Sir Charles Sherrington, Britain, and Prof. E. D. Adrian, Britain. 1933. Prof. T. H. Morgan, U. S. A. 1934. Dr. G. Minot, Dr. W. P. Murphy and Dr. G. H. Whipple, U. S. A. 1935. Dr H. Spemann, Germany. 1936. Sir Henry Dale, Britain, and Prof. Otto Loewi, U. S. A. 1937. Prof Albert von Szentgyorgyi, Hungary. 1938. Prof. C. Heymans, Belgium. 1939. Prof. Gerhard Domagk, Germany. 1940-42. (No award). 1943. Prof. Edward Adelbert Doisy of St. Louis University School of Medicine, U. S. A., and Danish Professor Henrik Dam (now in U. S. A.). 1944. Prof. Joseph Erlanger and H. Gasser, U. S. A. 1945. Sir A. Fleming, Sir H. Florey and Dr. E. Chain, Britain, 1946. Prof. Hermann Joseph Muller, U. S. A. 1947. Half to Dr. Bernardo A. Houssay, Argentina, and half jointly to Dr. Carl. F. Coril and Dr. Gerta M. Cori. 1948. Dr. Paul Muller, Switzerland.

Chemistry: 1901. J. H. Van't Hoff, Netherlands. 1902. Emil Fischer. Germany. 1903. S. Arrhenius, Sweden. 1904. Sir W. Ramsay, Britain. 1905. A. von Bayer, Germany. 1906. Prof. H. Moissan, France. 1907. Edward Buchner, Germany. 1908. Prof. Ernest Rutherford, Britain, 1909.

Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany. 1910. Otto Wallach, Germany. 1911. Mme. Marie S. Curie, France. 1912. Prof. Grignard, France, and Prof. Paul Sabatier, France. 1913. Prof. Alfred Werner, Switzerland. 1914. Prof. T. W. Richards, U. S. A. 1915. Dr. R. Willstaetter, Germany, 1916-17. (No award). 1918. Prof. Fritz Haber, Germany. 1919. (No award). 1920. Walter Nernst, Germany. 1921. Prof. Frederick Soddy, Britain. 1922. F. W. Aston, Britain. 1928. Fritz Pregl, Austria. 1924. (No award). 1925. Prof. Richard Zsigmondy, Germany, 1926. Dr. T. Svedberg, Sweden. 1927. Prof. Heinrich Wieland, Germany, 1928. Prof. Adolf Windaus, Germany. 1929. Dr. A. Harden, Britain, and Prof. Hans von Euler-Cheplin, Sweden. 1930. Prof. Hans Fischer, Germany, 1931. Prof. Carl Bosch and Prof. F. Bergius, Germany, 1932. I. Langmuir, U. S. A. 1933. (No award), 1934. Dr. H. C. Urey, U. S. A. 1935. Prof. F. Joliot and Madame I. Curie-Joliot, France. 1936. Prof. Debye, Netherlands. 1937. W. N. Haworth, Britain, and Paul Karer, Switzerland. 1938. Prof. R. Kuhn, Germany. 1939. Prof. A. F. G. Butenandt, Germany, and Prof. Ruzicka, Switzerland. 1940-42. (No award). 1943. Prof. George von Hevesy, Sweden. 1944. Otto Hahn, Germany. 1945. Prof. A. Wirtanen, 1946. Half to Dr. James B. Sumner, U.S.A. and half jointly to Dr. Wendell M. Stanley and Dr. John H. Northrop, U.S.A. 1947. Sir Robert Robinson, Britain. 1948. Prof. Arne Tiselius, Sweden.

Peace: 1901. Henri Dunant, Switzerland, and Frederic Passay, France. 1902. Elie Duncommun, Switzerland, and Alfred Gobat, Switzerland. 1903. W. R. Cremer, Britain. 1904. The Institute of International Law, Ghent, Belgium. 1905. Baroness B. von Suttner, Austria. 1906. Theodore Roosevelt, U. S. A. 1907. Ernesto T. Moneta, Italy, and Louis Renault, France. 1908. K. P. Arnolson, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark. 1909. Baron d'Estournellas de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Netherlands. 1910. International Permanent Peace Bureau, Switzerland. 1911. Prof. T. M. C. Asser, Netherlands, and Alfred Fried, Austria. 1912. Elihu Root, U. S. A. 1914. H. la Fontaine, Belgium. 1914-16. (No award). 1917. International Red Cross, Geneva, Switzerland. 1918. (No award), 1919. Woodrow Wilson, U.S.A. 1920. Leon Bourgeois, France. 1921. H. Branting, Sweden, and Christian L. Lange, Norway, 1922. Fridtjof Nansen, Norway, 1923-24. (No award). 1925. Gen. Charles G. Dawes, U. S. A., and Sir Austen Chamberlain, Britain. 1926. Aristide Briand, France, and G. Stressemann, Germany, 1927. F. Buisson, France, and Ludwig Quidde, Germany, 1928. (No award) 1929. F. B. Kellogg, U. S. A. 1930. Dr. Nathan Soderblom, Sweden. 1931. Miss Jane Addams and Dr. N. M. Butler, U. S. A. 1932. (No award). 1933. Norman Angell, Britain. 1934. Arthur Henderson, Britain. 1935. Carl von Ossietosky, Germany. 1936. C. S. Lamas, Argentina. 1937. Viscount Cecil, Britain. 1938. Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva, Switzerland. 1939-43. (No award) 1944. Cordell Hull, U. S. A. 1945. International Red Cross Committee, Switzerland. 1946. Emily G. Balch & John Mott, U. S. A. 1947. Friends Service Council London, and American Service Committee, U.S.A. 1948 (No award).

World War of 1914—18

The War began on August 4, 1914, and lasted for 4 years 3 months and 11 days. The Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918 and

the Peace treaty was signed with Germany on June 28, 1919; with Austria on Sept. 10, 1919; with Bulgaria on Nov. 27, 1919; with Hungary in June 1920 and with Turkey on August 9, 1920.

Nations actively engaged in the War were:

Allies. 1. British Empire with Dominions, India and Colonies; 2. France and her Empire; 3. Belgium and her Empire; 4. Russia; 5. Serbia; 6. Montenegro; 7. Italy; 8. Roumania; 9. U. S. A.; 10 Japan.

Greece and Portugal also took sides with the Allies but did not take any important part.

Enemies. 1. Germany; 2. Austria-Hungary; 3. Bulgaria; and 4. Turkey.

APPROXIMATE COST OF 1914-18 WAR

United Kingdom £8,000 millions; U. S. A. £4,200 millions; France £5,000 millions; Italy £2,400 millions; Germany £8,000 millions. As a result of the War about £40,000 millions of debts were incurred by the belligerent countries.

At sea the strength of the Powers stood as follows in July 1914:

	Dreadnoughts complete or building	Fast cruisers	Modern destroyers	Submarines
Britain	... 46	34	142	74
France	... 16	—	45	60
Russia	... 12	—	90	20
Italy	... 12	4	35	20
Japan	... 10	4	40	20
Germany	... 30	25	106	24
Austria	... 8	3	19	9

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES (1914-18) ALLIES AND ASSOCIATES

	Mobilized	Deaths	Wounded
British Empire	8,904,000	1,089,919	2,400,988
France	8,410,000	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	267,000	38,172	44,685
Italy	5,615,000	460,000	947,000
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751
Roumania	750,000	335,706	No record
Serbia	707,000	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	4,355,000	115,660	205,690

ENEMY COUNTRIES

Germany	11,000,000	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria & Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	1,200,000	101,224	152,400
Turkey	2,850,000	300,000	570,000

BRITISH MERCANTILE SHIPPING LOSSES, 1914-18 (TONS)

Ships	Total
Merchant	7,759,090
Fishing	71,765
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,830,855</i>

Treaty of Versailles

The Treaty which officially terminated the war of 1914-18 and established the League of Nations for making war impossible in future, was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919 and ratified in January 1920. Though President Wilson took the most prominent part in the drafting of the peace terms, the U.S.A. Senate rejected the Treaty in which U.S.A. was not even-tually a participant.

The principal provisions of the Treaty were: 1. A League of Nations was to be established. 2. Important territorial changes were to be made. Germany had to surrender Alsace-Lorraine to France, Posen and West Prussia to Poland. Austria-Hungary was to be broken up into smaller States, such as Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, etc., and some other new States were to be created by territorial adjustment. Danzig was to be a Free City under the League of Nations. Saar was to be administered by the League of Nations and was to be restored to Germany or France under plebiscite. 3. The German army was to be reduced to 100,000 and the German fleet was to be surrendered except 6 small battleships, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers and 12 torpedo boats and the German navy personnel was not to exceed 15,000 men. 4. Germany was to pay Reparation to the Allies. In 1921 the Reparation Commission fixed this at £6,600,000,000.

League of Nations

Established in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles, the League of Nations was originally conceived by President Wilson in his famous 14 points. The Covenant of the League provide for peace and security of the member-States of the League, for making aggressive wars impossible in future, and for arbitration in disputes as between member-States. The League could take sanctions against any members-State, which committed aggression in defiance of the Covenant. Another important provision was for attempts at disarmament. The League had extensive organizations such as the International Labour Organization, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Economic Section, etc. The reports and documents published by various departments of the League had been of immense value.

The Assembly of the League was to meet annually at Geneva, each member having one vote. Before December 11, 1939, Great Britain, France, and Russia were permanent members of the Council of the League, which normally met trice every year. There were 12 other members elected from time to time. When the League condemned Japanese aggression in Manchuria in 1932, Japan left the League. Germany, which had entered the League in 1925, left the League some time after the Nazis had come into power. Soviet Russia joined in 1934. After the Soviet invasion of Finland the General Assembly condemned Russia and expelled her from the League. Since then the League had discontinued its political activities. The League of Nations officially ceased to exist in May 1946, its function being taken over by the U.N.O. or the United Nations Organization (Details elsewhere).

DICTIONARY OF POLITICAL AND WAR TERMS

- A** A. GUNS, anti-aircraft guns.
A. B. C. D., abbreviation for America, Britain, China & Dutch East Indies.
ABSOLUTISM, the system of Government with unlimited power.
ACTION FRANCAISE, a French Political Party standing for restoration of monarchy.
ACTIVISM, a term signifying direct and prompt action by political parties.
AERIAL TORPEDO, a torpedo that is fired from an aircraft.
AGENT PROVOCATEUR, French for provoking agent.
AGGRESSION, use of force. A precise definition is difficult. First used in the Versailles Treaty.
AGRARIANS, political representatives of agricultural interests.
AIR BASE, the headquarters from which aircraft operations are carried out.
AIRCRAFT, for military purpose are *fighters*, *bombers*, and combination of both, *fighter-bombers*.
AIRCRAFT CARRIER, a warship specially designed to carry aircraft, the deck of which can be used as a landing ground.
AIR RAID SHELTERS, underground shelters for the protection of civilians from air attacks.
AIR RECONNAISSANCE, a reconnaissance made with help of aircraft may be visual or photographic.
- AIRSHIP**, a lighter-than-air flying machine as opposed to aeroplanes, which are heavier than air.
A.I.T.U.C., initials of the All-India Trade Union Congress.
ALERT, a state of preparedness against air-bombing usually indicated by sirens.
AMBASSADOR, a diplomatic agent of the highest rank.

- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR**, an organisation of U.S.A. and Canadian Trade Unions; estd. 1881.
AMERICAN LEGION, an organization of U. S. Veterans of 1916-18.
ANARCHISM, political doctrine for the abolition of all organized authority and State machinery.
ANDERSON SHELTER, small steel shelter used as protection against air bombing.
ANSCHLUSS, German for "joining" used for union between Germany and Austria.
ANTI-COMINTERN PACT, an agreement originally between Germany and Italy and Japan for suppressing the activities of the Comintern. Later joined by Spain, Hungary, Slovakia, Roumania, and Bulgaria. (See *Comintern*.)
ANTI-SEMITISM, hostility towards Jews, now more racial than religious. Germany had been the home of anti-semitism from where it spread to other countries in central and south-east Europe.
APPEASEMENT POLICY, policy of appeasing, commonly used in reference to pre-war British policy of satisfying Hitler and Mussolini.
A. R. P., Air raid precaution.
ARROW CROSS PARTY, the Hungarian Nazi Party.
ATLANTIC PACT, a defensive alliance signed early in 1949 between U. S. A., U. K., France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg and Norway, later joined by other countries.
ATLANTIC CHARTER, Joint declaration by President Roosevelt of America and Mr. Churchill Prime Minister of Great Britain to

the effect that their respective countries stood for the liberation of countries over-run by Axis powers. The declaration was made in 1941 from a warship on the Atlantic.

ATOM BOMB, a bomb which uses the well-known scientific principle that vast amounts of energy are liberated when matter is annihilated. While the details of the bomb's construction are yet unknown the principles are known throughout the scientific world and any nation with large resources should be able to make it. The theoretical work has been done mostly in England and Europe, but the actual manufacturing has been done in the U. S. A. It is reported U. S. A. has spent some 600 crores of rupees on atomic research. The chief ingredient is U-235, an isotope of uranium, which when in more than a critical quantity begins to break up and release energy. Plates of U-235 of less than the critical weight are kept apart and are allowed to come together when an explosion is required. A too rapid disintegration will release the energy much too quickly to be effective as a bomb and the reaction is therefore slowed down by "heavy water" in which the hydrogen has twice the weight of ordinary hydrogen. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The second on Nagasaki was dropped three days later bringing Japan to heel.

AUTARCHY, self-rule.

AUTARKY, economic self-sufficiency for a country (often misspelt as autarchy).

AUTHORITARIAN, a term denoting more or less dictatorial system of Govt, as opposed to the democratic.

AUTOCRACY, a form of Govern-

ment with absolute and unlimited political power.

AUTONOMY, home rule.

AXIS POWERS, Germany and Italy, and later Japan. **ROME-BERLIN** Axis, a term denoting political and military unity and collaboration of Germany and Italy.

AZAD HIND FAUZ, the Indian National Army (q.v) formed by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

AZAD HIND GOVERNMENT, provisional Government formed by Netaji Bose in S. E. Asia.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WARFARE, warfare in which germs are used as weapons.

BAFFLE WALL, Protection wall erected before gates, doors & windows for preventing damage to buildings and for safeguarding inmates from splinters and blast of bombs dropped from air.

BALANCE OF POWER, the idea that the strength of one group of Powers on any continent should be equal to the strength of the other group, thus ensuring peace.

BALE OUT, to, descend from a damaged aircraft by means of a parachute.

BALFOUR DECLARATION, a letter from J. A. Balfour, then British Foreign Secretary to the Chairman of the British Zionist Federation (1917) promising the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

BALKAN ENTENTE, an agreement between Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Roumania.

BALKANS, the area comprising Yugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania & European Turkey.

BALLOON BARRAGE, protective arrangement of moored balloons to prevent air raiders flying low. Used on land as well as on ships.

BALTIC STATES, collective term for Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and

sometimes Finland. The first three are now constituent republics of U. S. S. R.

BALTS, people of German stock living in Baltic countries.

BARRAGE, *lit.* any sort of artificial bar, a screen of exploding shells which protects an advancing army, usually of three kinds: 'stationary,' 'creeping' and 'box'. See **BALLOON BARRAGE** (above).

BATTLE-CRUISER, a warship intermediate in size and armaments between the battleship and the cruiser. Is lighter and speedier than battleships.

BATTLESHIP, a warship of the first class, also called a Capital ship, carrying the largest guns and the heaviest armour.

B. E. F., the initials of the British Expeditionary Force.

BELLIGERENT, a State which is at war.

BENELUX COUNTRIES, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxemburg.

BICAMERAL SYSTEM, the system of Government where the legislature has two houses and a Bill to be passed into law is to be passed by both houses.

BIG BERTHA, long-range German guns used in 1918 for shelling Paris from a distance of about 75 miles.

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements between two parties.

BILLETING, quartering of soldiers on the inhabitants of an area.

BIZONIA, the Anglo-American zone of occupied Germany.

BLACK-OUT, extinguishing all external lights and shading of all other lights so that no light is visible from the air, a measure of precaution against air raids.

BLACK SHIRTS, Italian Fascists (from their uniform).

BLIND FLYING, directing the flight of an aeroplane with the help of instruments only.

BLITZ, abbreviation for Blitzkrieg.

BLITZKRIEG, German for "lightning war", the idea of quickly destroying the opponent by concentrated and annihilating blows.

BLOC, a group of legislators or members of different parties formed to support a certain measure or cause.

BLOCKADE, the prevention of enemy shipping and of supplies reaching the enemy.

BLOCKHOUSE, a small building forming a kind of fort.

BOLSHEVIK, originally a member of the radical wing of the Russian Social Democratic Party, now (loosely) one who believes in Bolshevism.

BOLSHEVISM, an alternative name for Communism, used in reference to Russian Communism.

BOMB, a hollow shell, usually of metal, filled with explosives to be thrown among the enemy. **ATOM B.** (*q.v.*) **FLYING B.**—(See under *F.*) **GAS B.**, releases poison gases.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE B., filled with high explosives has a very great destructive power. **INCENDIARY B.**, contains mixture which starts a fire. **OIL B.**, contains oil to spread conflagration. **SCREAMING B.**, makes a nerve-racking screech while descending. **SMOKE B.**, produces smoke when it explodes.

BOMB-CRATER, a crater-like hole formed on the ground due to the explosive violence of a bomb.

BOMBERS, aircraft which exclusively drop bombs from air.

BOMPROOF SHELTER, a shelter which can withstand a bomb.

BOOM, a chain or bar stretched across the entrance to a harbour. Also a rapid advance in price, &c.

BOURGEOISIE, French for "citizen class" a term used by Marxist Socialists to denote the class of proprietors etc., as opposed to the "proletariat", the propertyless class.

BRAINS TRUST, nickname given to

a body of experts who advised President Roosevelt about the New Deal, hence any body of experts advising on State matters.

BREN GUN, a kind of sub-machine-gren.

BREST LITOVSK, TREATY OF, the peace concluded on March 3, 1918 between Russia on the one hand and Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey on the other.

BRITISH LEGION, an association of British Veterans of 1914-18.

BRITISH UNION, British Fascist movement initiated by Sir Oswald Mosley.

BROWN SHIRTS, Nazi storm troops (from the colour of their uniform).

BUCHAREST, TREATY OF, the peace treaty concluded between Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria on the one side and Roumania on the other on May 7, 1918.

BUFFER STATE, a small State established or preserved between two greater States to prevent direct clashes between them.

BUREAUCRACY, the rule of a class of high officials; the class itself (hence bureaucrat).

BURMA ROAD, a road connecting Lashio, the northern terminus of Burma Railways with Chungking, the Chinese wartime capital, the chief route for the supply of arms and ammunition to the Chinese Republic.

CAMOUFLAGE, a general term denoting contrivances to hoodwink and delude the enemy by means of dummies, protective coloration, etc.

CAPITALISM, the economic system under which the whole economic machinery is in the hands of private owners who run it at their discretion driven by the urge of profit.

CAPITAL SHIPS, the biggest type of warships such as battleships, battle cruisers and aircraft-carriers.

CAPITULATIONS, treaties granting to foreign citizens the privilege of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

CASH AND CARRY, the amendment in the American Neutrality Act which permitted sale of war materials to belligerents provided they paid cash, and carried the war materials themselves. The Lease and Lend Act (*q. v.*) affected this clause.

CAUCUS, a conference of a political party or group to determine upon the policy or the candidate to be supported in an election.

CAUDILLO, the title assumed by General Franco as head of the Spanish State, lit. leader (cf. Duce and Fuehrer).

CENSOR, an officer who examines letters, telegrams, news, etc., and deletes objectionable portions before they are delivered or published.

CENTRALISM, a system of Government under which the control of the whole country is centralized.

CENTRE, the party or group which is intermediate between the extreme radical and the conservative elements.

CERTIFICATION, an act of the constitutional head by virtue of which a Bill not passed by the Legislature can be enacted into law for a specified period of time.

CHANCELLOR, high State official with varying function, the Prime Minister in Germany and also in former Austria.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, the Finance Minister of the British Cabinet.

CHANCELLOR, LORD, the President of the House of Lords and a member of the Cabinet.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a fourth-class

diplomatic Agent; a person in charge for the time being.

CHATTERBUG, rumour-mongers who spread rumours in the course of conversation.

CHAUVINISM, exaggerated or extreme nationalism. The word is derived from M. Chauvin an overzealous adherent of Napoleon I.

CHEMICAL WARFARE, warfare in which chemistry plays the chief part.

CHINA AFFAIR, the Japanese always referred to their war against the Chinese as the "China affair" or the "China incident."

C. I. O., Committee of Industrial Organization, a new body in American labour movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, non-violent disobedience and defiance of Government.

CIVILIANS, non-combatants; also members of the Civil Service.

COLD WAR, a term recently coined to designate war of nerves and propaganda instead of actual armed conflict.

COLLECTIVE SECURITY, the principle that all countries should together guarantee the security of each individual country.

COLLECTIVISM, a term covering all political and economic systems based on co-operation and central planning.

COMINFORM, a new Communist international organization started in Belgrade November 1947.

COMINTERN, contraction for Communist International, the international organization of the Communist Party. The organization was dissolved in May, 1943.

COMMANDER, to take over or control commodity for military purposes.

COMMUNISM, a revolutionary movement aiming at the overthrow of the capitalistic system with the object of establishing a 'dictatorship of the proletariat.'

The Communist theory rejects the idea that Socialism can be achieved by slow, peaceful methods and maintains that Socialism can be achieved only by armed revolution.

CONCENTRATION CAMP, German Nazi institution for detention without trial of opponents of the Nazi régime.

CONCLAVE, a secret assembly of Roman Catholic Cardinals for the election of a new Pope.

CONCORDAT, an agreement between the Pope and a Government usually referring to Church matters.

CONDOMINIUM, common rule of two or more nations in a territory, as in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

CONGRESS, the U. S. legislative body consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives. Also India's premier nationalist organization, the Indian National Congress.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS, persons who on moral or religious grounds refuse military service.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY, formerly the majority party in the House of Commons, now a minority, the chief opposition, traditionally the right-wing party in the British Parliament, the Governing party 1924 to 1945. Present leader, Mr. Winston Churchill.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, an assembly elected to frame the constitution of a country. The slogan gained much popularity in India after the National Congress had declared its adherence to call a Constituent Assembly to frame India's constitution. Created by the Indian Independence Act, the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan now also act as Parliaments.

CONTRABAND, goods which may be prevented from being delivered to

- a belligerent by another belligerent.
- CONVOY**, ships of war to protect merchant vessels in the high seas, also merchant vessels so escorted.
- CORPORATE STATE**, a State system where the Corporate parliament is elected by professional and trade corporation and not by territorial constituencies.
- CORVETTE**, a flush-decked vessel having only one tier of guns on upper or main deck.
- COUP D'ÉTAT**, French for "stroke of State", a sudden change of Government by force.
- C. P. I.**, initials of the Communist Party of India.
- CRUISER**, fast warship next in size to the battle-cruiser.
- CUSTOMS UNION**, an agreement between States having a common tariff frontier regarding foreign customs.
- DAIL ÍIREANN**, the lower House of the Irish Parliament.
- DAWES PLAN**, the original amount of Reparations proving an impossible figure, the Dawes plan (after U. S. A. State Secretary Dawes) fixed them at 2,000,000,000 marks per year without fixing a definite total amount.
- DAZZLE PAINTING**, painting of ships, aeroplanes, etc., in irregular patches for the purpose of camouflage.
- DE FACTO RECOGNITION**, an act whereby a new Government or State is made a partner in international relations of any kind without being formally recognized.
- DEFLATION**, reduction in money circulation resulting in lowering of prices.
- DE JURE RECOGNITION**, the formal recognition of a new Government or State.
- DEMAGOGY**, instigation or incitement of people with lies. The word is derived from Greek 'demagogue' seducer of persons.
- DEMARCHE**, lit, a step taken, used only in diplomacy.
- DEMOCRACY**, Government by the people, exerted usually through popular assemblies, by plebiscites and referendums or by representative institutions.
- DEMOCRATIC PARTY**, one of the two great political parties in U. S. A.; President Roosevelt belonged to the party. The other party is the Republican Party.
- DENIAL POLICY**, a policy whereby the enemy in an occupied country is deprived of materials, factories and means of transport and communications. See SCORCHED EARTH POLICY.
- DEPTH CHARGE**, a special kind of bomb for use against submarines. It contains a large charge of high explosive and explodes when it sinks to a certain depth.
- DESTROYER**, originally an abbreviation for torpedo-boat destroyer. A warship smaller than the cruiser.
- DEVALUATION**, a reduction of value of currency.
- DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM**, the philosophical basis of Marxism. The term is explained to mean positive understanding of existing things and of their negative implications.
- DICTATORSHIP**, absolute rule of a person or group.
- DIEHARDS**, extremely orthodox members of the Conservative Party.
- DIET**, Legislative body in Japan, also in many other countries.
- DIETSCH**, Greater Holland, the Common name for Dutch & Flemish.
- DIRECT ACTION**, coercive methods for attaining industrial or political ends.
- DIVE-BOMBER**, a type of bombing aircraft which can dive low and

release bombs from very low altitude.

DIVISION, an army unit, usually half an army corps, consisting of a number of infantry and artillery brigades with appropriate services.

DOMINION,* a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth. **D. STATUS**, the status enjoyed by a Dominion of the British Commonwealth, virtually independent except for a nominal tie with the Crown. A Dominion has the right to secede from the Commonwealth.

DOWNING STREET, contains the official residence of the Prime Minister of Britain (No. 10), of the Chancellor of the Exchequer (No. 11), and also the Foreign Office.

DUCE, Italian for a leader, title assumed by the late Italian Dictator, Benito Mussolini.

DUG-OUT, a rough dwelling dug out in a trench as a shelter.

E-BOAT, a small German fast motor torpedo-boat.

ECONOMIC PENETRATION, the establishment by one country of a dominant position in the economy of another country with a view to subsequent political control.

E. C. A. F. E., initials of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, a UNO body.

ELAS, Communist Party in Greece, became prominent in 1944 for their opposition to British Expeditionary Force under General Scobie.

EMBARGO, a ban on the export of certain classes of goods.

EMERGENCY POWERS, the powers which the Government or the head of the State can exercise in supersession to the legislature when the country is in a state of emergency.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE)

ACT, an Act passed by Parliament empowering Government to make regulations by "Orders-in-Council", necessary for the defence of the realm or in the interest of public safety.

EMPLACEMENT, platform for stationing a gun.

ENCIRCLEMENT, a German slogan denouncing alliance between Britain, France and any Eastern European Power against German aggression.

ENTENTE CORDIALE, the cordial understanding reached between Great Britain and France in 1904.

ERSATZ, German for substitute used often in a derogatory sense.

ETHNOGRAPHICAL PRINCIPLE, a principle under which people of the same race and having the same language should be united in a common State.

EVACUATION, removing certain classes of people, usually children and old people, from a vulnerable area to a safer place.

EVACUEE, a person evacuated.

EXTRADITION, delivering up by one Government to another of a fugitive from justice.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX, the tax levied by the State on all profits above a certain limit.

FABIAN SOCIETY, a society of British Socialist thinkers in England.

FALANGE, the Spanish Fascist Party.

FALANGISTS, Spanish Fascists.

F. A. O. initials of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the U.N.O.

FASCISM, Italian national movement founded by Mussolini. The **FASCIST PARTY** was the only authorized political party in the country. The programme of the party was nationalistic, authoritarian, anti-communistic and

* Read *Republican India and Dominion Status*.

anti-parliamentary. The Fascist Party claimed to be neither capitalistic nor socialistic and favoured the corporate State. As a result of the defeat of Fascist Italy the party has now ceased to exist. Fascism now means any authoritarian tendency.

FEDERAL UNION, a proposal first made by Clarence E. Streit for a federation of U. S. A., Britain, British Dominions, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Switzerland as a preliminary stage to a later world federation.

FEDERATION, voluntary union of States for national or general purposes, while remaining independent in home affairs. The 1935-constitution of India envisaged a federation at the Centre to be arrived at between British Indian provinces and the Indian States. This had to be postponed for the war.

FIANNA FAIL, the radical nationalist party of Eire, under the leadership of Mr. de Valera, the former Prime Minister.

FIFTH COLUMN, people and organizations in a country, who are prepared to give active assistance to an enemy or a potential one. This term was first used during the Spanish Civil War, when General Franco attacked the Republicans in four columns and the "fifth column" or secret adherents organized sabotage and espionage inside the Republicans' ranks.

FIGHTERS, aircraft which are used in fighting and destroying enemy aircraft, bombers or fighters. These have greater speed than bombers and are fitted with machine guns and cannon.

FINE GAEL, the moderate nationalist party in Eire led by Mr Cosgrave.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS, the economic

plans of the Soviet Union (1927-1932; 1932-1936; 1937-42 and since 1946) with a view to establishing autarky ultimately.

FLAG SHIP, the warship in a fleet or squadron in which the Admiral or the naval commander of that fleet or squadron sails and which carries the flag of the command.

FLYING BOMB, is a German-invented jet-propelled bomb launched from a ramp, probably with the aid of a take-off rocket. It is a pilotless bomber. The fuselage is 21 ft. 10 in. long with a maximum width of 2 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The over-all length is 25 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The wing span is 16 ft. The bomb appears to be operated by an automatic pilot set before the take-off. Also known as V.I.

FOURTEEN POINTS, the terms laid down by President Wilson in January 1918 to liquidate the first world war; also referred to in regard to Mr. Jinnah's claims for the Muslims in India.

FOUR-YEAR PLANS, German economic plans after the Russian model (1933-36; 1937-40).

FREE FRANCE MOVEMENT, a movement started by the French General Charles de Gaulle, who escaped from France after her capitulation and organized French resistance to the "Axis" Powers.

FREE PORT, a port in one State in which another State is granted the right of using it as though it were her own.

FREE TRADE, the system of unrestricted commerce between different countries.

FUEHRER, title assumed by Hitler, *lit.* leader.

FUSE, a means of igniting an explosive at the required instant.

FUSELAGE, the body of an aeroplane.

FUSILLADE, continuous discharge of firearms.

GAS, the general name to describe the poisonous and irritating chemicals discharged against hostile troops, irrespective of whether the substances used are actually gases, liquids or solids. G. BAG, the container to hold the gas in an airship. G. HELMET, G. MASK, device for protection against gas attack. G. SHELL, a shell which discharges gas on explosion.

GENOCIDE, organized extermination of a racial or linguistic minority by or with the connivance of a State.

GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT, an informal agreement without any formal treaty.

GEOPOLITICS, german political doctrine which explains development by the laws of Geography.

GESTAPO, abb. for "Gheime Staatspolizei", the German secret police.

GHETTO BILL, a Bill passed by the Union Parliament of South Africa to segregate Indians and to give them a limited franchise. Has caused deep resentment among Indians in South Africa and in India.

GOLD STANDARD, the system of currency under which bank notes can be changed into gold at a fixed rate at any time.

G. P. U., Soviet secret police (also O. G. P. U.).

GUERILLA WAR, the mode of warfare in which desperate persons harass the victor's army in occupied regions. Guerillas may act singly or in small groups and their method of warfare is secret.

GUILD SOCIALISM, the British form of Syndicalism.

GUN, a firearm or weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged usually by the explosive force of gunpowder—cannon, rifle, revolver. ANTI-AIRCRAFT G., designed for shoot-

ing at flying aeroplanes. ANTI-TANK G. fires high-velocity bullets penetrating the armour of tanks. LONG-RANGE G., a gun which can send its projectiles to a very long distance. MACHINE G. an automatic gun firing bullets in rapid succession.

GUNS BEFORE BUTTER, a slogan first used by Goering urging German workers to sacrifice food to make more war materials.

HAND GRENADE, a small bomb thrown by hand.

HARTAL, a temporary suspension of normal business activities, specially in India, as a mark of protest.

HAVANA DECLARATION OF, a declaration made by the Pan-American Conference at Havana on July 30, 1940 to the effect that the transfer of any territory in the Western Hemisphere to a non-American Power will not be recognized.

HIGH-EXPLOSIVES, explosives with a high velocity of detonation, have much more destructive power than ordinary explosives like gunpowder.

HITLER YOUTH, a branch of the Nazi Party to which all Germans from 14 to 21 years had to belong.

HOME RULE, a slogan of the former Irish nationalists for self-govt. Now used for all sorts of national or minority autonomy movement.

HORST WESSEL SONG, a song written by a Nazi, Horst Wessel, the Nazi party anthem and the second National anthem in Hitlerite Germany.

HOWITZER, heavy gun of varying range used by the army.

HUNGER STRIKE, abstention from food. Hunger strikes have been resorted to by detenus and politi-

cal prisoners to redress their grievances.

HYDROPONICS, that branch of agriculture where cultivation is done in water. This is a kind of soil-less cultivation.

IMPERIALISM, in the broad sense it denotes a tendency to build great empires usually through conquest and annexation; in the narrower sense it relates to the British Empire and denotes the tendency towards strengthening the connexions between the different parts of the Empire.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE, the granting of lower tariff duties on Empire products.

I. N. A., the initials of the Indian National Army or the Azad Hind Fauj formed in S. E. Asia by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as the Commander-in-Chief and Head of the Free Indian Government—the Azad Hind Government—after the first I.N.A. formed by Capt. Mohan Singh has been dissolved. The personnel came from civilians and prisoners of war in S.E. Asia. The history of the I.N.A. is the history of the greatest revolution against British rule in India. The I.N.A. fought in Imphal, Kohima and Popa fronts with great courage and determination in spite of extreme shortage of war materials and food.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY, a small group in British labour being midway in conviction between the Labour Party and Communism.

INDIAMEN, the name assumed by a group of Anglo-Indians and Europeans domiciled in India.

INFLATION, the expansion of money circulation resulting in prices going up.

INTERNATIONALE, L', the international anthem of Socialists and

Communists and also the national anthem of the U.S.S.R. **INTERNATIONALS**, the international societies of Socialist Parties.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION, an international body, set up under the League Covenant, with four constituent bodies: the General Conference; the Governing body; the Auxiliary Organs; and the International Labour Office (I. L. O.).

I. N. T. U. C., initials of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, a labour organisation sponsored by the Indian National Congress.

I. R. A., initials of the Irish Republican Army, a revolutionary body in Ireland, banned by Eire Government.

IRON GUARD, the Roumanian Nazi Party, now defunct.

IRONSIDES, name given to mechanized defence units organized under General Sir E. Ironside.

ISOLATIONISM, a body of political opinion in the U. S. A. favouring non-involvement in European affairs.

JERRY, a name meaning the enemy.

JEWISH AGENCY, a body instituted by the League Mandate for Palestine to represent the Jewish side in matters concerning the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

JITTERBUG, an American slang meaning apprehensive and excitable alarmists.

KELLOG PACT, an agreement signed in 1928 by the then U. S. Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellong, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Briand, by which the signatory nations (almost all in the world) con-

denmed war as an instrument of settling international disputes and undertook to settle such disputes by peaceful methods. Also known as the Kellog-Briand pact.

KREMLIN, the seat of the Soviet Government in Moscow.

KUO MIN TANG, the Chinese Nationalist party founded by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

LABOUR PARTY, British Socialist party (Leader Mr. C. R. Attlee), the majority party in office since July 1945, was in the opposition after 1931, accepted office in the National Government under Mr. Churchill in May, 1940.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS, an international body set up at Geneva in 1920 under the Covenant of the Treaty of Versailles and other peace treaties. Became moribund after the start of the second world war. Ceased to exist from April 1946, its functions having been taken over by the United Nations Organization.

LEASE AND LEND ACT, is an act passed by the U.S. Congress on March 12, 1941, for empowering the President of U.S.A. to sell, exchange, transfer, lease or lend any defence article to any government whose defence the President regarded essential to the defence of the United States. The Act secured war supplies to Britain and the Allies on a credit basis as against the provisions of the Cash and Carry Law. The provisions of the Act were applied to India and the Dominions.

LEBENSRAUM, German for "living-space", slogan for German expansion.

LEGITIMATISTS, those who advocate the restoration of a deposed legitimate dynasty to the throne.

LIBERAL PARTY, successor to the Whig Party (Leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair), stands for free trade, rejects Socialism and all forms of continental dictatorship including Communism. Was in opposition but joined Mr. Churchill's National Government in May, 1940.

LOBBYING, an attempt to influence votes by personal contacts.

LOCARNO, TREATY OF, concluded in 1925 between France, Britain, Germany, Italy and Belgium by which Germany recognized the demilitarization of the Rhineland. Germany, France, and Belgium undertook to maintain their present mutual frontiers and to abstain from using force against each other.

LOW COUNTRIES, collective name for Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

LUFTWAFFE, official name for the German Air Force.

MAGINOT LINE, the French system of elaborate underground fortification from the Swiss frontier to Malmédy, built 1927-35 under the direction of Maginot, then French War Minister. A lighter fortification ran from Malmédy to the sea along the Belgian frontier and it was this that was pierced through by the Germans in May 1940.

MANDATE, a system of colonial administration adopted for certain ex-Turkish and all ex-German colonies, by which the territories in question were transferred to the League of Nations, which entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

MARXISM, the Socialist doctrine following the theories of the German social philosopher Karl Marx (1818-83).

MENSHEVIKS, Moderate Russian Socialists who oppose Bolshevism.

MILITIA, the name sometimes given to the troops of the second line of a national army.

MINE, is a special kind of bomb used for both defence and offence. **FLOATING MINE** is a variant of the "submarine" type. **LAND-MINES** are used for protecting a land frontier and explode on the enemy appearing over the place they are situated. **MAGNETIC MINE**, an electro-magnetic circuit which on being disturbed by the magnetism of an approaching vessel explodes. **SUBMARINE MINES** are sunk at suitable depths and usually explode on coming in contact with a ship. **MINE FIELD**, an area (in land or sea) sown with mines. **MINE-LAYING**, the sowing of mines done with the help of surface vessels or by means of aeroplanes. **MINE-SWEEPER**, a vessel specially fitted for hunting mines and rendering them harmless.

MODUS VIVENDI, informal agreement between the Pope and a Government; also used for other provisional or informal agreements in political life.

MOLOTOV'S BREADBASKET, the nickname of a type of bomb first used in the Soviet-Finnish War which on being exploded scatters a large number of smaller bombs.

MONROE DOCTRINE, a principle of American policy first enunciated by President Monroe declining any European intervention in political affairs of the Americas.

MORTAR, a type of cannon designed to throw shot or shell a short distance at high angles of elevation.

MOSCOW TRIALS, famous trials held in 1936-37, for trying prominent Communists for alleged conspiracy against M. Stalin.

MOST-FAVoured NATION CLAUSE, a frequent clause in trade treaties whereby a signatory undertakes

to extend to the other signatory automatically any favour granted to a third country.

MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, agreements to which more than two countries are parties.

MUNICH AGREEMENT, the agreement signed on Sept. 29, 1938, between Germany, Great Britain, France and Italy, providing for the cession of Sudeten-German districts of Czechoslovakia to Germany and the guaranteeing by each signatory to maintain the frontiers of the new Czechoslovak State.

NATIONALIZATION, change from private to State ownership of trades, industries, etc.

NATIONAL LABOUR PARTY, an offshoot of the Labour Party formed by J. R. MacDonald in 1931 to remain in the National Govt. contrary to the policy of the official Labour Party.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY, a section of the Liberal Party which seceded from the party when Liberals left the National Govt. in 1931.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM, the German nationalist movement under Adolf Hitler. The National Socialist Party was the only permitted political party in Germany and was based on the models of the Italian Fascist Party. Though its name is National-Socialist it is more nationalist than Socialist. The Party was intensely anti-Communist, anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic. Hitler was the supreme leader of the party having absolute power and nominating all sub-leaders. The party had organizations for controlling Germans almost everywhere in the world. The party came to power in 1933, and has been banned now by the Allied victors of Germany.

NATURALIZATION, admitting aliens to citizenship.

NAVAL BASE, the headquarters where warships are concentrated and from where naval operations are carried out.

NAVAL TREATY OF LONDON, concluded March 25, 1936, between Great Britain, U. S. A. and France with a view to limiting naval armaments. Italy joined later while Japan chose not to join the treaty.

NAVICERT, a certificate, issued by a British consul in a neutral country, signifying that a neutral ship does not carry contraband. Ships and cargoes are liable to be seized by British Navy in the absence of navicerts.

NAZI, contraction for German National-Socialists.

NEUTRALITY ACT, the first American Neutrality Act was passed in 1935 and renewed in 1937. Arms supplies were completely forbidden and certain other supplies permitted only on the cash-and-carry basis. As amended in November 1939, the Act repealed the arms embargo and allowed the sale of arms on the cash-and-carry basis. (See also Lease and Lend Act.)

NEUTRALITY ZONE (AMERICAN), a zone of 300 miles and in some places up to 600 miles around the U. S. and the South American continent established by the Conference of 21 American Republics at Panama in October 1939. Warlike acts in this zone were prohibited but the zone did not come into practical existence.

NEW DEAL, the policy adopted in 1933 by President Roosevelt to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out in the U. S. A. after 1929. The basis of the New Deal was the National Recovery Act (N. R. A.) through which Govt. initiative

was introduced as the leading factor in the country's economic trend.

NIHILISM, from *nihil*—nothing, an intellectual trend current in Russia in the sixties recognizing no authority, doubting every general principle and value, and standing for the freedom of the sovereign individual.

NINE-POWER AGREEMENT, a treaty regarding China concluded in 1923 between Great Britain, United States, Japan, China, France, Italy, Portugal, Belgium and the Netherlands.

NO MAN'S LAND, ground between trenches or strongholds of opposing forces; also the ground between the frontiers of two countries e.g., the hilly tracts between N.-W. F. P. and Afghanistan.

NON-AGGRESSION PACT, an agreement between two countries to abstain from the use of force against each other and to settle any difference by peaceful means.

NON-BELLIGERENCY, a term denoting the attitude of a country which though technically neutral openly supports one of the belligerents.

NORDIC, a term denoting the Scandinavian countries and their people. According to the German racial theory the Nordic race is the highest developed human type (though scientists refuse to believe in the existence of a pure Nordic type), the Germans are primarily Nordic and it is their destiny to rule over other races.

NOSE-DIVE, a sudden swift descent of an aeroplane with the forward end foremost.

NUNCIO. Papal envoy in foreign capitals.

OGPU, alternative for G. P. U., the Russian Secret Police.

OPEN CITY or TOWN, one which contains no military objectives.

OPEN DOOR POLICY, the policy of keeping trade open to all comers on equal terms.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL, regulations passed under the Emergency Powers Act by the King with the advice of the Privy Council.

OSLO CONVENTION, an agreement concluded in 1937 at Oslo between Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg with a view to stressing a liberal trade policy and facilitating mutual trade of the signatories. O. POWERS, the signatories to the above.

OTTAWA AGREEMENTS, the agreements concluded in Ottawa in 1932 at the Imperial Economic Conference securing mutual tariff preference to the members of the British Commonwealth.

O. V. R. A., the Italian Secret Police.

PACIFISM, the movement for the abolition of war.

PAKISTAN, *lit.* holy land, originally a scheme put forward by the Muslim League to divide India into Muslim and Hindu sovereign States so as to end the communal trouble. Now a Dominion (since August 15, 1947) in the British Commonwealth.

PANAMA, DECLARATION OF, established a neutrality zone round the American continent (Oct. 3, 1939).

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, the annual conference of the 21 Republics of America forming the Pan-American Union.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION, the organization of all the 21 American Republics fostering political and economic collaboration among themselves.

PAN-ARABIC MOVEMENT, the move-

ment for an all-Arab State or a federation of Arabic countries.

PAN-ISLAMISM, a movement striving for close political co-operation between Islamic peoples with a view to ultimate setting up of an all-Islamic empire or federation.

PANZER, German tank corps.

PARACHUTE, an umbrella-like contrivance for descending from a moving aircraft. P. FLARE, a flare attached to a parachute dropped from a bomber to illuminate the target below, used during night raids. P. TROOPS. PARACHUTISTS, soldiers who are carried by air and descend with parachutes, usually behind enemy lines to commit acts of sabotage and spread confusion, etc.

PARASHIOTS, especially trained troops in England to meet the parachutists during the second world war.

PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, an international court set up at The Hague, Holland (1921), in accordance with the League Covenant, which decides contested cases for League members and certain non-members on questions of interpretation of treaties, international law, international obligations, breaches thereof and reparations therefor.

PHONEY, fictitious. An American slang.

PICKETING, preventing people from entering shops, factories, etc., so as to make them desist from patronizing or working in them.

PILL-BOX, a small concrete block-house usually equipped with machine-guns.

PLEBISCITE, an expression of the will of a whole nation or a people on particular points.

PULTOCRACY, the rule of the rich. From *Ploutos*—wealth.

POCKET BATTLESHIP, light armoured small-sized German battleship attaining very high speed and having six 11-inch guns.

POGROM, a Russian word meaning "destruction" used to denote anti-Jewish outrages.

POLITBUREAU, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in Russia.

POM POM, a kind of quick-firing naval gun.

POPULAR FRONT, a suggestion for political collaboration of Communists, Socialists and other democratic elements against Fascism put forward by the Comintern in 1935.

POURPARLER, an informal preliminary conference.

PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE (TEMPORARY MEASURES) ACT, an Act passed in July 1939 to enable the Government to deal with the activities of the I. R. R. (q. v.)

PRIZE COURT, a tribunal set up in war time to decide whether a captured ship and its cargo are lawful prize or not, for the crew and the naval officers and ratings.

PROFITEERING, making excessive profits by exploiting a national crisis.

PROHIBITION, Government action prohibiting manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

PROLETARIAT, the class of wage-earners who have no property of their own.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION, an electoral system by which each party has representation in the elective body in proportion to its strength.

PROTOCOL, the rough draft of any document, usually used in reference to diplomatic document.

QUISLING, a traitor, or fifth columnist. From the Norwegian politician of the name.

RADAR, a British electro-technical invention using the principles of short-wave radio locating and guiding planes and submarines. This with the atom bomb has substantially contributed to Allied victory in the Second World War.

R. A. F., initials of the Royal Air Force.

RATIONING, fixing and arranging for the distribution of the quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities that can be used by individuals, during a national emergency.

R. C. P. I., initials of the Revolutionary Communist Party of India.

RECONNAISSANCE, the examination of a tract of country for military operations.

RED ARMY, the Soviet Army.

REDS, Communists (used in a derogatory sense).

REFERENDUM, submission of legislative questions directly to the vote of the entire electorate.

REGIA AERONAUTICA, official name of the former Italian Air Force.

REICH, THE THIRD, the Nazi German State under Hitler. Germany was also referred to simply as the Reich.

REICHSTAG FIRE, the fire of the German Parliament House on February 27, 1933 believed to have been organized by Nazis to create a pretext for crushing opponents.

REICHSWEHR, name applied to the German army as a whole.

REPARATIONS, the war indemnities to be paid by Germany under the Versailles Treaty. They were fixed at 132,000,000,000 marks in gold and modified later by the Dawes Plan (q. v.) and again by the Young Plan (q. v.). The total payment made by Germany under various plans totalled about 17,000,000,000 marks.

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An international conference at Lausanne in 1932 abolished the reparations altogether.

REPUBLICAN PARTY, one of the two great American political parties.

RIGHT, the more orthodox and conservative party or group is referred to as the Right.

R. S. S., initials of the Rashtriya Swayam-Sevak Sangha, a militant Hindu organization now banned in India.

R. S. P., initials of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, a new political party organized under the leadership of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

S.A., contraction for *Sturm-Abteilung*, storm troops, the Nazi party army.

SAADABAD, PACT OF, an agreement concluded in 1934, between Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

SABOTAGE, malicious destruction of property, particularly public utilities.

SABOTEUR, one who commits sabotage.

SANCTIONS, measures taken under article 16 of the League Covenant to enforce the fulfilment of international treaty obligations.

SATYAGRAHA, non-violent civil resistance in India.

SATYAGRAHI, one practising *satya-graha*.

SCORCHED EARTH POLICY, the policy by which everything likely to be useful to the enemy is destroyed before the approach of an advancing enemy. 'Scorched earth' policy was first introduced by the Russians when Napoleon with his victorious army marched into Russia and had to leave the country in despair as he could not maintain

his army in the face of scorched earth policy. In the Second World War, the Russians successfully scorched towns and villages before these had been captured by the Germans. This policy was very commonly resorted to in many other theatres of the Second World War.

SCUTTLING, destroying or sinking a ship so as to prevent the enemy capturing the same.

SEAVACUEE, one evacuated overseas.

SECRET SESSION, is a session of a legislature in which visitors and Pressmen are not allowed to attend. During war time secret sessions are common.

SELF-DETERMINATION, the principle that every distinct people or nation should have the right to determine its form of Government and political destiny.

SHELL, a strong metal case filled with explosive and discharged from a gun.

SHELL SHOCK, a nervous complaint brought about by the explosion of a shell near the subject.

SIEGFRIED LINE, the German counterpart of the Maginot Line, (*q. v.*) constructed 1938, also known as the Westwall.

SIREN, specially constructed contrivance for sounding loud warning about the approach of enemy aircraft. **ALL CLEAR**, a long and continuous cry of the siren indicating that enemy planes have disappeared.

SIT DOWN STRIKE, a strike in which the workers do not leave the plant but stay there idly.

SLIT TRENCH, trench of different shapes and sizes dug into earth for giving temporary protection against air-raids.

SMOKE SCREEN, a screen of thick smoke put up to hide movement of troops, ships, etc.

SOCIALISM, "a theory or policy of social organization which aims at or advocates the ownership and control of the means of production, capital, land, property, etc., by the community as a whole and their administration and distribution in the interests of all."—*N.E.D.*

SOKOL, Czech national gymnastic movement.

S. O. S., distress signal sent out by sinking ships meaning Save Our Souls.

SOVIET, Russian word meaning "council" Workers' councils or Soviets emerged first in the Russian revolution of 1905. Reappeared in 1917 and became the organs of the Communist revolution and later of the Russian Administration. The amended constitution of 1936 changed their function substantially. The term "Soviet" is loosely used for the Soviet Union also.

SPHERES OF INFLUENCE, certain countries or parts of countries in which another power desire to exert exclusive influence, without actually annexing them.

SS, initials of German 'Schutz-Staffel' protective squadron, a select branch of the Nazi party army.

STIRRUP PUMP, a kind of portable pump worked by hand and very useful in Air Raid Precaution for putting out fires caused by bombs.

STRAFE, a military colloquialism to mean punish severely.

STRATEGY, the act of directing troops, etc., in war.

STRESSA FRONT, the grouping of Powers at the Stressa Conference in 1934, called by Mussolini to discuss problem of the Danubian Basin.

SUCCESSION STATES, States set up after the Great War of 1914-18 on the territory of the Austro-

Hungarian Empire. They included Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania and Yugoslavia.

SWASTIKA, a hooked cross, the symbol of Nazis.

SYNDICALISM, a revolutionary movement making trade unions the basis of social revolution as well as of future society.

TACTICS, the art and science of arranging and using military and naval forces in time of war.

TAIL-DIVE, a sudden descent of an aeroplane with the hinder part foremost.

TANK, a strongly armoured military motor vehicle armed with quick-firing and machine guns.

TANKER, a vessel specially made to carry oil in bulk.

TEAR GAS, a poisonous gas which produces tears. TEAR GAS BOMB, TEAR SHELL, a bomb or shell which explodes with the diffusion of tear gas.

TERRITORIAL WATERS, a three-mile belt of sea contiguous to a State, on which, by international law, the State exercises sovereign rights.

TOMMY GUN, handy submachine gun.

TORIES, old name of Conservatives. Orthodox Conservatives are even now called Tories.

TORPEDO, a self-propelled engine of war charged with high explosive, which explodes under water with terrific force by contact with any object. Also to hit with a torpedo.

TORPEDO-BOAT, a small swift vessel which discharges torpedoes.

TORPEDO NET, a network of steel links extended by booms round about a vessel to intercept torpedoes fired at it.

TORPEDO TUBE, the gun from which a torpedo is discharged.

TOTAL WAR, a term to denote the modern form of war in which the distinction between combatants and non-combatants is fast disappearing.

TOTALITARIAN, denotes the single-party dictatorial form of Governments based on the theory of the "totality of the State."

TRADE UNIONS, associations of workers and other employees for common representation of the employees.

TRENCH MORTAR, a species of small cannon with a fixed angle of elevation largely used for throwing bombs on the opposing trenches.

T. U. C., the initials of Trade Union Congress, the common organization of British trade Unions.

U-BOAT, German submarine, the German for which is *unter-seebot*.

ULSTER, often used for Northern Ireland. The old Irish province of Ulster contained nine countries, only six of which are included in Northern Ireland.

U. N. C.I.P., initials of the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan, commonly referred to as the U. N. Kashmir Commission.

U. N. E. S. C. O., initials of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

U. N. O., the initials of the United Nations Organization formed as a result of the San Francisco Conference, May 1945, to succeed the League of Nations.

U.N.R.R.A., the initials of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration formed in November 1943. Its objective was to "help people to help themselves." Its tasks were: to build up adequate re-

serves of food and other essential supplies; to assure their efficient and equitable distribution in liberated countries; and to stimulate local self-help and revival of production in such countries. Now wound up.

U. S. A. A. F., United States Army Air Force.

U.S.S.R., abbreviation for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

VATICAN, the seat of the Pope, a sovereign State.

VERSAILLES, TREATY OF, the peace treaty ending the war of 1914-18, concluded between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany on June 28, 1919.

VETO, the right of the executive head to refuse to approve a piece of legislation.

VICHY, the seat of the French Government after France's capitulation in June 1940 under Marshal Pétain.

WAFD, the leading nationalist party of Egypt.

WALL STREET, the site of the New York Stock Exchange, hence used for denoting American banking and finance interests.

WESTERN UNION, an alliance of France, Britain and Benelux countries (q.v.)

WESTMINISTER, STATUTE OF, a document regulating the relations between the members of the British Commonwealth, passed in 1931 giving formal ratification to the declarations of the Imperial Conferences in 1926 and 1930. The document established equality of the members of the British Commonwealth.

WHIGS, old name of British Liberals.

WHIP, a member of a legislature entrusted by his party with the organization of voting.

WHITE ARMY, Russian anti-revolutionary army in the Civil War of 1917-21.

WHITE RUSSIA, one of the constituents of Soviet Russia lying on the S. W. frontier.

WISHFUL THINKING, a phrase signifying optimism not always based on realism.

YELLOW-DOG CONTRACT, an American slang for contracts between employers and employees whereby the employees under-

take not to join any Trade Union.

YOUNG PLAN, after the failure of Dawes Plan, the Young Plan fixed the German reparation at 37 milliard marks payable in 59 annual instalments.

ZIONISM, a Jewish movement to restore Jewish State in Palestine. Now accomplished with the establishment of the State of Israel.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire is the largest empire that the world has ever seen. It extends to all the continents of the world and comprises peoples of almost all the races of mankind. The sun, it is said, never sets on the British Empire. The following figures illustrate the vastness of the Empire:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EMPIRE AMONG THE CONTINENTS (1939)*

Name of the Continent	Area in 1,000 sq. miles	Population in millions
Europe	122	49.3
Asia	2,126	367
Africa	3,819	60.6
America	4,008	13
Australasia	3,279	10.5
Totals	13,354	500.4

The British Empire comprises 20% of world's area and contains about 20% of world's population.

Political Structure

The political structure of the Empire is something novel. The political status of all parts—or rather the different countries, provinces or colonies—is not the same. But for practical purposes they may be classified as follows:

1. *The Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire.* These are practically independent States co-equal with the Mother Country (i.e., U. K.) but are within the Empire. This complete independence and

*The area and population of Burma and Eire which have since gone out of the British Empire should be excluded from the table.

autonomy was put in legal form by the Statute of Westminister which was passed by the British Parliament in 1931.

The largest part of the dependent empire has now been liquidated by the granting of Dominion Status to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and of independence to Burma.

2. *Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories.* Of these only Malta and Rhodesia have self-governing constitutions. In these the Crown has only a veto on legislation. Bermuda, Bahamas, etc., have representative government, but the Crown retains substantial control over legislation and administration. The Crown colonies are unmixed dependencies, where the legislature is controlled by an executive containing a majority of Crown officials.

The *Protectorates*, such as Somaliland, differ from Crown colonies in that the inhabitants are not British subjects and that the territory does not belong to the British Crown though it is under British suzerainty.

The *Mandated Territories* are those which before the war of 1914-18 were German colonies or certain Turkish territories. The rights to those territories were transferred to the League of Nations, which, in its turn, entrusted their administration to certain Allied Powers.

The British Empire, therefore, consists of: 1. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2. The self-governing Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan and Ceylon; 3. The colonial empire consisting of Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories. These are: (a) *Colonies*—Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Borneo, Malayan Union and Singapore, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Nyasaland, N. & S. Rhodesia, Nigeria, Gambia, Bermuda, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Bahamas, Jamaica, Trinidad, Fiji, etc. (b) The *Protectorates* are Perim Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Uganda, Somaliland, Bechuanaland, Gold Coast Protectorates, Sierra Leone Protectorate. (c) The *Mandated Territories* are Cameroons, Togoland, Territory of New Guinea, Western Samoa and Naurn.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in a *Condominium*.

ITS CHARACTER

The British Empire, strictly speaking, is neither a State nor a Federation. It has no constitution, no Government of its own, and no central executive. It has grown and has not been made and is still in the process of growth. The relationship between the different parts of the Empire is still undefined and is at the initial stage of development. Until 1926, the Mother of Parliaments was regarded as the supreme legislative authority of the Empire and the King was the Head of the Empire. The Imperial Conference of 1926 defined the Mother Country and the Dominions "as autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate, one to another, in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of nations." The Statute of Westminister, the result of the Imperial Conference of 1931, removed the legislative supremacy of the British Parliament. The Statute, ratified by the British Parliament, empowered Dominion Parliaments to repeal or amend any Acts of British Parliament ap-

plying to them and provided that no Act of Parliament at Westminster was henceforth to extend to a Dominion except with the consent of that Dominion. The position to-day appears to be that, the Dominions are sovereign States and the United Kingdom and the Dominions are a confederation of States.

The Dominions now reserve the right to declare war or make peace and are discarding the former principle that "when the King is at war, the Empire is at war." During 1939-45 war the Dominions with the exception of Eire which chose to remain neutral (with the repeal of the External Relations Act Eire has now ceased to be a Dominion) declared war individually after a vote of their own Parliament.†

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The area of the United Kingdom is 94,277 sq. m., and the population according to the 1931 census was 46,219,615, the estimated mid-year population in 1947 being 49,524,700. The following table gives the area and population of the United Kingdom in details:

<i>Divisions</i>	<i>Area sq. miles</i>	<i>Males (on April 27, 1931)</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total population</i>
England (including Monmouthshire)	50,874	18,061,643	19,732,360	37,794,003
Wales	7,466	1,071,367	1,087,007	2,158,374
Scotland	30,405	2,325,523	2,571,457	4,842,980
Isle of Man	221	22,443	26,865	49,308
Channel Islands	75	44,099	49,106	93,205
Northern Ireland	5,200	623,151*	650,591*	1,279,745*
<i>Total</i>	<i>94,241</i>	<i>22,148,229</i>	<i>24,069,385</i>	<i>46,217,615</i>

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The British constitution, mainly unwritten and therefore flexible, has grown and has not been made. There are no doubt certain constitutional laws, but they are not so large or systematic as to be the basis of a constitution. The form of Government is constitutional monarchy, the throne is hereditary, and succession is by primogeniture. Though the Chief Executive of the State is the Crown, the British constitution is a harmonious blending of the three classes of Government enumerated by Aristotle, viz., monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. The Crown, the head of the Church and the State is the monarchical element, while the House of Lords and the House of Commons represent respectively aristocratic and democratic elements. But in practice the democratic element as represented by the House of Commons is the supreme power of the realm. The executive power of the State is exercised in the name of the Crown by the Prime Minister and his fellow Ministers. The Cabinet, as a whole, may be made and unmade by the House of Commons and hence the House of Commons is the ruling House in the Kingdom. The Government is strictly parliamentary in

that it must have the support of the majority of the House of Commons, an elected body and actually the ruling part of the legislature.

THE CROWN. The Crown, as the Head of the State, is still theoretically the only person who represents sovereignty. He is above the laws and is himself the source of all laws and religion. His prerogatives though exercised on the advice of responsible Ministers, are wide and many. He can declare war and make peace, can call and dissolve the Parliament, can pardon offenders or grant amnesty and can pass ordinances, even independently of the Parliament. But he cannot levy taxes.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. The British Parliament, the mother of Parliaments, consists of two Houses. The House of Commons is the lower but practically the ruling House since 1911. It has 615 members elected by universal adult suffrage, England sending 492, Wales 36, Scotland 74, and Northern Ireland 13 members. Members of the English, Scottish and Roman Catholic Churches, certain Government officials, sheriffs and Government contractors are ineligible for election. The House of Commons is elected for a maximum period of five years but can be dissolved earlier. Members of the House receive an annual salary of £1,000 each. The House is presided over by the Speaker. The powers of the House of Commons have in the present century increased to the extent of placing the Upper House in a secondary position. By the Parliament Act of 1911, the House of Commons has been made supreme in all money matters, and in the matter of other Bills, the powers of the House of Lords have been curtailed to the extent of rendering its veto ineffective in the long run—further curtailment of the House of Lords powers has been proposed by the Attlee Government—and the House of Commons supreme.

The Upper House, the House of Lords, consists of Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The two Archbishops and 24 English Bishops constitute the Lords Spiritual. The Lords Temporal consist of the Royal Dukes, the Dukes and all Lords in so far as they are peers of the United Kingdom, and their seats are hereditary. In addition, there are 28 Irish peers elected for life, 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament, and 7 Law Lords. The Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the Government, presides over the Upper House. By convention, three Cabinet Ministers are to be members of the House of Lords. The House of Lords also sits as the highest court of law in the country.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE. Bills passed by the House of Commons must receive the approval of the Lords before receiving the assent of the Crown. But the House of Lords has no veto on financial Bills and on other Bills its veto is temporary. The King who possesses the prerogatives of veto and certification has not used the power since the days of Charles I, and the right has come to be obsolete for all practical purposes.

THE CABINET. The Cabinet or the Executive Committee of the Parliament and practically of the House of Commons is formed by the Prime Minister who is the leader of the majority party in the Commons. But besides the Cabinet Ministers there are a number of Ministers who are not in the Cabinet.

POLITICAL PARTIES. The Parliamentary system of Government has led to the development of political parties. And the traditional two-party system, though it had recently changed, had for the years 1931-45 been replaced by a national or all-party Government consisting of the members of all the three parties. The Labour Party came to power as

a result of the 1945 elections. The strength of the political parties in Great Britain as indicated by the last general election is given below:

STATE OF PARTIES AFTER 1945 ELECTION

Labour	...	393	I. L. P.	...	...	3
Conservatives	...	189	National	...	...	2
Nat. Liberals	...	13	Communists	...	...	2
Liberals	...	12	Irish Nationalists	...	...	2
Independents	...	14	Common Wealth	...	...	1
Ulster Unionists	...	9	Independent Labour	...	...	1

Total ... 641

PARTY MAJORITIES*

The party majorities at General Elections since 1900:

1900	U	134	1929 (May)			
1906	L	354		No party maj.		
1910 (January)	L	124	1931 (October)			
1910 (December)	L	126		Nat Govt. maj.	497	
1918 (Dec.) Coalition		249	1935 (November)			
1922 (November)	C	79		Nat Govt. maj.	248	
1923 (December)			1945 (July)	Lab. Govt. maj.		244
1924 (October)	C	211				

Royal Family

(HOUSE OF WINDSOR)

The King—His Most Excellent Majesty George VI, K. G., K. T., K. P., G. C. M. G., by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, born December 14, 1895, second son of late King George V, succeeded to the Throne on 11th December, 1936 on the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII on December 10, 1936 and crowned at Westminster, May 12, 1937, married April 26, 1923 the Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born August 4, 1900.

King's Children—H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary (Heiress presumptive to the Throne), born April 21, 1926, married, Lieut Louis Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Marioneth and Baron Greenwich, November 20, 1947; has one son H. R. H. Prince Charles Philip Arthur George of Edinburgh, b. Nov. 15, 1948; and H. R. H. Princess Margaret Rose, born August 21, 1930.

Brothers and Sisters of the King—H. R. H. the Duke of Windsor, ex-King Edward VIII, elder brother of King George VI, succeeded to the throne on January 20, 1936, abdicated in favour of his younger brother on December 10, 1936 on account of marriage question, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.

H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, born March 31, 1900, married November 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, the Duchess of Gloucester, born December 25, 1901.

H. R. H. The Princess Royal (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Countess of Harewood, born April 25, 1897, married February 28, 1922,

* U—Unionist; L—Liberal; C—Conservatives; Nat.—National.
Lab.—Labour.

Viscount Lascelles, now 6th Earl of Harewood and has two sons, Hon. Viscount Lascelles and Hon. Gerald David Lascelles.

British Monarchs since the Union of England & Scotland

<i>Year of accession</i>	<i>House of Stuart</i>	<i>Year of accession</i>	<i>House of Hanover</i>
1603	James I	1714	George I
1625	Charles I	1727	George II
	<i>Commonwealth</i>	1760	George III
1649	Parliamentary	1820	George IV
	Executive	1830	William IV
1653	Protectorate	1837	Victoria
	<i>House of Stuart</i>		<i>House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha</i>
1660	Charles II		
1685	James II	1901	Edward VII
	<i>House of Stuart-Orange</i>		
1689	William and Mary		<i>House of Windsor*</i>
1694	William II	1910	George V
	<i>House of Stuart</i>	1936	Edward VIII
1703	Anne	1936	George VI

The Cabinet

<i>Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. Clement R. Attlee, M.P.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	...		Rt. Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., M.P.
<i>Lord President of the Council</i>	...		Rt. Hon. Herbert Morrison, M.P.
<i>Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.
<i>Minister of Defence</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P.
<i>Lord Privy Seal and Paymaster-General</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. Viscount Addison, K.C.
<i>Lord Chancellor</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. Viscount Jowitt.
<i>Secretary of State for the Home Department</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, M.P.
<i>Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations</i>	...		Rt. Hon. Philip Noel Baker, M.P.
<i>Secretary of State for the Colonies</i>			Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, M.P.
<i>Secretary of State for Scotland</i>	...		Rt. Hon. Arthur Woodburn, M.P.
<i>Minister of Labour and National Service</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. George A. Isaacs, M.P.
<i>Minister of Education</i>	...		Rt. Hon. George Tomlinson, M.P.
<i>Minister of Health</i>	...		Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>			Rt. Hon. Tom Williams, M.P.
<i>Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster</i>	...	...	Rt. Hon. Hugh Dalton, M.P.
<i>President of the Board of Trade</i>	...		Rt. Hon. J. Harold Wilson, M.P.

* In July 1917, the "House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha" was changed into "House of Windsor" by King George V.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Viscount Hall
<i>Secretary of State for War</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.
<i>Secretary of State for Air</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.
<i>Minister of Supply</i>	...	Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss, M.P.
<i>Minister of Transport</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Alfred Barnes, M.P.
<i>Minister of Food</i>	...	Rt. Hon. John Strachey, M.P.
<i>Minister of State</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Hector McNeill, M.P.
<i>Minister of Pensions</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Hilary Marquand, M.P.
<i>Minister of Works</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Charles W. Key, M.P.
<i>Minister of Town and Country Planning</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Lewis Silkin, M.P.
<i>Minister of National Insurance</i>	...	Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.
<i>Minister of Civil Aviation</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Lord Pakenham
<i>Minister of State for Colonial Affairs</i>	...	Rt. Hon. The Earl of Listowel
<i>Postmaster-General</i>	...	Rt. Hon. William Paling, M.P.
<i>Attorney-General</i>	...	Sir Hartley Shawcross, K.C., M.P.
<i>Solicitor-General</i>	...	Rt. Hon. Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., M.P.
<i>Financial Secretary to the Treasury</i>	...	Rt. Hon. W. Glenvil Hall, M.P.

In addition there are a number of minor Ministers including Under-Secretaries of State and Parliamentary Secretaries.

British Prime Ministers

Sir R. Walpole	1721	Spencer Perceval	1809
Earl of Wilmington	1724	Lord Liverpool	1812
Henry Pelham	1743	George Canning	1827
Duke of Newcastle	1754	Lord Goderich	1827
Duke of Devonshire	1756	Duke of Wellington	1828
William Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham and Duke of Newcastle)		Earl Grey	1830
Earl of Bute	1757	Viscount Melbourne	1834
George Grenville	1762	Sir Robert Peel	1834
Marquess of Rockingham	1763	Viscount Melbourne (2nd time)	1835
Earl of Chatham (2nd time)	1765	Sir Robert Peel (2nd time)	1841
Duke of Grafton	1766	Lord John Russell	1846
Lord North	1767	Earl of Derby	1852
Marquess of Rockingham (2nd time)	1776	Earl of Aberdeen	1852
Earl of Shelburne (afterwards Marquess of Lansdowne)	1782	Viscount Palmerston	1855
Duke of Portland	1782	Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1858
William Pitt (the younger)	1783	Viscount Palmerston (2nd time)	1859
Henry Addington	1783	Earl Russel (2nd time)	1865
William Pitt (2nd time)	1801	Earl of Derby (2nd time)	1866
Lord Grenville	1804	Benjamin Disraeli (afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield)	1868
Duke of Portland (2nd time)	1806	William Ewart Gladstone	1868
	1807	Earl of Beaconsfield (2nd time)	1874
		Mr. Gladstone (2nd time)	1880

British Prime Ministers (Contd.)

Marquis of Salisbury	1885	Andrew Bonar Law (C)	1922
Mr. Gladstone (3rd time)	1886	Stanley Baldwin (C)	1923
Marquis of Salisbury (2nd time)	1886	J. Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.)	1924
Mr. Gladstone (4th time)	1892	Stanley Baldwin (2nd time)	
Earl of Rosebery	1894	(C)	1924
Marquis of Salisbury (3rd time)	1895	J. Ramsay MacDonald (2nd time) (Nat.)	1924
Arthur James Balfour	1902	Stanley Baldwin (3rd time)	
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1905	(Nat.)	1935
Herbert Henry Asquith (L)*	1908	N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	1937
David Lloyd George (Coalition)	1916	W. Churchill (Nat.)	1940
		C. R. Attlee (Lab.) July	1945

Local Government

Local government is carried on through popularly elected councils. England and Wales are divided principally into 62 administrative counties, and 83 county boroughs, the respective councils being the appropriate local authorities. In London some functions are discharged by the London County Council, the rest being vested in the common council of the City of London and 28 Metropolitan Boroughs. In addition, there are 300 non-county boroughs, 581 urban and 476 rural districts. Borough councils are under Lord Mayors or Mayors, the rest have Chairmen at their heads. Some minor functions in rural districts are discharged by the Parish councils. In Scotland, the divisions are similar on the same broad lines. Each burgh of the principal classes—Royal Burghs, Parliamentary Burghs and Police Burghs—has a Town Council. The officials are Lord Provost or Provost, Baillies—corresponding to the English Lord Mayor or Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The burghs numbered 201 and parishes 869 in the 1921 census. By an Act in 1929, local government machinery in Scotland was brought into line with the English model. The new units of local government in Scotland are county councils and burghs with a population of over 20,000.

FINANCE. Ordinary Revenue for the year ended March 31, 1948 was £3,844.9 millions. The principal sources of revenue were Property and Income Tax £1,189.6 millions, Surtax £91.2 millions, Excess Profits Tax £288.7 millions, Estate Duties £172 millions, Customs £791.1 millions, Excise £629.7 millions. The percentages of total expenditure met by taxation during each of the years 1939-45 were 85.56, 35.1, 41.1, 44.1, 50.1, 53.2 respectively. The total ordinary expenditure for the year ended 31-3-48 was £3,029.5 millions, the principal heads of expenditure being Consolidated Fund Services totalling £534.2 millions including Debt Services £502.6 millions, Supply Services including Army, Navy, Air Force etc. £2,652.9 millions.

The Budget Estimates for 1948-49 are Revenue £3,754 millions, Expenditure £2,975 millions. The principal heads of revenue are

* (C) Conservative; (L) Liberal; (Lab.) Labour; (Nat.) National.

Customs £796 millions; Excise £704 millions; Death duties £160 millions; Income and Sur-tax £1,485 millions; Profits and Excess profit tax £250 millions; other non-tax revenue £1,803 millions.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Year	<i>Revenue in million £</i>	
	<i>Budget estimate</i>	<i>Revenue account</i>
1941-42	1,786.4	2,074.0
1942-43	2,627.1	2,819.9
1943-44	3,038.5	3,038.5
1944-45	3,095.0	3,236.1
1945-46	3,205.0	—
1946-47	3,161.3	—
1947-48	3,244.9	—

	<i>Expenditure in million £</i>	
	<i>(Budget & Supp. Est.)</i>	<i>Revenue Account</i>
1941-42	4,960.2	4,775.7
1942-43	5,707.5	5,637.4
1943-44	5,759.1	5,795.7
1944-45	5,937.4	6,063
1945-46	5,855.1	—
1946-47	4,102.0	—
1947-48	3,209.5	—

UNITED KINGDOM'S NATIONAL DEBTS

Year	<i>Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £</i>		Year	<i>Gross debts & Terminable Annuities in Million £</i>	
	<i>1903 (end)</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>1937-38</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1940-41</i>
... 798	... 798	... 8,149	... 8,931	... 11,398	1941-42
... 1942-43	... 1943-44	... 1944-45	... 1945-46	... 1946-47*	... 1947-48*
... 10,885	... 19,592	... 21,509	... 23,774	... 24,050	... 23,789

Production and Trade

Great Britain is mainly an industrial country, the principal industrial productions being iron and steel, cotton textile, machinery and mill-work, ship-building, coal mining, automobile manufacture, etc. Agriculture is a minor industry and only 20% of the British population can live by the production of the British soil. The production on British soils substantially increased during the War years, 1939-1945. The area under plough amounted to 19.4 million acres as against 11.9 million acres in 1939. In pre-war years, when the United Kingdom was a creditor country she

* Net.

used to import far in excess of what she exported. A heavy unfavourable balance of trade was a normal feature of Great Britain's foreign trade. But the deficit in trade in merchandise was made good by receipts from sources like interest and profits from investments abroad, earnings of Britishers abroad sent home, moneys spent by foreigners in England, shipping income, profits made by British banks in financing foreign trade, etc. Until recently the United Kingdom was the largest purchaser in the world market. A creditor country before World War II, but now a debtor country, the U.K. cannot afford to have a heavy unfavourable balance of trade in merchandise. Hence elaborate measures are being taken by the U. K. for minimizing the gap between imports and exports. During 1939-45, U.K.'s. industries, trade and shipping had undergone terrible losses. But as will be evident from the indices of production given under the Section *Production of certain Commodities etc.* (Page 10) post-war recovery has been wonderfully quick.

ESTIMATED VALUES OF PRODUCTION IN ENGLAND AND WALES 1938-39

		Estimated value in million £
Agriculture & Horticulture	...	220
Fruits & Vegetables	...	33
Live-stock & Produce thereof and Farm Produce	...	180
Minerals (1938)	...	215
Industrial Production (1935)	...	3464
Fisheries (1938)	...	16

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

	Total imports million £	Total exports million £	Balance of trade* million £
1938	910	532	—388
1939	586	485	—401
1940	1,100	439	—661
1941	1,145	378	—767
1942	1,209	274	—932
1943	1,685	258	—1,517
1944	2,391	258	—2,103
1945	1,104	450	—654
1946	1,298	962	—3,310
1947	1,725	1,137	—591

Britain's best or largest customers are her Dominions, India and Burma, and on her part she purchases liberally and enormously from these countries. The following table indicates the directions of U. K.'s foreign trade with the Dominions, India and Burma:

Country	Imports million £ (1946)	Exports million £ (1946)
Canada	195.1	32.6
South Africa	15.3	75.4
Australia	67.3	55.2
New Zealand	74.6	26.9
INDIA & BURMA	70.0	88.3

* + indicates favourable balance and - indicates unfavourable balance of trade.

MERCHANDISE TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: VALUE AND INDICES OF QUANTUM
BY CLASSES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	Imports ¹ (retained)				Exports ¹ (domestic produce)			
	1938	1946	1947	1947	1938	1946	1946	1947
Semi-annual average	First half	Second half	First half	Second half	Semi-annual average	First half	Second half	First half
A. Value in mills. of £								
Total	429.0	574.2	673.1	784.0	944.3	235.4	403.4	515.0
Food	208.9	252.8	332.2	350.0	402.9	30.7	32.7	27.7
Raw materials	108.9	163.9	192.2	218.1	299.5	28.5	16.4	16.5
Manufactures	107.7	102.8	135.8	159.6	231.0	182.6	342.0	444.4
Non-food animals	1.7	2.6	4.1	3.0	4.1	0.3	1.6	2.0
Parcel post	2.1	8.8	12.1	6.8	6.8	6.0	12.7	12.5
B. Quantum index								
Total	100	66	71	72	83	100	91	108
Food	100	67	69	74	75	100	87	69
Raw materials	100	69	76	73	93	100	28	27
Manufactures	100	51	63	61	83	100	101	121
Non-food animals	100	93	145	109	136	100	135	181
Parcel post	100	517	374	352	291	100	112	103

¹ Re-exports excluded from both imports and exports as follows in £ millions: 1938 (semi-annual average). 30.8; 1946 (first half), 23.5; 1946 (second half), 26.9; 1947 (first half), 36.0; 1947 (second half), 23.2.

The following table shows the percentage enjoyed in the foreign trade of United Kingdom in 1937 and 1946 by Empire and non-Empire countries respectively:

	% of Imports to U. K.		% of Exports from U. K.	
	1937	1946	1937	1946
British Empire	39.43	50.12	48.32	50.70
Foreign Countries	60.57	49.88	51.68	49.30

Under the pressure of the crisis of 1939-45 the nature, volume, direction and balance of trade underwent very substantial changes.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Northern Ireland has an area of 5,200 sq. miles and a population of 1,279,745 according to 1937 census. It comprises the six northern counties of Ireland. Northern Ireland returns 13 members to the House of Commons and enjoys limited self-government. It has, however, its own Parliament with two Houses, and a local Government. Certain fiscal and legislative powers are reserved to the British Crown. Most of the inhabitants are Protestants and pro-British. Agriculture is the most important industry. Oats are extensively grown. Recently pig-poultry has made considerable progress. The pre-war value of agricultural production of the province was about £15 millions. Chalk, clay, fire-clay, igneous rock, limestone, sandstones and coal are the chief mineral productions. Linen and ship-building are the important manufacturing industries. External trade for 1947 consisted of £150 millions (imports) and £151 millions (exports.) The bulk of the taxes of the province are imposed by the British Government. They take a part and remit the balance to the local Government. There are local taxes which are the exclusive subjects of the Northern Irish Government. Customs and income tax, supertaxes, and corporation tax are subjects of the British Government. The estimated Revenue, Expenditure for the year 1948-49 were £59 millions and £58.9 millions respectively. Imperial contribution for the year was £21.5 millions.

Governor—Earl of Granville, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Sir Basil S. Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.

DOMINIONS*

CANADA

The Dominion comprises an area of 3,694,843 sq. miles and a population of 11,506,635 according to 1941 census. The present constitution of the Dominion, based on North American Act of 1867 of the Imperial Parliament, is federal and unitary. The legislative power is vested in the two Houses of Parliament, the Senate and the House of Commons. The administration is theoretically carried on by the Governor-General and a Privy Council in the name of the British Sovereign. At present the Dominion is purely self-governing as defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926. The nine provinces of the Dominion, have each its separate Parliament and Lieutenant-Governor and they enjoy full autonomy in local matters. The Yukon and North-western territories are, however, governed by Commissioners assisted by Councils. Newfoundland was added as the tenth province from April 1, 1949, on the decision by a plebiscite. The Dominion

* The Dominions of India and Pakistan are dealt with separately. Ceylon is included in "India's Neighbours" section.

Senate has 96 members nominated for life and the Commons has 245 elected members. The capital of the Dominion is Ottawa, and French and English are the official languages. Canada is largely agricultural though recently industries have made phenomenal progress. Wheat and oats are the most important crops. Dairying, fruit-farming, ranching, forestry, fisheries and mining are other important national industries. U. S. A. absorbs the major portion of the Dominion's foreign trade and the next share is United Kingdom's. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion in 1946-47 were 2,589 million dollars and 2,634 million dollars respectively. The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1947-48 were 2,620 million dollars and 2,199 million dollars respectively. The net Public Debt on 31-3-48 was 17,201 million dollars (gross) and 12,378 million dollars (net).

Governor-General—Field-Marshal Lord Alexander, K.G. G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth has an area of 2,974,581 sq. miles and a population of 7,580,820 according to 1947 census. The Commonwealth was formed in 1901 and comprises six original States. The constitution is federal. The executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the assistance of an Executive Council of Ministers. The Federal Parliament has two Houses, the Senate with 36 members elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives with about 72 members elected for three years. The original States have each its Parliament which retain the residual powers over its own territories. The federal capital is Canberra. Agriculture, sheep-farming and dairying are the most important national industries. The principal crop is wheat. Gold mining is also important. The major portion of Australian foreign trade is with Empire countries. The chief exports are wool, dairy products, cold meats, wheat, fruits and vegetables. Chief imports are, machinery, iron and steel, piece-goods, petroleum, mineral oil, tea and tobacco. The revenue and expenditure in 1946-47 were £A 4.31 millions and £A 4.80 millions respectively and the revenue and expenditure for 9 months in 1947-48 were £A 3.09 millions and £A 3.21 millions respectively. The public debt on 31-3-48 amounted to £A 2,778 millions including States' debts.

Governor-General—William John McKell, K.C. *Prime Minister*—Hon. Joseph B. Chifley.

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion comprises an area of 102,410 sq. miles and a population of 3,790,256 according to 1945 census. The present constitution, established in 1857 as a colony, was raised to the status of a Dominion in 1907. The form of Government is unitary and the administration is carried on by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of a ministry responsible to the New Zealand Legislature—the General Assembly which consists of two Houses: the Legislative Council (upper) and the House of Representatives (lower). The upper House has 86 members who hold office for 7 years and the lower House has 80 members elected for 8 years. Agriculture, dairying, fruit-farming, cattle and sheep breeding are the important industries and wheat, oats, and barley are the important agricultural crops of the Dominion. Gold, silver and coal are mined. In normal times about 90 per cent of the trade of the Dominion is with Empire countries. Dairy produce is the chief export,

meats, wool, hides and skin and gold being next in importance. Imports mainly consist of manufactured goods. The ordinary revenue and expenditure in 1946 were £58.5 millions and £57.2 millions respectively. The Budget estimates for 1946-47 stood at £100.38 million for both revenue and expenditure. The gross national debts stood at about £624.5 million on 31.3.46.

Governor-General—Lieut. General Sir Bernard Cyril Freyberg, v.c., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Peter Fraser, P.C., C.H.

THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Union has an area of 790,219 sq. miles and a population of 2,366,137 Europeans and 9,211,143 non Europeans according to 1946 census. The present constitution, based on an Act of the Imperial Parliament of 1909 which united in 1910 the self-governing colonies of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, into the present Union. In 1947, the mandated territory of South-West Africa with an area of 317,725 sq. miles and a population of nearly 300,000 was practically incorporated into the Union. The colonies became provinces. The executive power is exercised by the Governor-General in the name of the British Crown with the help of an Executive Council of Ministers. The Union Parliament has two Houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The former has 40 members, 8 nominated and the rest elected—all of whom must be of European descent. The Assembly has 150 elected members, all of European descent. Since 1936 non-European natives are allowed to send 4 members to the Upper and 3 members to the Lower House. The provinces have their own legislatures for dealing with local matters. Agriculture, fruit-farming and live-stock are important. The principal crops are mealies, wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar-cane. Gold mining is the most important industry of the Union which produces more than 50% of the world output of gold. Diamond and coal are also largely mined. Manufactured goods are the principal imports of the Union while the chief exports, in order of importance, are gold, wool, diamond, fruits and coal. In normal times Empire countries and the U. K. enjoy the lion's share of the Union's trade. The revenue and expenditure of the Union were £122.7 millions and £125.7 millions respectively in 1946-47. The estimates for 1948-49 are £SA131 millions and £SA130.6 millions respectively. The gross and net Public debts on 31.3.46, stood at £582,924,000 and £570,000,000 respectively.

Governor-General—Major the Rt. Hon. Gideon Brand van Zyl, v.c. *Prime Minister*—Rt. Hon. Dr. Daniel Francois Malan.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Area, Population, Government and Constitution.—The U. S. A. comprises an area of 2,977,128 sq. miles and a population of 131,669,275 (1940). The estimated population in October, 1947 was about 145 millions. The overseas territories of U. S. A. have a population of 18,951,956 and a total area of 712,836 sq. miles. The U. S. A. consists of 48 States each of which has its Government and legislature and enjoy autonomy in local or State affairs. The Federal Government in Washington is the Central Government which has exclusive jurisdiction over matters of common interest to the States. The form of Government is federal and is based on the Constitution of 1787. The Federal Legislature consists of the Senate

and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of two members from each State (i.e., 96 in all) elected for 6 years and the House of Representatives has 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the 48 States.

The executive power is vested in the President who is elected every leap year. The electors chosen for the election of the President meet in their respective State capitals and give their votes. The votes of the electors of all the States are opened in the presence of both the Houses of the Congress. The total number of votes is 531 and a minimum of 266 votes are necessary for Presidential election. The Vice-President of U. S. A. is elected simultaneously with the President. If a President dies before taking office the Vice-President-elect become the President. The Vice-President presides over the Upper House of the Legislature—the Senate.

The President is the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and the Navy and of the Militia. The President of U. S. A. as the Chief of the State wields very important and substantial powers. All bills passed by the American Congress must receive the President's assent. He also enjoys the prerogative of suspensive veto. He may refuse his assent to any bill passed by the Congress and may return the same with his recommendation for reconsideration by the Congress. If such a bill is not repassed with at least a two-thirds majority, the same is not placed on the Statute Book.

The President of U. S. A. is the head of the State. He is not responsible to the Legislature and is removable from office only through impeachment. The Ministers, rather the State Secretaries, are all appointed by the President, and they are not members of, nor are they responsible to the Legislature.

Legislature. The Lower House of the Congress, the House of Representatives, enjoys special privileges with regard to Money Bills, and the Upper House, the Senate though a revising chamber, shares important powers with the President in the administration of U. S. A. Besides legislative functions, the Senate has the power to give or withhold its advice or assent to the ratification of treaties with foreign powers. The Senate has moreover the power of confirming or rejecting major appointments made by the President. The Senate can also remove from office by a two-thirds majority, any civil officer of the United States impeached by the House of Representatives before the Bar of the Senate. The House of Representatives consists of 435 members elected every second year by the citizens of the States who are qualified to vote for the State Legislature. There appears to be universal adult franchise at least theoretically. There are residence qualifications of varying lengths in the different States. Moreover the payment of taxes and literacy are insisted upon as electoral qualifications in many of the States.

The President's salary is 75,000 dollars per year, that of the Vice-President is 15,000 dollars per year. Each of the Cabinet officers receives 15,000 dollars a year and each member of the Federal Legislature gets 10,000 dollars per year besides allowances. The salary of the Speaker of the House of Representatives is 15,000 dollars per year.

The Government of U. S. A. is composed of three coordinate branches, the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The privileges, functions and powers of each of these branches are clearly written in the Constitution of the land.

Production, Trade, Commerce, etc.—U. S. A. is the most prosperous country in the modern world. Her wealth and prosperity are mainly based on her enviable position as the greatest producer nation in the world. In all spheres of production—agriculture, mining, manufacturing industries, fisheries—she occupies the first position. She contributes about 50% of the world production of cotton and wheat, 40% of coal, 40% to 50% of iron and steel and more than 60% of world's oil. Her ships now command the major part of the world's carrying trade. The following figures will give some idea about U.S.A.'s prosperity. In post-war years the U.S.A. has assumed industrial, commercial and financial supremacy and leadership unprecedented in world history.

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Name of Industry	Production by qty. ooo,ooo's omitted	Value of Production 1,000,000 dollars
Farm produce (1945)	—	21,552
Agriculture Food Crops (1942)	3,175 bushels*	6,387
Barley (1943)	322 "	
Corn (1945)	2,880.9 "	
Wheat (1945)	1,108.2 "	
Potato (1945)	418 "	
Sugarcane (1945)	6.8 short tons	
Sugarbeet (1944)	6.8 "	
Tobacco (1946)	2,247.7 lbs.	
Cotton (1946)	8.7 bales of 500 lbs. gross.	
Wool (1942)	459 lbs.	
Milk (1945)	122,219 lbs.	
Eggs (1945)	55,197	

MINERAL & INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Name of Industry	Value in 1,000,000 dollars		
	1944	1945	
Minerals:			
Metallic	...	2,340	1,975
Non-Metallic	...	6,079	6,168
		1937	1949
Manufacturing Industries	...	60,712	56,843

Livestock: In 1946, there were 8.2 million horses, 3.2 million mules, 79.8 million cattle, 44.2 million sheep and 62.3 million swine in U. S. A. There were 525 million chickens in 1946.

Trade: As the above figures would indicate, U. S. A.'s internal and external trade is of a colossal magnitude. In recent years U. S. A. has usurped the United Kingdom's centuries-old position of being the largest buyer of foreign goods. At present, as during the last 10 years, the U. S. A. is the largest buyer and seller in the world market. The annual averages of U. S. A.'s Exports and Imports for the years 1938-1942 are 4,683 million dollars and 2,598 million dollars respectively. This shows that the U. S. A. enjoys very substantial balance of trade. The exports and imports for 1946 were 9,742 and 4,935 million dollars respectively.

* 1 Bushel = 8 Gallons (capacity).

MERCHANDISE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES: VALUE AND INDICES OF
QUANTUM BY CLASSES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports (for consumption) Export (domestic produce)¹

	1938	1946	1947	1938	1945	1947
Semi-annual average	First half	Second half	First half	Semi-annual average	First half	Second half
A. Value in mills of dollars						
Total	976	2,238	2,564	2,807	2,844	1,530
Crude materials	...	283	912	917	835	304
Crude food stuffs	...	130	401	414	501	125
Manufactured food stuffs	156	233	270	316	339	92
Semi-manufactures	193	413	516	592	653	247
Finished manufactures	209	383	462	467	516	762
B. Quantum index						
Total	100	135	140	133	133	100
Crude materials	...	100	166	180	166	159
Crude food stuffs	...	100	139	119	119	110
Manufactured food stuffs	100	84	92	92	97	100
Semi-manufactures	100	148	162	161	168	100
Finished manufactures	100	105	112	100	102	100

¹ Excluding Army Civilian Supply.

MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCES OF THE UNITED STATES WITH OTHER REGIONS

[Export (+) or import (-) balances in millions of dollars:
General Trade]

Region.	1938	1946		1947	
	Semi-annual average.	First half	Second half	First half	Second half
Europe	+ 377	+ 1,815	+ 1,459	+ 2,454	+ 1,951
Latin America	+ 39	+ 103	+ 290	+ 937	+ 879
North America	+ 104	+ 199	+ 355	+ 542	+ 448
Asia	- 24	+ 261	+ 232	+ 451	+ 399
Africa	+ 32	+ 120	+ 63	+ 269	+ 226
Oceania	+ 39	- 16	- 51	+ 37	+ 128

Transport: In 1945, there were in all 226,696 miles of rail roads, 3,003,076 miles rural roads of which 1,429,658 miles were surfaced. More than 31 million motor cars were registered in 1945. Air transport is also on a very vast scale in U. S. A., more than 3,500 million passengers-miles being flown in 1945. In shipping U. S. A.'s position has marvellously improved in recent years. The total tonnage of all vessels registered under the United States was 13,721,614 (gross) tons and the total number of vessels was 27,075 before Pearl Harbour attack. In 1945 the figures were 27,797 vessels and 32,813,281 tons.

Finance: The Receipts and Expenditure for 1948 were 44,486 million dollars and 36,066 million dollars respectively. The Budget estimates for 1949 are 44,402 million dollars as Revenue and 39,594 million dollars expenditure. The public debt of U. S. A. stood at 252,292 million dollars on 31.12.48.

President.—Harry S. Truman, who succeeded the late Mr. F. D. Roosevelt on 12th April, 1945, elected 1948. *Secretary of State*—Dean Acheson.

Presidents of the United States

<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Service</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Term of Service</i>
George Washington	1789-1797	Ulysses S. Grant	1869-1877
John Adams	1797-1801	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877-1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801-1809	James A. Garfield	
James Madison	1809-1817	(Mar.-Sept.)	1881
James Monroe	1817-1825	Chester A. Arthur	1881-1885
John Quincy Adams	1825-1829	Grover Cleveland	1885-1889
Andrew Jackson	1829-1837	Benjamin Harrison	1889-1893
Martin Van Buren	1837-1841	Grover Cleveland	1893-1897
William H. Harrison (Mar.-Apr.)	1841	William McKinley	1897-1901
John Tyler	1841-1845	Theodore Roosevelt	1901-1909
James K. Polk	1845-1849	William H. Taft	1909-1913
Zachary Taylor	1849-1850	Woodrow Wilson	1913-1921
Millard Fillmore	1850-1853	Warren Gamaliel Harding	1921-1923
Franklin Pierce	1853-1857	Calvin Coolidge	1923-1929
James Buchanan	1857-1861	Herbert Clark Hoover	1929-1933
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Franklin D. Roosevelt*	1933-1945
Andrew Johnson	1865-1869	Harry S. Truman†	1945-

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The emergence of Soviet Russia within 20 years from 1918 as one of the great power in the world is as much a phenomenon of the 20th century as the complete metamorphosis of Japan from mediaeval to modern life during the 20 years between 1871 and 1891 was a phenomenon of the 19th century.

The revolution that broke out in March 1917 resulted in the overthrow of monarchy with the abdication of Emperor Nicholas II. In November 1917, the Russian Soviet Republic was organized. In 1923, Ukraine and other national Soviet Republics were united to the Russian Soviet Republic. The Soviet Union thus formed is broad-based on communism—dictatorship of the proletariat. The basic units or organs are the "Soviets" or the "Councils" which have the dual functions of municipalities and local State authorities. These primary Soviets elected the higher Soviets through indirect elections. The all-Russian supreme organ, the Soviet Congress was elected by the primary Soviets on the basis of one member for each 25,000 workers and one member for each 1,25,000 peasants. The Congress elected a central Executive Committee, a permanent body which could make laws between the intervals of the Congress. The Central Executive Committee elected the Council of People's Commissariat. With the amendment of the constitution in 1936, the Soviet system was abolished and the method of indirect election was dropped and

* Four times elected and died in harness April 1945.

† Was Vice-President and on Roosevelt's death succeeded to the Presidency, elected Nov. 1948, installed January 1949.

the Congress was cancelled. All Soviets, high or low, are now elected by the people and lower Soviets do not control higher ones. The Supreme Council of the Union is elected by all the working people—workers and peasants—all having equal voting powers, with certain restriction regarding the workers. The Supreme Council is bicameral: 1. The Council of the Union (drawing one member from each 300,000 inhabitants and 2. The Council of Nationalities drawing 25 members from each constituent republic and fixed numbers from autonomous national territories. The Supreme Council has a presidium with a Chairman and 16 Vice-chairmen one from each republic and 15 members. The Chairman is thus the President of the Soviet Republic. The Supreme Council also elects the Ministers who are responsible to the Supreme Council (which latter is analogous to the Lower Chamber). The Communist Party is the only authorized political organization and candidates approved by this party can only stand at Legislative elections.

Area and Population. The total area of the Union in 1938 was 8,173,550 sq. miles and the total population according to 1939 census was 170,467,572. With the additions during 1939, 1940 and 1945 of areas from Finland, Poland, Roumania and of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the U.S.S.R. had an area of 8,708,070 sq. miles and an estimated population of 193.2 millions in 1946. According to 1939 Censuses 32.8% of the people was urban and 67.2% was rural. There were 81 towns with population of above 100,000. The largest cities are Moscow with 4,137,018 inhabitants and Leningrad with 3,191,304 inhabitants. There were 9 cities with population varying between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

Constituent Republic	Area in 1,000 sq. miles	Population (1939) in millions
R.S.F.S.R.	6,609.0	109.3
Ukraine	225.2	38.5
Byelorussia	81.1	10.4
Azerbaijan	33.5	3.2
Georgia	37.6	3.5
Armenia	11.6	1.3
Turkmen	189.4	1.3
Uzbek	159.2	6.3
Tadzhik	55.7	1.5
Kazakh	1,072.0	6.2
Kirghiz	76.9	1.5
Karelo-Finnish	69.7	0.9
Moldavia	13.2	2.2
Estonia	17.6	1.2
Latvia	24.8	2.0
Lithuania	31.6	2.9
 Totals	 8,708.1	 191.9

Production, Trade, Commerce, etc. Figures of production, trade, commerce etc., for years after 1939 are not easily available. During 1941-45, certain very highly populous and productive territories of the Union had changed hands repeatedly. Devastation and dislocation by war operations had been widespread, intensive and protracted. But it can be

reasonably assumed that in spite of all these facts, the industrial production of the Union must have been on an increase during the years 1941-45. Though war and heavy industries were shifted to safer zones beyond the Urals during German invasion on the South and the West, the output had been kept at a wonderfully high and increasing level. Agricultural production must have terribly suffered. It can be safely assumed that the Union has been marching apace not only to fill up the gaps in production during 1941-45, but to attain record production in all spheres in very near future. A fourth Five-Year Plan was launched early in 1946 and productions are said to have passed the targets.

Agriculture. Until recently Russia was mainly an agricultural country. At present she, like Canada and U. S. A., possesses the unique advantage of combining agricultural prosperity with industrial. But agriculture and poultry farming are still the means of livelihood of the majority of the Russian people. In 1941, the total area under cultivation was 157,000,000 hectares. There were 243,000 collective farms, 1,300,000 private farms and 3,961 state farms. About 84% of production was done by collective farms, 4% by individuals and 12% directly by the State. The following figures of agricultural production speak for themselves:—

	000,000's omitted
Area under cultivation (1941)	157 hectares
" Forests	950 "
" Food grains (1941)	110 "
Total grain crops produced (1941)	2,540 cwts.
Sugar (1941)	4.16 cwts.

In 1941 there were 618,000 live-stock breeding farms and in 1938 there were 63,200,000 cattle, 17,500,000 horses, 102,500,000 sheep and goats and 30,600,000 swine.

Mineral and Manufacturing Industries. Russia has always been rich in mineral resources and in industrial potentialities. Since 1923 these resources have been systematically developed and exploited. The Five-year Plan started in 1928 and the later encouragements given to industries by the State under a system of rigid control and supervision and sometimes active participation increased the industrial production of U.S.S.R. tremendously. During 1938-40, 2,900 new industrial enterprises were set up. Relevant figures of production are given below:

	000's omitted
Coal (1940)	166,600 metric tons.
Pig iron (1940)	14,500 " "
Steel (1940)	18,400 " "
Oil (1940)	34,200 " "
Total value of industrial output (1940)	137,500 million roubles.

Trade: Foreign trade is a State monopoly. Everything is bought and sold by or through the State. In 1938 the total quantity and value of imports and exports were: *Imports*, 1,127,000 metric tons and 1,422,000,000 roubles; *Exports*, 9,682,000 metric tons and 1,331,000,000 roubles. The best customers were U. S. A., United Kingdom, Netherlands, China, Germany, Iran, Mongolia.

Communications. The length of railways in January 1940 was 95,000 kilometres and the length of roads was 1,368,000 kilometres in 1935. Civil aviation is popular. There are 110,000 kilometres of navigable waterway.

Finance: In 1947 U.S.S.R.'s revenue and expenditure were 385,200 million roubles and 361,200 million roubles respectively. The Budget estimates for 1948 were 429,100 million roubles and 388,000 million roubles respectively. The volume of Russia's national debts is not known.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of U.S.S.R.—Nikolai Mikhailovich Shvernik. *Chairman, Council of Ministers.*—Generalissimo Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. *Senior Vice-Chairman, Council of Ministers* Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov. *Vice-Chairman, Council of Ministers and Minister of the Armed Forces*—General Nikolai Alexandrovich Bulganin. *General Secretary of the Communist Party*—Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

INDIA*

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND NATURAL BOUNDARIES

INDIA comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles of which 865,446 sq. miles or nearly 55% is covered by British Indian Provinces and 715,964 sq. miles of nearly 45% is covered by States and Agencies. The extreme points from north to south are at latitudes 8° and 37°, and from west to east 61° and 97°. The land frontier measures nearly 5,000 miles and the coast line measures nearly 4,000 miles. India's remarkable frontiers consist of lofty mountain chains, and sea boundaries consisting of the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Arabian Sea*. The Himalayas, on the north are an effective protection against invasion from the north, while the mountain ranges in the north-west frontier with small gaps here and there are weaker natural protections. The eastern barriers, the *Assam Hills* are not impassable or impregnable. The coast line contains a very small number of good harbours and there are only 3 or 4 openings of any importance into the land. According to the 1941 census, the Indian Empire has a total population of 389 millions of which the British Indian Provinces' share is 296 millions and that of States and Agencies is 94 millions. The population shares in percentages of the total are British India, 73.5% and Indian States and Agencies 26.5%.

Geographically, India consists of three well-marked natural divisions. These are: I. The mountain region of North India, II. The Indo-Gangetic Plain and III. The Deccan Plateau; each division has its own physical and economic characteristics.

* In the absence of latest censuses for the Dominions of India and Pakistan we feel constrained to retain this section wherein "India" means, without reference to the contrary, India as she was before Aug. 15, 1947. Readers are, however, referred to the Section *The Dominion of India* and *The Dominion of Pakistan*.

I. THE MOUNTAIN REGION: The Hindukush Mountains run south-west and the Sulaiman Range and the Kirthar Mountains continue the line of demarcation. There are passes across these mountains, chief among them are the Khyber, the Gumal and Bolan passes which constitute the only routes between Afghanistan and India. The Himalayas, running south-east, act as a climate barrier and are the perennial source of the great rivers which water Northern India. South of the Himalayas is the low Siwalik Range which is separated from the main ranges by a valley known as *Dun* in the west, and as *Mari* in Nepal. Forest and water power are the main economic wealth of this region and these are being successfully exploited. Rice, wheat, maize, millets, barley and tea are the principal agricultural produce of these regions. The tea gardens of Darjeeling and Assam contribute 80% of Indian tea and more than 50% of world tea. Fruits are abundantly grown in the drier and sunnier regions of Kashmir, the Kulu and Peshawar districts.

II. THE INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN: This region, forming the major part of the continental India, is enclosed on the west and the north by the Hindukush and the Himalayas and on the south by the *Bay of Bengal* and the *Vindhya Ranges*. The hilly province of Assam and Chittagong Division form the eastern boundary. The Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Indus are the main drainages of the Division and they mainly account for the economic wealth of the region. (1) *The Ganges* which stands first in importance is the national river of Hindustan as the Thames, the Seine, the Rhine and the Nile are the national rivers of England, France, Germany and Egypt respectively. The Ganges valley has for centuries past been densely populated, partly because of its fertility and partly because of the fact that the Ganges has for centuries been the most important water-way in India. A considerable portion of the river is navigable and it is fed by a large number of tributaries which draw their water from the Himalayas and from monsoon rainfall. (2) *The Brahmaputra*, of which a considerable part is in Tibet, becomes an Indian river when it enters north-eastern Assam. During the rains the river floods and fertilizes hundreds of square miles of land. Nowhere in its progress in India, the river is more than 600 ft. above the sea level and therefore is a high road for steamer traffic between Bengal and Assam. (3) *The Indus*. Flowing north-west through Tibet and Kashmir, the river enters the Punjab and receives the Kabul river at Attock and farther below it unites with the accumulated waters of the five rivers of the Punjab. The river forms a big delta at its mouth about 8,000 sq. miles in area. From May to August, the river often rises to destructive floods. The importance of the river for irrigation is enormous and some of the remarkable agricultural developments of Sind owe much to this river.

The alluvial plains created and maintained by the above river system extend over Bengal, lower Assam, major part of the United Provinces and over the Punjab and Sind. The chief agricultural crops of the great division are rice, wheat, jute, barley, pulses, millets, sugar-cane, and oilseeds. Rice is extensively grown on the Ganges valley where the silt deposits of annual floods fertilize the soil. Jute is a monopoly of Bengal; opium and indigo are grown in the humid and equable climate in the eastern portion of the Gangetic plain, while millets, oil-seeds and sugar-cane are fairly distributed all over the plain. Wheat is abundantly grown in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

III. THE DECCAN PLATEAU: With the Vindhya Range as the base and Cape Comorin as the apex; the Deccan plateau or *Dakshinatya* resembles a triangle. The Deccan consists of the whole of peninsular India, and is bounded on three sides by mountain ranges which may be considered as the sides of a triangle. On the north stand the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges and on the eastern and western sides stand respectively the Eastern Ghat and Western Ghat mountains which "meet and culminate in a knot of mountains, the Nilgiri Hills". Two strips of flat land bound the Deccan on the east and the west. The eastern strip is known as Konkan in the north and Malabar in the south and the western coast strip is known as the Coromandel coast, the southern part whereof is known as the Carnatic. The tableland slopes from west to east and most of the great rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal. The slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains are westward towards the Arabian Sea. The *Mahanadi*, *Kistna*, North and South *Penner*, *Couvery* and *Vaigi* fall into the Bay of Bengal while the *Tapti* and *Nerbada* pour themselves into the Arabian Sea. A considerable portion of the *Mahanadi* is navigable. The *Godavari* traversing the entire breadth of the peninsula is the longest river in the Deccan being 900 miles in length. It has the largest basin. The *Cauvery* encloses a series of islands in its course and the rapids formed in its descent are of great scenic beauty. The *Nerbada* and *Tapti* running almost parallel enter the Gulf of Cambay after running rapid courses through deep gorges and both these rivers are hardly navigable. Rich forests, cinchona trees and cocoanut trees are the principal vegetation of the Deccan while cotton, rice, millets, oil-seeds, sugar-cane and tobacco are the important crops of the region. Tea and coffee grow on the warm deep hillsides in the south and spices grow on the south-east coast.

Climate and Rainfall

India presents a great variety of climate and rainfall. Dryness and moisture, heat and cold,—these extremes are most typically found. In northern parts of the country summer brings extreme heat and winter most intense cold. Northern India, lying beyond the Tropic of Cancer, presents complex variations in temperature. The peninsula which is a tropical region has almost a uniformly hot climate throughout the year. There is practically speaking no cold season there. The variations in rainfall are also equally marked. While the average rainfall in India is somewhere near 45 inches, Cherrapunji receives 460 inches in the year, and Sind gets not more than 7 inches only. In respect of the quantity of annual rainfall the first six positions of honour are occupied by Konkan, Assam, Malabar, Bengal, Orissa, and Bihar respectively.

The Monsoons

The Indian rainfall is periodic, and the rainy season more or less continues from June to September. Rainfall is largely influenced by what is known as the Trade Winds or monsoon currents. There are two such currents—the south-west monsoon and the north-east monsoon—the south-west monsoon which proceeds from sea to land from May to September, and north-east monsoon blows in an opposite direction from October to April. The south-west monsoon carries with it particles of water which

are drawn from the sea and turned into rain cloud under variation of temperature. Towards the end of May, the burst of south-west monsoon in India takes place in a succession of tremendous thunder-storms, and next follows the rainy season which continues for about three months. In October, the north-east monsoon sets in, and lasts up to the end of May. During the continuance of north-east monsoon very little rain falls in India.

The south-west monsoon contributes nearly 90 per cent of the total rainfall in India. Its direction is not everywhere the same. In the Ganges valley it blows from the south-east towards the hot plains of the Punjab and along the Chinese coast the direction is more southerly, while farther north it has a tendency to draw eastward. The south-west monsoon current is conveniently analysed into three currents: (1) *The Bombay current* or the *Arbian Sea current*, (2) *The Bengal current*, and (3) *The Burma current*, or the *Bay of Bengal current*. The Bombay current, which first passes over the Ghats and gives sound showers there, goes farther up to Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab where it contributes little rain. Consequently these provinces are rainless and dry. The Bengal current freely passes over Bengal, Assam, and Bihar, and is then obstructed by the Himalayas. The rainfall contributed by the Bengal current is almost uniformly abundant. The Burma current which passes over Burma causes heavy downpour over Lower Burma and moderate rainfall over the Upper.

The north-east monsoon contributes not more than 10 per cent of the total rainfall in India. This current is of immense importance to Madras and the Punjab. During its passage over the Bay of Bengal, the north-east monsoon carries considerable moisture and pours the same over Madras and the Punjab.

The economic importance of rainfall in India is of the highest order inasmuch as rainfall is an imperative necessity for agriculture. A year of drought means a year of scarcity, if not always of famine. Consecutive years of drought in large areas may mean widespread scarcity and famine. Scarcity of rain directly affects agriculture, and agricultural depression directly and indirectly affects economic activities. In rural parts rainfall has another importance equally indispensable. In a year of drought or insufficient rain, pools and tanks dry up in many cases, and the suffering of people from want of drinking water becomes acute.

Soil

There are four important varieties of soil in India. Their characteristic qualities depend on the chemical composition and the quantity of rain they normally get every year. The most important of these is the *alluvial soil*. This comprises the major portion of Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Sind, and extensive tracts in Assam, and the Godavari, the Kistna and Tanjore districts in Madras, and the coast strips extending along the eastern and western coasts of the Deccan. Alluvial soil in north-western part of India is porous, dry and sometimes sandy. In Bengal it is more compact, moist but less coarse. It is generally rich in phosphates, potash, lime, and magnesia. In some places, however, alluvial soils are very barren, owing to the surface of the earth

containing very high percentage of magnesia and soda salts. The *trap soil* occupies the next place of honour. The whole of the Deccan and considerable parts of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Kathiawar are rich in trap soils. On up-lands and hill-slopes where the soils are porous and light the chief crops are millets and pulses. But there the productivity of the soil is generally very low. In the lowlands, however, where the soils are thicker, and more fertile, cotton, wheat, millets and pulses are abundantly grown. *Begar* or the *black cotton soil* is another important variety. The name 'black cotton' is derived from the fact that the soil has a dark colour and is favourable to the growth of cotton. Its fertility is said to be of a very high order, it being highly compact, tenacious and retentive of moisture. The *rabi* crop flourishes most in this soil, but *kharif* crops also are conveniently grown in many cases. These soils are found in parts of the Deccan. Besides these three important varieties, there is another variety known as *crystalline soil*. These comprise the rest of India. Soils are generally barren in upland tracts, but 'the clayey and brownish loams of the lowlands are fertile.' The better varieties of crystalline soils are favourable to a great variety of crops, principal among them being rice.

Flora and Fauna

The term *Flora* indicates the totality of plant species in a circumscribed area. The Flora of India, therefore means the vegetable kingdom in India. The term *Fauna* is collectively given to the totality of animal life in a country. The vegetable kingdom in India presents an interesting variety. "The large extent of its area," says Dr. Bannerjea, "and a great variety in physical features and climate, combined with the natural fertility of the soil, enable the country to produce almost every kind of vegetable life. In fact, the flora of India is more varied than that of any other area of the same extent in Asia, if not in the world. Here we find not only the tropical and the sub-tropical products, but the products of the temperate zone as well." The Tropical produces include Rice, Jute, Millets, Sugarcane, Coffee, Cinchona, India Rubber, Gutta-Percha, Bananas, Pineapples, etc. The principal Sub-Tropical produces are Cotton, Tea, Tobacco, Opium. And chief among the products of the Temperate Zone are Wheat, Barley, Maize, Potato, and various fruits.

Animals also are equally various. The most important species, however, is the *Bullock*. The most useful Indian animals are, in their due order of importance, the cow, the buffalo, horse, donkey, sheep, goat, etc. Indian forests and mountains present wonderfully large varieties of beasts, birds and reptiles. A look at any important Zoo will convince one of the vastness of the variety of animal life in India.

Mineral Resources

The mineral wealth of a country is, in these days, of transcendent importance in determining the economic and political well-being of the country. The mineral resources of India are by no means small. There are immense possibilities in the latent wealth of India which only await the human hand to explore them. There was not many years ago the prevalent idea that the mineral wealth of India was meagre. But the opinion has, once for all been falsified owing to the development of mining

industries in the last few decades. The principal minerals in India are coal, iron, mica, manganese, gold, magnesium, copper, bauxite etc.

Seasons

Although according to indigenous conception there are six seasons in India, viz., Summer, Rainy season, Autumn (Late and Early), Winter and Spring, practically there are three distinguishable seasons in India, viz., Summer, (April to June), the Rainy season (July to October), and the Cool season (November to March). But the seasonal changes in different parts of the sub-continent of India are not uniform. Seasons in different parts of the country, as also the climatic conditions of these places offer a wonderful variety. There is a proverbial saying in this country that in India one can enjoy all the climates and all the seasons of the world.

Transport and Communications

The expansion of trade and commerce, particularly in a country of India's vast dimensions, depend largely on the facilities of communications. In addition to creating wide markets cheap transport stimulates production. Communication is easy in the plains of northern India because of the flatness of the country. Roads and railways are easy of construction on such a surface and naturally roads and railways cover the Indo-Gangetic plain to a greater extent than in other parts of the country. In some parts of the country, as in East Bengal, waterways afford greater facilities for transport and country boats and steamers carry most of the passengers and goods.

Indian transports present a complexity of conveyances, including the primitive bullock and buffalo-carts, country boats, railways, motor omnibuses and lorries, and recently aeroplanes. Of the means of communications in India, the principal is the railway. The first railway in India was opened early in the 19th century. A network of railways now covers the entire country and the mileage covered by railways in 1939-40 was 41,076 miles. (A fuller treatment of railways in India will be found elsewhere.) Motor transport has made enormous strides during the last 20 years. It is now in serious competition with the railways both in coaching and goods traffic. Attempts are being made to stop the competition between them and to co-ordinate road and rail transports. The number of heavy motor vehicles such as lorries and buses must have at least quadrupled in the last 20 years. The primitive bullock and buffalo carts take an important role in the transport system of the land. In fact in many parts of the country these are the only mode of transport available.

India affords several thousands of miles of waterways. The Ganges with its many branches and tributaries, the lower course of the Brahmaputra, the Indus and its tributaries, and a large number of canals are the natural waterways. In some parts of the country, as in lower Bengal, water transport is the only practicable method of transport. Steamers and a large number of country boats carry a considerable volume of traffic. India's long coast-line offers facilities for coastal traffic, a large volume of which is now in the hands of Indians. Sea communication is practically the only method available for commerce with foreign countries.

Of late air transport has achieved remarkable expansion in India and since 1946 air transport of passengers, goods and mails has been increasing month after month.

TEMPERATURE IN THE DIFFERENT METEOROLOGICAL
SUB-DIVISIONS IN INDIA (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT)

<i>Province & Sub-division</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>April.</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Oct.</i>
<i>Madras:</i>				
Malabar	... 79.7	83.6	79.0	80.3
Madras, South-East	... 75.9	84.8	85.8	82.2
Madras, Deccan	... 74.6	89.7	83.5	81.6
Madras Coast, North	... 73.0	85.8	84.7	81.7
<i>Bombay:</i>				
Gujarat	... 69.9	83.0	84.8	83.4
Konkan	... 77.5	81.9	79.4	81.1
Bombay, Deccan	... 72.0	85.7	76.7	78.8
<i>Sind:</i>	... 64.3	80.5	89.2	81.1
<i>Bengal:</i>	... 67.1	86.8	83.0	81.2
<i>U. P.:</i>				
U. P., East	... 63.4	85.9	85.8	81.6
U. P., West	... 60.4	81.0	85.6	78.8
<i>Punjab:</i>				
Punjab, East & North	... 55.8	75.3	88.7	79.6
Punjab, South-West	... 56.0	76.6	92.2	80.0
<i>Bihar:</i>				
Chota Nagpur	... 64.2	85.2	80.9	77.2
Bihar	... 64.3	86.0	84.7	80.7
<i>Orissa:</i>	... 71.0	87.9	82.5	81.8
<i>C. P. & Berar:</i>				
Berar	... 73.0	90.5	81.2	81.6
C. P., West	... 68.9	87.2	79.6	78.8
C. P., East	... 68.9	87.8	79.3	78.1
<i>Assam</i>	... 63.6	80.0	83.1	78.6
<i>N.-W. F. Province</i>	... 55.0	72.4	92.7	77.7
<i>Baluchistan</i>	... 52.8	65.1	85.8	69.8
<i>Andamans & Nicobars:</i>	... 80.4	85.2	81.4	81.5
<i>Hyderabad:</i>				
Hyderabad, North	... 72.9	88.7	78.7	79.2
Hyderabad, South	... 73.4	89.8	81.2	81.6
<i>Mysore:</i>	... 71.0	80.3	72.9	74.8
<i>Kashmir:</i>	... 31.2	52.3	74.6	57.2
<i>Central India:</i>				
Central India, West	... 65.5	82.7	80.7	78.5
Central India, East	... 64.2	84.3	83.4	78.8
<i>Rajputana:</i>				
Rajputana, West	... 64.4	84.8	91.6	85.2
Rajputana, East	... 63.5	82.3	86.6	82.7

NORMAL RAINFALL ACCORDING TO
CHIEF POLITICAL DIVISIONS

<i>Province & Sub-divisions</i>	<i>Normal Rainfall Inches</i>	<i>Province & Sub-divisions</i>	<i>Normal Rainfall Inches</i>
<i>Madras</i>		<i>Orissa</i>	57.6
Malabar	100.3	<i>C. P. & Berar</i>	
Madras, South-east	35.6	Berar	32.5
Madras, Deccan	24.9	Central Provinces, West	46.6
Madras coast, North	37.9	Central Provinces, East	53.8
<i>Bombay</i>		<i>Assam</i>	100.3
Gujrat	32.5	<i>N.-W. F. P.</i>	15.9
Konkan	107.4	<i>Baluchistan</i>	7.9
Bombay, Deccan	30.5	<i>Hyderabad</i>	
Sind	6.3	Hyderabad, North	34.4
<i>Bengal</i>	74.7	Hyderabad, South	29.9
<i>United Provinces</i>		<i>Mysore</i>	36.2
United Provinces, East	39.3	<i>Kashmir</i>	41.4
United Provinces, West	37.1	<i>Central India</i>	
<i>Punjab</i>		Central India, West	34.6
Punjab, East and North	23.4	Central India, East	42.3
Punjab, South-West	10.1	<i>Rajputana</i>	
<i>Bihar</i>		Rajputana, West	12.8
Chota Nagpur	52.6	Rajputana, East	26.0
Bihar	48.4		

AREA, CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN INDIA (1939-40)

	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
		<i>The net area of British India is distributed as follows:</i>
Total Area surveyed	520.6	Cultivated area
		Current fallows
British India	512.7	Cultivable waste other than fallow
		Not available for cultivation
Indian States	7.9	Forests

*Area, Population, etc.**

India can be considered as a sub-continent rather than a country. It comprises an area of 1,581,410 sq. miles, of which 865,446 sq. miles are included in British India and the remaining 715,964 sq. miles are included in the Indian States and Agencies. The total population, according to the census of 1941 is 388,997,955 of which British Indian population was 295,808,722 and Indian States' population was 93,189,233.

* India before August 15, 1947.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA*

India's 389 million people, profess various religious faith and speak different languages, possess varying racial, linguistic and social peculiarities. The numerous races and communities of India show varying degrees of civilization and culture. Some of the races and communities in India are highly cultured, polished and civilized, while semi-civilized tribes and races are not uncommon.

The Dynamics of Population†

According to Census of 1941 India's population shows an increase from 338 millions to 389 millions representing an increase of about 15% over the figures of 1931 Census. In the course of the period 1921-31 India's population increased from 319 to 338 millions or roundly by 10 per cent. The increase of population during the previous census decade (i.e., 1911-21) was, however, very low, being only 1.2 per cent. During 1911-21, India was visited by one of the worst epidemics—the Influenza epidemic of 1918. The increases in population since 1921 have led many economists to question whether India has already reached her optimum population. That is a controversial question. The experiences of the advanced countries of the world, however, point to one lesson, viz., that it is extremely doubtful and difficult to ascertain when and where a particular country reaches the optimum level in the growth of its population. The all-round improvement in agriculture and industrial production in those countries shows that the operation of the old and since exploded Malthusian theory of population can be checked and arrested for good. What is necessary in India is not the checking of the normal increase of population, which in tropical climate is usually high, but to improve the productive organization of the country and to ensure an increased supply of agricultural produces to that increasing population.

Birth and Death Rates

In spite of the high rate of infant mortality obtaining in India, the present annual increase of population is not small. In the supplementary Statistical Tables appended hereto birth and death rates in the British provinces are given. Delhi leads the rest of the Indian provinces in birth rate which is 43.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population. The next positions are occupied by the Punjab, Bombay and the Central Provinces, the birth rates of these places being 41, 39.1 and 37.9. Death rate is the highest in C.P. being 37.6 per 1,000 per annum of the population.

Birth and Death rates in British India since 1920 are given below:—

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES

Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infantile mortality	Year	Birth rate	Death rate	Infantile mortality
1920	33	31	195	1922	32	24	175
1921	32	31	198	1923	34	25	176

* India before August 15, 1947.

† Read Bhore Committee's Report under India in 1945-46 in the 1946-47 issue of the Year-Book.

Year	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infantile mortality</i>	Year	<i>Birth Rate</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>Infantile mortality</i>
1924	33	28	189	1934	34	25	187
1925	32	24	174	1935	35	24	164
1926	33	25	189	1936	36	23	162
1927	33	23	167	1937	35	22	162
1928	34	24	173	1938	34	24	167
1929	33	24	178	1939	34	22	156
1930	33	25	179	1940	33	21	160
1932	34	22	169	1941	32	22	158
1933	36	23	171	1942	30	22	163

Males and Females

In India, in contrast to the countries of Europe, males are more numerous than females. According to the census of 1941 there were 935 females for every 1,000 males in India. This numerical disparity between the sexes is very prominent in the Punjab, Bombay and North-West Frontier Province. In England or in some other countries of the West, which had to pay a high toll in human lives in the two Great Wars, females are noticeably more numerous than males.

PROPORTION OF SEXES

<i>Province or State</i>	<i>Female per 1,000 males</i>		<i>States & Agencies</i>	<i>Female per 1,000 males</i>	
	<i>1941</i>	<i>1931</i>		<i>1941</i>	<i>1931</i>
INDIA	935	940	Baroda	938	942
Provinces	933	940	Bengal	937	944
Madras	1,009	1,021	Central India	947	948
Bombay	927	929	Chhattisgarh	1,011	1,016
Bengal	899	924	Cochin	1,012	1,043
U. P.	906	902	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	982	976
Punjab	847	831	Gujarat	931	928
Bihar	994	993	Gwalior	893	887
C. P. and Berar	994	999	Hyderabad	957	959
Assam	896	900	Kashmir including Feudatories	888	881
N.-W. F. P.	840	843	Madras	1,051	1,079
Orissa	1,069	1,087	Mysore	949	955
Sind	818	782	N.-W. F. P.	892	863
Ajmer-Merwara	900	892	Orissa	1,031	1,042
Andamans & Nicobars	574	495	Punjab	836	824
Baluchistan	793	717	Punjab Hill	913	927
Coorg	827	803	Rajputana	907	908
Delhi	715	722	Sikkim	920	967
Panth Piploda	976	968	Travancore	993	987
STATES AND AGENCIES	941	941	U. P.	930	925
Assam	1,027	1,038	Western India	979	974
Baluchistan	855	855			

The Census of 1941

A Press Note from Government of India dated 19th Nov., 1941, among other things, states the following features of Indian census results (1941).

"The all-India population discovered at the recent ceusus was 388.8 millions as on 1st March, 1941. The 1931 figure for the corresponding year was 338.1 millions, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The level of increase in British India is 15.2 per cent and in the States and Agencies 14.3 per cent. The picture is one of general increase, rather higher in British India than in the States and only in part of Baluchistan and a few minor States is a decrease recorded.

"The rate of increase is particularly marked in cities, i.e., towns with not less than 100,000 inhabitants. The number of such towns has appreciably increased from 1931, while the individual increase rates vary from just below 11 per cent by almost a 100 in the case of Cawnpore, which has nearly doubled itself in the decade.

"India's population on 1st March, 1941, was 388.8 millions, of whom 47,322,000 were literate persons, according to 1941 census figures.

"North-West Frontier Province among the major provinces records the largest increase of population, namely, 25 per cent while Bengal, which has next largest increase, namely, 20 per cent. also has the largest number of literates, namely 9,720,000. Madras has the next largest number of literates, namely, 6,420,000. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the smallest number of literates, namely 6,000.

"Delhi, India's capital and a chief Commissioner's province, registers an increase of population of 44 per cent."

DENSITY OF POPULATION

In population India equals Europe minus Russia and the density of population in India is almost equal to that in Europe minus Russia, Bengal where the density of population is 779 per sq. mile is the most densely populated province in India and is as densely populated as Belgium or England and Wales, the two most densely populated countries in Europe. The density of population in India, according to 1941 census, is 246 per sq. mile, that of British India being 341 and Indian States 130.

The Density of Population, according to 1941 census, in India, Provinces and in principal Indian States are given below:—

INDIA	...	246 per sq. miles.
Provinces	...	341 " " "
States & Agencies	...	130 " " "

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile</i>
Madras	391	N.-W. F. P.	213
Bombay	272	Orissa	271
Bengal	779	Sind	94
U. P.	518	Ajmer-Merwara	243
Punjab	287	Coorg	106
Bihar	521	Delhi	1,599
C. P. & Berar	170		

<i>States & Agencies</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile</i>	<i>States & Agencies</i>	<i>Density per sq. mile</i>
Central India	144	Mysore	249
Cochin	953	Punjab	144
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	257	Rajputana	103
Gujarat	198	Travancore	792
Gwalior	154	U. P.	528
Hyderabad	198	Western India	129
Kashmir & Feudatories	49		

The distribution of population throughout the country is not even. Rainfall, climate, fertility of the soil, means of communication, and transport, location of industry and trade—these are the principal factors which determine the density of population. India is mainly an agricultural country and has been so for centuries past with the result that the population is the densest in those parts in which there is an abundant supply of water, or in other words where agriculture may be carried on with ease. But this is a general rule, there are exceptions to it. The Ganges has for centuries past been a source of fertility and a highroad for transport; hence, the Gangetic plains have for centuries past been and still are the most densely populated area in the whole of India.

Races

Aryans, Austrics, Dravidians and Mongolians are the four main racial types represented in the present population of India. The Austrics are the earliest known inhabitants of India; they were followed by the Dravidians, who are to be found in Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces and in most parts of Central India and Chota Nagpur. The Aryans, though not the oldest inhabitants of India, are an ancient race. Pure Aryan blood is commonly to be found in every part of India and particularly among the higher castes of the Hindus. The Austrics are represented by Kols, Bhils and other primitive tribes. The Mongolians are to be found in the regions in the vicinity of the Himalayas, such as Nepal, Assam, Burma and certain mountainous areas in U. P. These three main divisions can further be classified into: 1. Dravidians. 2. Turko-Iranians 3. Indo-Aryans. 4. Scytho-Dravidians. 5. Aryo-Dravidians. 6. Mongolo-Dravidians. 7. the Monogoloids.

Languages

The languages of India besides those spoken by foreigners fall into four linguistic families, viz., Indo-European, Dravidian, Austro-Asiatic and Tibeto-Chinese. The Indo-European family is represented by the Indo-Aryan group which includes the major vernaculars of India such as Bengali, Hindustani (including Western Hindi and Urdu), Gujarati, Rajasthani, Marathi, Eastern and Western Punjabi, Sindhi, Pahari, Eastern Hindi, Bhojpuriya, Maithili, Oriya, Assamese, etc. The Iranian group is represented by a few languages and dialects spoken in the north-western corner of India, of which the most important is Kashmiri.

The Dravidian family is mainly represented by the South Indian languages—Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu. The Oraon language in Chota Nagpur and Brahui in Baluchistan also belong to this family. The Austro-Asiatic languages are represented by Santali, Khasia, Bhil, etc., spoken in different localities of Northern India and are entirely uncultivated. The Tibeto-Chinese family includes languages and dialects spoken in Eastern Himalayan regions and in the Indo-Burma frontiers. The most important of this group is the language of Bhutan. From the above it can be said that India presents a wonderful diversity of races, climates, seasons, languages and dialects.

Religions

India is the land of many religions, principal among which are Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Animism. The Hindus and the Muslims form the major communities in India. "...The general position however could be summed up as that of 100 Indians in all India, 66 are Hindus, 24 Muslims and 6 of tribal origin. Allowing for that proportion of tribes who may be regarded as more than half assimilated, the Hindu element is over two-thirds. just under one-fifth of Hindus and one-eighth of the total population belong to the scheduled castes. Indian Christians return one and a half per cent. and allowing for tribal over-lap 1.8 per cent. The number of persons of European origin is 135,000 i.e., about one in every three thousand of the population. If the figures for soldiers are left out, his proportion will evidently be heavily reduced."

"In British India 64½% of the population are Hindus, 27 Muslims, 1 Indian Christian. Persons of Tribal origin represent 5½%. Of this 5½% approximately one-twentieth fall within the Christians on a religion basis."

In most of the provinces the Hindus are in the majority, and it is only in Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and the North-West Frontier Province that the Muslims form clear majorities. The following figures give the respective strength of the two major communities in different provinces in India:

HINDU AND MUSLIM MAJORITY IN INDIA, PROVINCES AND STATES 1941

<i>Hindu Majority</i>	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>	<i>Hindus</i>	<i>Muslims</i>
INDIA	254,930,536	92,058,096	Orissa	6,832,706
Provinces	190,810,953	79,398,503	Assam	4,213,223
Indian States & Agencies	64,119,553	12,659,593	Delhi	567,226
Madras	42,799,822	3,896,452	<i>Muslim Majority</i>	
Bombay	16,555,390	1,920,368	Bengal	25,058,924
U. P.	45,811,669	8,416,308	Punjab	7,550,372
Bihar	26,514,269	4,716,314	N.-W. F. Province	180,321
C. P. P. & Berar	12,931,996	788,697	Sind	568,115
				2,788,797
				3,208,825

COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

(Figures in 1,000)

	<i>India</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>States & Agencies</i>
Total Population	386,667	295,809	90,858
Hindus	254,980 (65.93%)	190,811 (64.5%)	64,119 (70.6%)
Muslims	92,058 (23.81%)	79,398 (26.84%)	12,660 (13.93%)
Christians	6,316 (1.63%)	3,483 (1.19%)	2,833 (3.1%)
Anglo-Indians	140	114	26
Indian Christians	6,041	3,246	2,795
Others	135	123	13
Sikhs	5,691 (1.47%)	4,165 (1.41%)	1,526 (1.38%)
Jains	1,449 (.37%)	578 (.19%)	871 (.96%)
Parsees	115	102	13
Buddhists	232	167	65
Jews	22	19	3
Tribes	25,441 (6.58%)	16,713 (5.65%)	8,728 (9.61%)
Others	410	372	38

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

The majority of Indian people live in villages. According to the 1941 census 87.2% of the Indian people live in villages and 12.8% in towns. The 1941 census shows an increase of over 2% in the percentage of urban population in India. The percentages of rural and urban population in 1941 are 87.3% and 12.7% for Provinces and 87% and 13% for States & Agencies. Among the Provinces, Delhi the metropolitan province has the largest percentage of urban population being 75.8%. We must bear in mind that the province of Delhi means the old city, New Delhi and the suburban areas adjoining the cities. If Delhi be excluded then Bombay having 26% urban population leads Indian provinces in the matter of urban population. Assam and Orissa having 2.8% and 3.7% respectively occupy the two lowest positions. It is interesting to note in this connection that the percentage of urban population in India had shown progressive decrease till 1931. Increasing dependence on agriculture as the most important means of livelihood had discouraged the growth of towns and of urban population in India during 1850-1931. The census of 1941 marks a contrast—a definite increase in the percentage of urban population and a corresponding decrease in rural population.

The Census Commissioner for 1941 census writes:

"The number of cities with a hundred thousand inhabitants or more was 35 in 1931 and is 58 now.

"The population living in cities of the size has increased over the decade from 9.1 to 16.5 millions, a rise of 81 per cent. which is in notable contrast with the 15 per cent. increase over the whole country. We have not figures for other classes of towns to compare but indications are that the rate of growth is higher in the large units.

"Many causes are given for this increasing population of the cities. One of them of course is industrialisation which—in a complete economy

—must tend to produce large aggregations. This is one among many other reasons for desiring a fifty-year plan for the development of India's water power resources. Another and much more potent reason than is usually realised, is the fact that city life has begun really to appeal to the ordinary middle class or lower middle class Indian, because for the first time accommodation within his means and to his taste has become available.

"Industrialisation has of course its main effect in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, and has largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. This last-named town is based on electricity, not steam. Advantageously situated on the cotton belt with an unusually pleasant climate for South India, commanding the famous Palghat Gap, this town was bound to make great development, once power scheme did that and Coimbatore has never looked back."

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

<i>Province or State</i>	<i>% living in towns</i>	<i>% living in villages</i>	<i>Province or State</i>	<i>% living in towns</i>	<i>% living in villages</i>
INDIA	12.8	87.2	Ajmer-		
Provinces	12.7	87.3	Merwara	36.7	63.3
Madras	15.9	84.1	Delhi	75.8	24.2
Bengal	9.9	90.1			
U. P.	12.5	87.5			
Punjab	15.3	84.7	<i>Indian States & Agencies</i>	13.0	87.0
Bihar	5.4	94.6	Baroda	25.2	74.8
C. P. & Berar	12.4	87.4	Cochin	18.8	81.2
Assam	2.8	97.2	Gwalior	13.7	86.3
N.-W. F. Province	18.2	81.8	Hyderabad	13.4	86.6
Orissa	3.7	96.3	Kashmir	10.3	89.7
Sind	19.7	80.3	Mysore	18.4	81.6
			Travancore	11.4	88.6

TOWNS AND VILLAGES

<i>Towns & Villages</i>	<i>India</i>		<i>Provinces</i>		<i>States & Agencies</i>	
	<i>N.*</i>	<i>P.*</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Total no. of inhabited towns and villages	658,595	387	461,115	296	197,480	91
Under 500	456,902	94	300,690	66	150,212	28
500—1,000	123,911	87	93,981	66	29,930	21
1,000—2,000	57,408	79	45,233	63	12,175	17
2,000—5,000	22,151	63	17,913	51	4,238	12
5,000—10,000	3,017	21	2,386	16	631	4
10,000—20,000	733	10	538	7	195	3
20,000—50,000	321	10	255	8	66	2
50,000—100,000	95	6	76	5	19	1
100,000 & over	57	16	43	13	14	9

*N—Number of towns or villages. P—Population in nearest millions.

OCCUPATION OF THE POPULATION IN BRITISH INDIA (1931)

Agriculture is the means of livelihood to 67% of the population in British India; the next important means of livelihood is industries—big and small,—which is the occupation of about 10% of the population. Trade and domestic services give livelihood to 5.2% and 7%, respectively of the population. Though industries in general are the occupation of 10% of the population, many of the persons engaged in cottage industries are employed as domestic servants and work as agricultural workers now and then. Large industries support only a minute fraction of the Indian population—a meagre 2 per cent.

Marriages†

Marriage is more universal in India than in the West with the result that birth rate is high. Early marriage is still very common with the result that infant mortality is high and death due to child-birth among young mothers is very common. Moreover, children born of ill-developed and under-aged parents inherit bad physique and low vitality. The death rate among children below 5 years is very high as is explained by the following figures:

<i>Ages</i>	<i>Death rate per 1,000 of population per year in 1937</i>	
For all ages	...	22.4
Males	...	22.7
Females	...	22.1
Children under 1 year (Males)	...	196.5
Children under 1 year (Females)	...	153.3
Children aged over 1 year but below 5 years (Males)	...	36.6
Do. Do. (Females)	...	34.0

In 1931, there were 84,200,000 married females and 83,600,000 married males in India. This disparity between the two numbers is explained by the fact that bigamy and even polygamy are not unknown in India. But the spread of education, modern outlook on life and the pressure of economic forces have in recent years discouraged such practices.

The Caste System

One of the peculiar features of the social structure in India is the caste system prevalent among the Hindus. Though originally meant to be a kind of economic or professional guild, the caste system has now come to be regarded as a social order sanctioned by religious considerations, as it were. It is probable that originally the caste system was instituted in India with the object of effecting what is known now-a-days as division of labour and for ensuring efficiency and specialization in all spheres of human activities. But during the past centuries the caste system has come to be an outworn order of which, as is usual with such orders, the

† The 1941 census does not contain relevant statistics.

evils are dominating over the merits. The caste system has absolutely lost its economic significance and has become a social and economic nuisance, which is retarding the political and economic progress of the country.

It should be noted in this connection that the original propounders of the caste system had also eugenic principles in view. Among the Mahomedans, however, there are no caste distinctions. Islam inculcates equality among all followers of the religion, but even among them social distinctions are often noticeable, and numerous sects of Muslims are found in this country, the two principal sects being the Shias and the Sunnis. One of the redeeming features of modern times is the part which leading Indian social and political reformers are taking in removing caste barriers and untouchability among the Hindus. The most successful in this line of work has been Mahatma Gandhi, whose crusade against untouchability will in the future history of India be looked upon perhaps as his greatest contribution to the cause of India.

Literacy

According to the Census of 1931, only 8% of the population of India was literate. The percentage of literate persons according to the previous Census was 7%. This shows that during the ten years between 1921 and 1931, the annual increase of literate persons has been only 0.1% or 1 in 1,000 of the population. In most of the progressive countries of the world more than 75% of the people are literate. Even in Soviet Russia which some 25 years ago was the most backward country in the West, 48% of the people were literate in 1920; the present literacy percentage is 87. The 1941 Census Report evinces remarkable increase in the number of literate persons in India. Out of a total of 389 millions of people more than 47 millions or nearly 13% are literate. The general tale is of pronounced increase, amounting in the case of India as a whole to 70% over 1931 for the whole population. Of this the male increase is 60 and female 150. There was of course an enormous field for improvement of female literacy. For the provinces the increase is 80 and for the States 70, with the sex components more or less the same. The most remarkable figures are returned by the Punjab which professes a 140 per cent increase to a present literacy of 13.

But in spite of the progress achieved during 1932-41, the need for intensifying national drive against illiteracy remains a major problem.

STATISTICAL TABLES

PROGRESS OF POPULATION IN INDIA

Figures in Millions

Density per s. m.	Increase in %	Year	Total Population	Increase	Male Population	Female Population
—	—	1891	279	—	143	137
179	1.8	1901	284	5	145	139
191	6.7	1911	303	19	155	148
193	0.9	1921	306	3	157	148
213	10.6	1931	338	32	174	164
246	15.0	1941	389	51	201	188

PROVINCES

Figures in Millions

Density per s. m.	Increase in %	Year	Total Population	Increase	Male Population	Female Population
—	—	1891	213	—	108	105
254	3.7	1901	221	8	112	109
267	5.0	1911	232	11	118	113
269	0.8	1921	234	2	120	114
296	9.9	1931	257	23	132	124
341	15.2	1941	296	39	153	143

STATES & AGENCIES

—	—	1891	66	—	34	32
88	7.6	1901	63	3	33	31
100	12.9	1911	71	8	37	35
101	1.0	1921	72	1	37	35
114	12.8	1931	81	9	42	39
130	14.5	1941	93	12	48	45

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN BRITISH INDIA*

Province	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Province	Birth Rate	Death Rate
Delhi	43.6	23.1	Orissa	33.9	27.3
Bengal	30.3	20.7	Madras	34.9	22.9
United Provs. of Agra & Oudh	32.7	20.9	Bombay	39.1	25.0
Punjab	41	22.2	Sind	18.8	10.4
Central Provinces and Berar	37.9	30.7	N.-W. Front. Prov.	28	17.3
Assam	28.3	19.2	Coorg	23	22.8
Bihar	30.4	21	Ajmer-Merwara	34.4	23.4
			BRITISH INDIA	33.6	22.2

Areas and Population of India, British Provinces, Indian States and Agencies According to the Census of 1941

INDIA	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion in Millions	N.-W. F. Province	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion in Million
BRITISH PROVINCES	1,581.4	389	Orissa	14.3	3.0
Madras	865.4	296	Sind	32.2	8.7
Bombay	126.2	49.3	Ajmer-Merwara	48.1	4.5
Bengal	76.4	20.8	Andamans & Nicobars	2.4	.6
U. P.	106.2	60.3	Baluchistan	3.14	.02
Punjab	99.0	28.4	Coorg	54.5	.5
Bihar	69.7	36.3	Delhi	1.6	.1
C. P. & Berar	98.6	16.8	Panth Piploda	.6	.9
Assam	55.0	10.2		.25	.0

* Per 1,000 of estimated population of June 30, 1939.

	<i>Area in sq. miles</i>	<i>Popula- tion in Millions</i>		<i>Area in sq. miles</i>	<i>Popula- tion in Millions</i>
STATES & AGENCIES	718	93.2	Kashmir & Feudatories	82.3	4.0
Assam	12.4	.75	Madras	1.6	.5
Baluchistan	79.5	.36	Mysore	29.5	7.3
Baroda	8.2	2.9	N.W. F. P.	25.0	2.4
Bengal	9.4	2.1	Orissa	18.2	3.0
Central India	52.0	7.5	Punjab	38.1	5.5
Chhattisgarh	37.7	4.0	Punjab Hill	11.4	1.1
Cochin	1.5	1.4	Rajputana	132.6	13.7
Deccan (& Kolhapur)	10.9	2.8	Sikkim	2.7	.12
Gujarat	7.4	1.5	Travancore	7.7	6.0
Gwalior	26.0	4.0	U. P.	1.8	.9
Hyderabad	82.3	16.3	Western India	37.9	4.9

India's Population according to the Census of 1941 is given below :—

(All Figures in Thousands)

POPULATION

	<i>Persons 1941</i>	<i>Persons 1931</i>	<i>Increase or decrease per cent</i>	<i>Literate persons 1941</i>
INDIA	388,800	338,119	Plus 15.0	47,322.7
Provinces	295,827	256,755	.. 15.2	37,016.2
1. Madras	49,342	44,205	.. 11.6	6,420.9
2. Bombay	20,858	17,992	.. 15.9	4,067.8
3. Bengal	60,314	50,116	.. 20.3	9,720.4
4. United Provinces	55,021	48,409	.. 13.6	4,653.3
(a) Agra	40,906	35,614	.. 15.1	3,731.8
(b) Oudh	14,114	12,795	.. 10.4	921.5
5. Punjab	28,419	23,581	.. 20.4	3,665.7
6. Bihar	36,340	32,371	.. 12.3	3,339.7
(a) Bihar	28,824	25,729	.. 12.0	2,685.8
(b) Chota Nagpur	7,516	6,642	.. 13.1	653.9
7. Central Provinces and Berar	16,822	15,323	.. 9.8	1,909.7
(a) Central Prov.	13,220	11,881	.. 11.3	1,352.8
(b) Berar	3,602	3,442	.. 4.6	556.9
8. Assam	10,205	8,623	.. 18.2	1,174.3
9. North-West Frontier Province	3,038	2,425	.. 25.2	233.9
10. Orissa	8,729	8,026	.. 8.2	948.2
11. Sind	4,537	3,887	.. 16.7	473.8
12. Ajmer-Merwara	584	507	.. 15.1	79.0

	Persons 1941	Persons 1931	Increase or decrease per cent	Literate persons 1941
3. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	29	Plus 15.5	6.9
(a) Andaman Islands	21	19	.. 11.8	...
(b) Nicobar Islands	13	10	.. 22.5	...
14. Baluchistan	502	464	.. 8.2	52.3
15. Coorg	169	163	.. 3.3	34.6
16. Delhi	917	636	.. 44.1	235.7
STATES AND AGENCIES	92,973	81,367	.. 14.3	10,306.5
17. Assam States	725	626	.. 15.9	57.4
18. Baluchistan States	356	405	Minus 12.1	8.1
19. Baroda State	2,855	2,448	Plus 16.6	656.8
20. Bengal States	2,142	1,863	.. 14.9	127.5
21. Central India Agency	7,502	6,648	.. 12.8	525.4
22. Chhattisgarh States	4,054	3,548	.. 14.2	157.6
23. Cochin State	1,423	1,205	.. 18.1	504.1
24. Deccan (and Kolhapur) States	2,786	2,458	.. 13.4	364.5
25. Gujarat States	1,457	1,265	.. 15.2	119.2
26. Gwalior State	3,992	3,523	.. 13.3	296.8
27. Hyderabad State	16,184	14,436	.. 12.1	1,111.2
28. Kashmir State (including Feudatories)	4,021	3,646	.. 10.3	264.2
(a) Kashmir	3,945	3,582	.. 10.1	263.0
(b) Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	76	64	.. 18.2	1.2
29. Madras States (Pudukkotta, Bangalore & Sandur)	499	453	.. 10.0	66.1
30. Mysore State	7,329	6,557	.. 11.8	896.4
31. North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal areas)	2,378	2,259	.. 5.3	19.2
32. Orissa States	3,025	2,683	.. 12.7	268.9
33. Punjab States	5,459	4,497	.. 21.4	334.8
34. Punjab Hill States	1,094	990	.. 10.5	80.8
35. Rajputana Agency	13,670	11,571	.. 18.1	772.5
36. Sikkim State	122	110	.. 10.9	5.5
37. Travancore State	6,070	5,096	.. 19.1	2,894.4
38. United Provinces States (Rampur and Benares)	928	856	.. 8.3	57.6
39. Western India States Agency	4,901	4,222	.. 16.1	717.1

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

Persons per 1,000 houses and Houses per 100 square miles.

Province or State	Persons per 1,000 houses	Houses per 100 sq. m.	States & Agencies	Persons per House per 1,000 houses	100 sq. m.
INDIA Provinces	5,116	4,808	Baluchistan	4,819	93
Madras	5,131	6,662	Baroda	4,620	7,504
Bombay	5,120	7,638	Bengal	5,251	4,342
Bengal	4,678	5,830	Central India	4,745	3,040
U. P.	5,413	14,387	Chhattisgarh	5,364	2,003
Punjab	5,036	10,283	Cochin	5,864	16,252
Bihar	5,265	5,447	Deccan (and Kolhapur)	4,766	5,383
C. P. & Berar	5,220	9,982	Gujarat	4,977	3,986
Assam	4,839	3,525	Gwalior	4,814	3,200
N.-W. F. P.	5,085	3,652	Hyderabad	4,216	4,708
Orissa	5,539	3,845	Kashmir		
Sind	4,637	5,846	including Feudatories	5,261	929
Ajmer-Merwara	5,569	1,692	Madras	4,879	6,381
Andamans & Nicobars	6,436	3,779	Mysore	5,027	4,949
Baluchistan	5,990	179	Orissa	4,888	3,408
Coorg	5,426	170	Punjab	5,213	2,768
Delhi	5,121	2,068	Punjab Hill	5,050	1,899
Panth	4,919	32,511	Rajputana	5,751	1,793
Piploda	4,447	4,648	Sikkim	5,224	848
States & Agencies	5,070	2,567	Travancore	5,531	14,322
Assam	5,014	1,166	U. P.	4,876	10,819
			Western India	4,598	2,815

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION WHO LIVE IN TOWN

Province or State	Number	States & Agencies	Number
INDIA Provinces	129	Bengal	25
Madras	127	Central India	117
Bombay	159	Chhattisgarh	38
Bengal	259	Cochin	188
U. P.	98	Deccan (& Kolhapur)	186
Punjab	125	Gujarat	84
Bihar	153	Gwalior	137
C. P. & Berar	54	Hyderabad	134
Assam	125	Kashmir & Feudatories	103
N.-W. F. P.	27	Kashmir Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	61
Orissa	181	Madras	194
Sind	37	Mysore	184
Ajmer-Merwara	197	Orissa	20
Baluchistan	367	Punjab	123
Coorg	200	Punjab Hill	26
Delhi	66	Rajputana	142
States & Agencies	758	Travancore	114
Assam	134	U. P.	155
Baluchistan	172	Western India	235
Baroda	38		
	252		

CITIES IN INDIA

Name of the City	Province or State	Population in 1941
Calcutta	Bengal	2,108,891
Bombay	Bombay	1,489,883
Madras	Madras	777,481
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	739,159
Lahore	Punjab	632,136
Ahmedabad	Bombay	591,267
Delhi	Delhi	521,849
Cawnpore	United Provinces	398,403
Amritsar	Punjab	389,581
Howrah	Bengal	379,292
Karachi	Sind	359,492
Lucknow	United Provinces	354,560
Nagpur	Central Provinces	301,957
Poona	Bombay	257,554
Agra	United Provinces	257,368
Benares	United Provinces	255,744
Bangalore	Mysore	248,334
Allahabad	United Provinces	246,226
Madura	Madras	239,144
Dacca	Bengal	213,218
Sholapur	Bombay	203,691
Indore	Indore	203,695
Bareilly	United Provinces	180,526
Patna	Bihar	175,706
Trichinopoly	Madras	159,566
Baroda	Baroda	152,326
Jamshedpur	Bihar	148,711
Ajmer	Ajmer-Merwara	147,258
Jubbulpore	Central Provinces	140,227
Peshawar	N.-W. F. Prov.	130,967

OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS OF INDIA (1931)

Occupation	Figures in millions	
	Number following occupations	Total of actual workers
Cultivation	103.4	97
Non-cultivating properties	4.2	3.26
Agricultural labourers	33.5	31.5
Stock-raising	3.9	3.5
Exploitation of minerals	.4	.35
Industry (big & small)	17.5	15.4
Transport	2.8	2.34
Trade	9.3	7.9
Army, Navy, Air Force, Police	.94	.84
Public Administration	1.2	1
Professions and Liberal Arts	2.7	2.3
Domestic service	12.7	10.9
Beggars, Vagrants, etc.	1.5	1.4

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA*

<i>Population in which births and deaths were registered</i>	£935	£936	£937	£938	£939
<i>Number of Births:</i>					
Male	265,550,429	269,058,602	272,406,436	272,406,436	278,308,890
Female					
	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>	<i>Mid-year estimated</i>
	4,838,058	4,973,905	4,880,571	4,883,719	4,865,809
	4,460,963	4,592,474	4,507,886	4,514,292	4,480,836
<i>Ratio of births per mille:</i>					
<i>Ratio per cent of male to female births:</i>					
Totals	9,299,021	9,566,379	9,388,457	9,398,011	9,346,145
	35.0	35.6	34.5	34.1	33.6
<i>Number of Deaths:</i>					
Male	3,302,851	3,198,328	3,188,686	3,490,496	3,232,250
Female	3,028,725	2,913,030	2,923,689	3,194,624	2,932,984
<i>Ratio of deaths per mille:</i>					
Totals	6,331,576	6,111,358	6,112,375	6,685,120	6,165,234
	24.1	23.1	22.7	24.6	22.5
Male	23.5	22.3	22.1	23.9	21.7
Female					
<i>Ratio of deaths per mille:</i>					
Totals	23.8	22.7	22.4	24.3	22.2
(a) in towns	23.9	22.5	24.7	26.3	25.3
(b) in rural districts	23.4	25.1	22.2	24	21.8
(c) according to causes:					
Cholera	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4
Small-pox	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Plague	0.1	0.04	0.1	0.06	0.1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	13.8	13.0	18.1	14.1	13.0
Fever	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9
Respiratory diseases	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8

* Figures for years after 1939, not available.

**TRAINED MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN BRITISH INDIA AT PRESENT AVAILABLE
AND THE INCREASE SUGGESTED BY BHORE COMMITTEE WITHIN
25 YEARS (1946-71)**

Some idea of the magnitude of the task to be accomplished in increasing trained personnel of various types within the next 20 years may be obtained from the following figures:

<i>Class of personnel</i>	<i>Number available now</i>	<i>Ratio of numbers in column 2 to the present population of British India (300 millions)</i>	<i>Existing ratio in the United Kingdom</i>	<i>Suggested ratio in 1971 in British India with an estimated population of 370 millions.</i>	<i>In Number required in 1971</i>
Doctors	47,400	1 to 6,300	1 to 1,000	1 to 2,000	185,000
Nurses	7,000	1 to 43,000	1 to 300	1 to 500	740,000
Health Visitors	750	1 to 400,000	1 to 4,770*	1 to 5,000	74,000
Midwives	5,000	1 to 60,000	1 to 618†	1 to 4,000 (or 1 per 100 births)	92,500
‡ Qualified Pharmacists	75	1 to 4,000,000	1 pharmacist to 3 doctors	1 pharmacist to 3 doctors	62,000
Qualified Dentists	1,000	1 to 300,000	1 to 2,700	1 to 4,000	92,500

The average population served in each province, during 1942 by one medical institution (hospitals and dispensaries considered together) is shown below:

<i>Province</i>	<i>Average population served by a medical institution in 1942</i>		<i>Province</i>	<i>Average population served by a medical institution in 1942</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
1. Sind§	22,904	7,630	7. Orissa	52,548	15,276
2. N.-W. F. P.	34,053	9,359	8. Bombay	34,927	17,127
3. Punjab	30,925	15,188	9. Bihar	62,744	18,630
4. Assam	44,562	172,962	10. C. P. & Berar	66,008	11,379
5. Bengal	37,996	19,730	11. U. P.	105,626	17,668
6. Madras	42,672	28,496			

* Based on 1935 figures.

† Based on 1943 figures.

‡ Persons who have had training acceptable in countries where legislation controlling pharmacy exists.

§ These figures relate to the year 1939.

In the following table the number of medical institutions in individual provinces is shown in relation to their respective population:

Province	Hospitals and Dispensaries			Average urban population served by one medical institution	Average rural population served by one medical institution
	Urban	Rural	Total		
Assam	59	229	288	4,756	43,337
Bengal	304	1,207	1,511	19,730	37,996
Bihar	125	528	653	18,630	62,744
Bombay	316	442	758	17,127	34,927
C. P. & Berar	184	223	407	11,379	17,096
Delhi	21	13	34	33,128	17,096
Madras	287	972	1,248	28,496	42,672
N.-W. F. P.	59	123	182	9,359	34,053
Orissa	21	160	181	15,276	52,548
Punjab	287	778	1,065	15,188	30,925
Sind	73	154	227	12,215	23,658
United Provinces	388	456	844	17,668	105,626

Bed accommodation available in Hospitals to serve the needs of the people:

Provinces	Total number of beds	Ratio of bed to population	No. of beds to 1,000 of the population
Assam	1,469	1 to 8,729	0.115
Bengal	10,905	1 to 5.530	0.181
Bihar	6,025	1 to 6,031	0.166
Bombay	7,979	1 to 2,613	0.383
C. P. & Berar	2,738	1 to 6,140	0.163
Delhi	1,382	1 to 664	1.506
Madras	14,776	1 to 3,339	0.299
N.-W. F. P.	1,868	1 to 1,626	0.615
Orissa	1,386	1 to 6,298	0.159
Punjab	12,307	1 to 2,309	0.433
Sind	2,057	1 to 2,205	0.454
United Provinces	11,219	1 to 4,500	0.222

HOSPITAL BED STRENGTH IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Country	Ratio of beds per 1000 of population	Year
United States	10.48	(1942)
United Kingdom	7.14	(1933)
France	3.72	(1929)
Germany	8.32	(1927)
U. S. S. R.	4.66	(1940)
British India	0.24	

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCES

<i>Serial No. of Provinces</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11†</i>	<i>12</i>
State Public	89	25	25	38	6	176	56	44	64	68	9	6
State Special : Police	27	80	15	4	21	8	17	4	32	48	...	1
Canal	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	73	9	...	...
Others	6	18	...	6	9	13	42	1	25	61	1	...
Local and Municipal	177	1,340	427	309	242	479	89	103	676	892	119	26
Private aided from Public Funds	6	137	18	22	28	65	2	6	36	68	28	6
Private non-aided	9	186	69	58	67	78	18	6	10	65	14	...
Railways	13	77	40	45	27	61	5	8	41	62	12	2
Subsidised	11	7	57	276	7	377	1	8	108	85	...	*
Grand Total	288	1,815	658	758	407	1,248	182	181	1,065	842	168	68

1. Assam ; 2. Bengal ; 3. Bihar ; 4. Bombay ; 5. C. P. & Berar ;
6. Madras ; 7. N.-W. F. P. ; 8. Orissa ; 9. Punjab ;
10. United Provinces ; 11. Sind ; 12. Delhi.

† Figures relate to 1937 * Not known.

SPECIAL HOSPITALS IN BRITISH INDIA

Serial No. of Provinces		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Maternity & Child Welfare	A	87	21	118	88	84†	...	...	...	89	106	6	...
	B	821	852	...	928	...	...	...	...	97	846	...	...
Eye Hospital	A	...	1	...	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	8	6
	B	...	189	...	118	...	74	170	...	...	...	...	426
Mental Hospitals	A	1	2*	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
	B	716	115	1,651	2,259	600	...	1,416	140	...	1,408	848	1,356
T. B. Hospitals : Sanatoria	A	1	2	1	8	1	...	6	1	...	9	2	5
	B	28	51	180	598	151	...	513	144	...	654	128	295
Hospitals	A	...	8	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	8	...	...
	B	—	818	...	239	...	96	62	...	...	169	...	...
Other T. B. Institutions	A	10	27	10	15	7	1(6)	17	6	3	14	...	8
	B	98	247	97	202	91	8	400	153	18	984	...	184
Leprosy	A	8	6	8	18	9	1	12	...	2	6	1	16
	B	...	585	2,178	1,625	2,202	...	2,902	...	483	871	175	1,298
Infectious Diseases	A	...	1	1	8	2	1	8	...	...	...	1	16
	B	...	18	36	424§	28	45	210	...	...	...	50	282
Venereal Diseases	A	...	1	...	...	...	1(c)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	B	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1. Assam ; 2. Bengal ; 3. Bihar ; 4. Bihar ; 5. G. P. & Berar ; 6. Delhi ; 7. Madras ; 8. N.-W. F. P. ; 9. Orissa ; 10. Punjab ; 11. Sind ; 12. United Provinces.

* In Bengal one is for observation and the other hospital with limited accommodation is under private management. † Of these 4 are women's hospitals with 697 beds.

‡ In addition there are two mental barracks in Central Jail.

§ 20 hospitals and 2 mobile institutions. (c) Clinic . A—No. of hospitals. B—No. of Beds.

THE LANGUAGES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION.
ACCORDING TO FAMILY GROUP¹

<i>Vernaculars of India</i>	<i>No of languages spoken</i>	<i>Population (ooo's omitted)</i>
A. Austro-Nesian	2	6.5
B. Austro-Asiatic	16	5,336
(1) <i>Mon-Khmer</i>	9	726.6
(2) <i>Munda</i>	7	4,609.6
C. Tibeto-Chinese	122	14,010
(1) <i>Tibeto-Burman</i>	112	12,983
(2) <i>Tai-Chinese</i>	10	1,027.7
D. Dravidian	15	71,644.8
(1) <i>Dravida</i>	7	41,454.6
(2) <i>Intermediate Languages</i>	6	3,609
(3) <i>Andhra</i>	1	26,373.7
(4) <i>North-Western Language</i>	1	207
E. Karen	14	1,341
F. Man	2	947
G. Indo-European (Aryan)	30	257,492.8
H. Unclassified	2	52.5
I. Languages not returned	...	1.9
<i>Vernaculars of other Asiatic countries and Africa</i>		
J. Indo-European	3	39.2
K. Semitic	3	60
L. Hamitic	2	5
M. Tibeto-Chinese	4	186
N. Mongolian	3	12
O. Malayo-Polynesian	2	.34
<i>European Languages</i>		
P. Indo-European	17	339.7
Q. Mongolian	3	.013
R. Languages not returned	...	.033

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS*

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION: Estd. 1891 to protect, develop and promote trade, commerce and manufactures in general and especially the cotton trade in particular, and to promote good relations between the employers and the employees. Has ever encouraged the Trade Union Movement at the Centre and kept up harmonious relationship with the local Textile Labour Association. A recognized Association of Employers of Cotton Textile Industry in Ahmedabad for purposes of Bombay Industrial Relations Act and can represent its Members in all proceedings under the Act. Committee of 18 members, President: Sheth Ramanlal Lallubhai, Vice Chairman: Sheth Ratilal Nathalal, Secretary: Mr. B. L. Umarvadia, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

¹ 1931 Census.

* Those marked with an asterisk are in Pakistan.

ALL-INDIA INSURANCE FIELD-WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta): Estd. in 1933, the objects of the Association are to promote and safeguard interests of Insurance Agents and other Field-workers of Indian Insurance Companies. Council of 25 members.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi); Estd. 1932. Some of the main objects of the organisation are "to take all steps which may be necessary to promote and protect the industrial development of India" and "to take all possible steps for counteracting activities inimical to the trade and industries of the country" and to nominate employers' delegates to Internat'l. Lab. Confce., League of Nations and Internat'l. Chamb. of Comm., to deal with I. L. O.'s recommendations and conventions, promote industrial development and regulate conditions of labour employment. Subscription p. a. for industrial asscns. Rs. 300, for firms Rs. 50.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF INDIA: Established 1920 as Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. Name changed on Ceylon Chamber of Commerce seceding in 1932. Following partition, the Karachi, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Northern India Chambers of Commerce, situated in Pakistan, withdrew in 1948 to form the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan. *Members*: The Bengal, Bombay, Calicut, Cocanada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Madras, Punjab, Upper India, Tuticorin and Travancore Chambers of Commerce. *President* (1949): Mr. A. J. Elkins, C.B.E. (President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce); *Deputy Presidents* (1949): (i) Mr. V. F. Noel Paton, (President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce); (ii) Sir Arthur Inskip, C.B.E., O.B.E., F.D., (President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce); *Secretary*: Mr. D. C. Fairbairn, C.I.E., M.A., (Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce).

BEHAR PLANTERS' ASSCN. LTD. (Motihari): Estd. to protect and foster the indigo and sugar industries' interests, guard members' rights as landlords and tenants, collect and issue relative information and promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting said interests. 20 Dirs.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Calcutta): Estd. 1834 and Regtd. 1893. Mang. Commtte. of 9 members elected by its nearly 300 members. 26 Comm'l. asscns. affld. 2 classes of members—Chamber and Associate. Licensed Measurers' Dept. measures and weighs chief exports from Calcutta; Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Represented on the West Bengal Legis. Assembly and many other public bodies.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (4, Clive Ghat St., Cal.): The premier institution of the Indian comm'l. community in Bengal, estd. 1887 to aid and stimulate comm'l., agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam, represent traders' views and requirements to Govt., railway and port authorities, secure organised action on all matters involving its members' interests including conditions of employment of industrial labour, and arbitrate between willing parties. Associate and Hon'y. Membership open to the entire trading community in Bengal. Ordinary Member Roll of more than 550 includes almost all the leading Indian comm'l. and industrial firms, persons and Jt. stock cos. in Bengal. Constitution provides for a close association between itself and various sectional organizations of trades and industries in Bengal.

BERAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Rajasthan Bldg., Akola, Berar): Estd. 1933. Membership open to Berar Indian trading firms, cos.,

asscsn. 3 kinds of members—Ordinary, patron and Honorary. Commte. of 18 members.

BIHAR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: (Patna) Estd. 1926. Representative organization of the industries, trade and commerce of Bihar, stands to promote and safeguard the industrial and commercial interests of the Province. Membership open to commercial and industrial companies and persons interested in trade, commerce and industry—given seats in the local legislature, University Senate, E. I. Ry., O. T. Ry., B. N. Ry. Advisory Committees and Regional Trade Advisory Board, Gorakhpur, and other local bodies. Publishes a monthly Journal "Prosperity" which is the mouthpiece of the business community in Bihar as also a forum for informed public opinion on trade, commerce, industry & finance. President: Lala Gurusharan Lal, C.I.E.; Vice-Presidents: Messrs Kanhaiyajee, M.A., B.L., N. D. Gandhi; Honorary Secretary: Mr. Indraj Bahadur.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE Ltd. (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Estd. 1923 to regulate the city's bullion trade. Board of 12 members aided by a merchants' commte. of 9.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1836. Issues daily returns giving details of all imports and exports, wkly. current quotations and a *Monthly Return* of clearances of staple goods by sea. Has a Measurement Dept. Represented in Bombay Legislature (by 2), Municipality and Port Trust. Member's Fee Rs. 360. Honorary members also. Commte. of 12 members.

BOMBAY PIECEGOODS NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (Sk. Memon St., Bombay 2): Estd. 1881 to secure unanimity among said traders and promote their interests and arbitrate on matters referred. Recognised by Govt.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADES ASSCN. Ltd. (6 Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay): Estd. 1902 to protect and promote prov. traders' interests and collect and issue information. Represented jointly with Bombay Chamb. of Comm. in Bombay Assembly.

BOMBAY PRESS OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196B. Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay): Estd. 1919 to promote printing & litho press interests & secure cordial relations between press owners & workers or government.

BOMBAY SHARE-HOLDERS' ASSCN. (Aga Khan Bldg., Dalal St., Bombay): Estd. 1928 to protect and promote shareholders' and investors' interests. Membership open to shareholders of public companies. Commte. of 20-40 members.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' (BANKERS') ASSOCIATION LTD. (233 Shroff Bazar, Bombay): Established in 1910 and incorporated in 1941, its objects are to foster harmony among shroffs and commission agents, to make rules and regulations for Hundies, to promote Indigenous Banking and to protect the interests of both and discuss matters relating thereto. To correspond with public bodies and others in matters relating to the objects of the association and to make representations to the Local and Central Governments on any matter affecting trade, commerce, banking and industry of the country. To hear and decide matters referred to for arbitration. This association maintains a commercial library. It always supplies Hundi forms in Gujarati to its members as well as non-members almost at cost price so as to bring into use one standard Hundi form throughout India.

BOMBAY TYPE FOUNDRY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION (196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4): Established 1923. Honorary Secretary M. C. Modi. To promote and safeguard the interests of Type Founders and to bring about better relations and understanding between them and Printing Presses and to ventilate their grievances to the Government.

* **BUYERS' AND SHIPPERS' CHAMBER** (Karachi): Estd. 1916 to protect and promote Indian commercial community in general and particularly Indian maritime traders' interests and deal with Internat'l. Labour Confcs.' recommendations and conventions. Represented in several public and Government bodies. Commte. of 28 members.

CALCUTTA GRAIN, OILSEED AND RICE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange Bldgs., Cal.): Estd. 1884. Renamed 1930 generally to promote and protect interests of those engaged in the trade in Calcutta, to adopt uniform forms of contract and arbitrate in disputes. Commte. of 5 members.

CALCUTTA HIDES AND SKINS SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION (Royal Exchange, Calcutta). Estd. 1919 to promote and to protect the interests of those engaged in the hides and skins trade; to encourage co-operation amongst shippers; to improve flaying, preservation and curing of raw hides and to develop the export trade in raw hides. Attached to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce whose Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secy. are its Secretary. Dy. Secretary and Asstt. Secretaries.

CALCUTTA IMPORT TRADE ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.): Estd. 1890 to protect and promote Cal. import traders' interests, fix points of customs and adopt uniform contract forms, to give the views of importers and to make representations to Govt. and other authorities, to co-operate with kindred organizations for furthering interests of importers. Commte. of 7, and Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secies. same as those of Beng. Chamb. of Commerce.

CALCUTTA TRADE ASSCN. (34, Dalhousie Sq., Cal.): Estd. 1930 to promote amity among Calcutta retail traders, who only can be its members, and collect and issue said trade statistics. Represented in Prov. Assembly and other public bodies. Secy. is Executive Officer.

CALICUT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1923 to protect the commerce of the port of Calicut and the Malabar coast, to arrange surveys, arbitration, measurement and weighment of goods, testing and adjusting of weighing machines and weights, issue of statistics, certificates etc. Commte. of 4 members.

* **CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**: Estd. 1906 to foster European and Indian comm'l. interests in East Bengal. Membership includes Surma Valley and Assam branches of Indian Tea Asscn. Arbitrates on request. Represented on local municipality and Port Trust.

COCANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1868 to represent the traders at Kakinada and in the north-east coast of Madras Prov. Subs. p. a.—for those at Cocanada Rs. 120, for other Rs. 60. Arbitrates, conducts surveys and publishes statistics. Commte. of 3.

COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1857 to protect and promote the trade and commerce of India, especially of Malabar coast, collect and circulate useful statistics, establish equitable principles in trade and arbitrate in comm'l. disputes. Has 23 members.

* Those marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

COIMBATORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1922 to protect and promote Coimbatore town and district trade interests. Ordy. and Hony. members. Commte. of 5.

DELHI FACTORY OWNERS' FEDERATION (Scindia House, New Delhi): Estd. to promote the interests of employers, employees or members' trades. Membership open to all industrial firms and owners of mills, presses or factories in Delhi prov.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED, The (Bombay); The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis. The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure, replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association Limited under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922. The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932, the Association had been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act, No. IV of 1932. Since 1st April 1948, these transactions are regulated under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 under which it has been declared to be a recognized Cotton Association.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are: To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and suitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risks attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted; to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House; to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported; to bring, prosecute or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or

arbitrations on behalf of Members or Special Associate Members or Associate Members or Temporary Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a membership of 1104. The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly. The Board of Directors number 22 with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E., as *Chairman* and Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A., M.C.A. as *Vice-Chairman*; *Secretary*, C. M. Parikh, B.com., J.P.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF SOUTHERN INDIA (P.B. 35, Madras): Estd. 1920 to study the relations between employers and employees in S. India from relative first-hand statistics and other information, to promote equitable dealings between the two, and to safeguard the interests of comml. and industrial employers in S. India, especially against misguided actions of employees, to promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting such interests and to move proper authorities on connected matters. Recognised by the provincial Govt. and consulted on all matters affecting industry and labour. Those employing not less than 100 persons are eligible for membership. Commte. of 9 members.

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY (28 Ferozeshah Rd. New Delhi): Recognised by Central Govt. as the premier organisation representing Indian comml. and industrial interests. Estd. 1927 to promote Indian inland and foreign trade, collect and issue statistics and comml. information, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said ints., arbitrate, promote uniformity and unanimity of franchise in Indian business fields, etc. Ordy., and Associate members. Represented in many public bodies.

GODAVARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1885. All Indian traders can be members. Surveys goods. Issues fortnightly price quotations.

GRAIN AND OILSEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (72-80 Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay 3); Estd. 1899 to protect and promote the grain and seeds trade interests. Commte. of 33 members.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE. (Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay). Constituted in 1921 by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee. Originally it was purely an advisory body, but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body, having at its disposal funds derived from the cotton cess. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, the Committee has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of the many problems affecting the cotton industry. Whilst its constitution ensures a broad outlook on the many problems which fall within its purview, its main concern is the interest and welfare of the cotton grower. It is at present spending about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum on cotton improvement, agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes. The aim is always to supplement and not supplant the work of the agricultural departments in the cotton growing provinces and States, and the general policy is to give assistance in the direction where it is most needed in the carrying out of

a co-ordinated policy of cotton improvement. Considerable attention has also been devoted by the Committee to the improvement of primary cotton marketing and the prevention of adulteration and other abuses.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA (102-A, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta) was established in 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular, the Indians engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of the chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 300 and the mofussil members Rs. 150. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians are eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

Many staple merchants and industrial associations connected with Sugar, Chemicals, Insurance, Paper, Coal, Rice, Jute, Gunny, Tea, Tubes, Metals Ferrous and non-ferrous, Engineering, Ply-wood, Cosmetics, Paints and shares are affiliated to the Chamber. Tribunal of Arbitration has separate panels for Jute, Gunny, Piece-goods and yarn, Iron, Steel, Coal and Minerals and general trade.

* INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (DESI BEOPAR MANDAL), LAHORE (Punjab): Estd. 1912 and Regtd. 1913 to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. Reorganised by the Govts. of the Punjab and India. Affld. to the International Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Paris. Issues Certificates of Origin and has an Arbitration Board to settle comm'l. disputes. Has vote in the commerce constituency of Punjab Legis. Assembly along with 3 other chams.

INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSCN. (123B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta); All-India Organization estd. 1938 to protect and promote Indian chemical, pharmaceutical, and allied manufacturers' interests. Adm. fee Rs. 300 and Subs. p.a. Rs. 500. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked chem., pharm., allied or by-products factories in India. Affld. to Indian Cham. of Comm., Cal., Federation of Indian Chams. of Comm. and Industry, and All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers. Commte. of 17 members. The Association has within its membership 95% of the chemical and pharmaceu-

* Those marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

tical industries in India. A Branch of the Association has been opened in Bombay.

INDIAN COLLIERY OWNERS' ASSCN. (Jharia; Br. 102A, Clive St., Cal.): Estd. 1933 to promote Indian coal mining industry and trade. Membership open to persons and firms owning coal mines.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ASSCN. (Calcutta): Estd. 1912 to protect the Indian metals and machinery industries. All such firms can be members. Commte. of 7 members. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.): Estd. 1902 to secure united action, collect statistics, open new markets, fix points of custom and get grievances removed. Elects 2 members to Bengal Legislature. Commte. of 11. Secretarial work done by Beng. Chamb. of Comm.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER (Bombay): Estd. 1907 to secure unanimity and organised action among Indian business community regarding their interests, and particularly among its members on all subjects involving their interests including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour,' to collect and publish necessary statistics and other information and promote comml., economic and technical education, to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting the said interest, to undertake arbitration of commercial disputes and enquiries and action for redressing of legitimate grievances and to examine the Agenda of the International Labour Confces. of the League of Nations, send Indian employers' representatives to the confces, and promote or oppose recommendations or conventions thereof. Represented in Bombay Legislative Assembly, Bombay Port Trust (by 5) and Municipal Corporation and some other public bodies.

INDIAN MINING ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, Cal.); Estd. 1892 to protect the Indian mining industrialists' interests, to foster the industries and afford arbitration. Membership open to all persons and firms conducting mining. Represented in Bengal and Bihar Legislatures.

INDIAN MINING FEDERATION (15, Clive St., Cal.; Br. at Jharia): Estd. 1913 to represent mainly Indian coal mining capital in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and C.P. Issues relative statistics. Represented on various public bodies. Commte. of 13.

INDIAN SUGAR MILLS ASSCN. (102A, Clive St., Cal.); Estd. 1932. Membership open to persons and cos. owning or managing power-worked mills or factories, includes 15 factories working in India during the season 1945-46. Has a tribunal of administration, and own contract form for sale of sugar. Adm. fee Rs. 100. Subs. p. a. based on daily crushing capacity of mills. Affid. to Indian Chamb. of Comm., Cal., Federation of Ind. Chams. of Comm. and Industry, All-Indian Organisation of Industrial Employers, and Ind. Natl. Commte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. Commte. of 16 members.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSCN. (Kanpur); Estd. 1912 to secure co-ordinated plan and work for the common interests of grower, manufacturer, refiner and dealer. Commte. of 7 members.

INDIAN TEA ASSCN. (Royal Exchange, 2, Clive St., Cal.); Estd. 1881 to promote interests of growers of Indian tea. Membership open to owners, managers and agents of tea estates. Bengal Chamber of Com-

merce's Secy., Dy. Secy., and Asst. Secies., are its Secy., Dy. Secy. and Asst. Secretaries. Has a scientific dept. devoted to cultivation problems.

INDIAN TEA MARKET EXPANSION BOARD, Royal Exchange, Calcutta (formerly Indian Tea Cess Commte.); Constituted under Act IX of 1903 as amended from time to time, to provide funds to promote the sale of Indian tea by propaganda carried on in India and abroad in co-operation with producers' asscn. in the Internatl. Tea Agreement in Europe, America, U. K., Africa and Australia. Mang. Comte. of 28 members representing growers and traders.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATL. COMTE. OF THE (28, Ferozeshah Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1928 to secure uniform action on all internatl. questions affecting finance, trade and industry and promote comm'l. intercourse and cordial relations among countries.

* **KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**: Estd. 1860, to protect and promote the general trade interests of Sind prov. Subs. Rs. 216 per annum. Entrance fee for new members Rs. 750. Subs. p. a. to its periodical Returns Rs. 150. Represented in Sind Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

* **KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS' ASSCN.**; 272 members. Estd. 1902 and regtd. 1925, to protect and promote Indians' trade and industry in and around Karachi and secure unanimity among them, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, initiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain deptts. devoted to particular trades or industries, e.g., its Produce Exchange Dept. controlling local grain and seeds trade, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organization and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to Internatl. Labour Confcs. Represented on various public bodies. Has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. Affld. to Federation of Indian Chams. of Comm. and Industry, Ind. Natl. Comte. of Internatl. Chamb. of Comm. and Indian Chamb. of Comm. in Great Britain.

MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year. The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, and the granting of certificates of origin. There were 76 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber;

* Those marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 8 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1948.

MADRAS TRADES ASSCN. (Spencer's Bldgs., Mount Rd., Madras); Estd. 1856 to promote Madras trades' interests.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Industrial Asscn. Bldgs., Church Gate, Bombay): Estd. 1927 to secure amity and business enterprise among those engaged in trade, commerce, industry, agriculture, transport, banking, insurance in Maharashtra who only can be members, to protect their interests and collect and issue to them manifold statistics. *President*: G. V. alias Nanaheb Puranik; *Vice-President*: K. H. Kabbur, S. P. Ogle, W. W. Wagh; *Secretary*: D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION. (160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta): Established 1898 to promote social, economic and political interests of Marwaris. About 260 members including prominent Marwaris and chief local Marwari firms covering all the branches of inland and foreign trade. Recognised both by the Central and Provincial Governments as a Chamber of Commerce. The Association is represented on the Provincial Legislative Assembly besides various other public bodies. The Association is authorised to issue certificate of origin. The Association is also a special constituency of the Calcutta Corporation. *President*: Sri Chhotey Lal Kanodia; *Hony Secretary*: Sri Badri Prasad Poddar.

MARWARI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (195, Harrison Road, Imperial Bank Bldg. Cal.): Estd. 1900. Recognised as the custodian of the East Indian trading and industrial community's interests. Represented on almost all Govt. and other public bodies. Nearly all influential businessmen of Eastern India especially those connected with the distributive trade are members, is Calcutta agent of Technological Laboratory, Bombay. The main object of this Chamber, which is one of the pioneer mercantile organizations in East India, is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country and to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India and in particular of Calcutta and to consider all questions connected with trade, commerce, agriculture, manufacture and industries. It arbitrates in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transaction and issues certificates of origin to the exporters of indigenous goods. It also issues various other certificates. The chamber is generally consulted by Government on matters of public concern as well as on all commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade and industry. It controls most of the Calcutta piece-goods market. The number of ordinary members on the rolls is near about 750. The Chamber has recently changed its name to Bharat Chamber of Commerce in order to make it more accessible to traders of different communities.

MERCHANTS CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES (15/57, Civil Lines, Cawnpore): Estd. & regd. 1932. 300 members including 9 affiliated commercial organisations. There is a Council consisting of President, a Vice-President and 19 members. The Chamber is represented in the U.P., Legislative Assembly, Railway Advisory Committees, Municipal Board and

other public bodies. Arbitration and survey work are conducted. A permanent Secretary is attached to the Chamber.

(THE) MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay: Established in the year 1875. Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. Enjoys representation on the Legislatures and local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry. By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piecegoods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India. By a system of market correspondents stationed in Bombay and Amritsar, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in these trading centres. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piecegoods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India. As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour in the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work. The Association has on its rolls 158 members including 6 woollen mills, 2 silk mills, 1 cotton ginning and pressing factory and 3 dye and bleach houses.

(THE) MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (6, Clive Row, Cal.): was established in 1932. The objects are mainly to promote and protect the trade, commerce, agriculture and industries of India, to urge or oppose legislative or other measures affecting such trade, commerce etc., to collect and disseminate statistics and other information consistent with the objects desired, to maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usages in the various branches of trade, etc. The Chamber is represented on almost all the important bodies such as West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Calcutta Port Trust, Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., Local Advisory Committees of East Indian Railway, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal, Traffic Advisory Committee, Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission, Visiting Committees for Medical College Group of Hospitals and Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, and on various other public bodies and Committees. The affairs of the Chamber are administered by a Committee consisting of a President, four Vice-Presidents, twenty members.

(BEHAR) MUSLIM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Patna): Estd. 1932 to protect the agriculture, trade and commerce and manufactures in India and in particular of Behar Muslims.

MYSORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Bangalore): Estd. 1917 to protect and promote Mysore State trade interests. Recognised by Govt. Represented on important public bodies of the State. Ordy. and Hony. members.

NAGPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LTD. (Jaiswal Bldg., Cotton Market, Nagpur): Regd. 1933 to protect and promote C. P. trade and industry, deal with legislative and other measures affecting said interests, collect and issue statistics and other information, settle trade disputes, secure uniformity in usages, and regulate forward contracts re: cotton-seed, grain and oil and provide the forms. Commte. of 13. Has standing sub-commtes. for particular trade sections.

* **NARAYANGANJ CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** (Narayanganj, E. Bengal): Estd. to protect and promote E. Bengal trade and manufactures. 22 members.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSCN. (Bombay): Constituted 1887 to protect brokers' status and further the interests both of them and the Bombay public concerned, to promote honourable practices and suppress malpractices, and settle brokers' disputes and decide all questions of business, custom and courtesy. About 472 members. Its present bldgs. with land cost about Rs. 25,00,000. Membership card now priced at about Rs. 35,000. Subs. Rs. 15. Constitution of 37 articles in the Deed and Rules sanctioned by Govt.

NEGAPATAM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1931. The traders in and around Negapatam town and in Tanjore district are members. Recognised by India Govt. and authorised to issue certificates of origin for the port exports. Fosters local trade interests, conducts surveys and arbitrates in comml. disputes. Exc. Commte. of 21 elected members.

* **NORTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** (Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Rd., Lahore): Estd. 1923 to protect and further N. Indian comml., industrial and agricl. interests. Represented on various public bodies. Affld. to the Asscd. Chams. of Comm. of India and the Federation of Chams. of Comm. of British Emp., London. Its Tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes. Surveys merchandise and issues Certificates of Origin for Indian and upper West Pakistan manufactures. Commte. of 16 members.

ORISSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1932 to promote amity and fellowship among traders and protect and safeguard their interests. Recognised by Central and Prov. Govts.

PLANTERS (BENGAL AND ASSAM): Besides Indian Tea Asscn. other district (tea growers') asscns. are: Darjeeling, Duars and Terai, Bengal. Surma Valley Indian Tea, Terai Indian, and Indian Tea (Jalpaiguri), Planters' Asscns., Indian Tea Growers' (Assam) Asscn. and Tripura Tea Asscn.

(THE) **PRESS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA** (Manmohan Building, Panjarpole Chawl, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay 4): Estd. 1915 to watch and safeguard the interests of the Printing Press and to fight for their rights and privileges and to ventilate their grievances to the Government. *Honorary Secretary:* M. C. Modi.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (New Delhi): Estd. 1905. Fosters mercantile interests in the Punjab, and Delhi and Northern India

* Those marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

generally. Branch at Amritsar. Represented on various public bodies. Member's subs. Rs. 200 p.a. for those who have offices in Delhi and Rs. 140 p.a. for others.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD. (Jenabai Building, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3). Established 1926 to promote and protect the interests of person engaged and interested in the trade or business of raw produce of India such as seeds, oils, oilcakes, grains, cereals, and other commodities; to establish just and equitable traditions and principles and to maintain uniformity of control in the trade in the said commodities; to provide forms of contracts and to frame rules for the regulation and control of the transactions in the aforesaid commodities; to fix and adopt standards for classification of the said commodities; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the said trade or business throughout all markets; to establish, regulate and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with the transactions in the said commodities, to remove all causes of friction and to adjust controversies between persons engaged in the said trade, etc. The membership is divided into two classes, viz. Merchants and Brokers. *President:* Ramdas Kilachand; *Secretary:* Manibhai Gopalji Desai.

SOUTHERN INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Madras): Estd. 1909. Represents Indian trade, commerce, industry & banking in Madras City and the upper districts of the province. Surveys goods and undertakes arbitrations. Represented in the Central Assembly, Madras Assembly, and other public bodies. Members all over the prov. with 50 district commtes. chams. & asscns. affiliated.

SOUTHERN INDIA SKINS & HIDE MERCHANTS' ASSCN. (16, Sydenham Road, Periamet, Madras): Protects and promotes skins and hides trade and industry. Commte. of maximum 53 members.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSCN. LTD., CALCUTTA (7, Lyons Range, Cal.): Estd. 1908 and regd. 1923, with capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, 259 shareholders now. A share now sells at about Rs. one lakh. Admission fee Rs. 5,000. Issues a *Year Book*. Committee of 16 members. Trading on cash and delivery basis. Weekly settlements on clearing basis in respect of speculative share.

(THE) STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, MADRAS, LIMITED: The only registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August, 1937. It has two kinds of members viz., Founder and Ordinary, the former paying an admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst the latter pay Rs. 1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs. 10,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 50. *President:* Mr. R. C. Paterson; *Vice-President:* Mr. D. C. Kothari; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries:* Mr. S. Narayanaswamy, and Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami.

STOCK EXCHANGE, BOMBAY: Oldest among Indian Stock Exchanges.

* **STOCK EXCHANGE LTD., PUNJAB:** Estd. 1936. Capital Rs. 1 lakh. Shares of Rs. 1,000, now sell at Rs. 8,000 each. Member's adm. fee Rs. 500. Subs. p.m. Rs. 10.

TELlicherry Chamber of Commerce:—Membership open to all local European trading cos. and persons. Managed by Hony. Secy.

Those marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

TUTICORIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Estd. 1906 to represent in and around Tuticorin, appoint arbitrators and collect and publish annually statistics and other information re: the port trade. Commte. of 3 members.

UNITED PLANTERS' ASSCN. OF SOUTHERN INDIA (Coonoor, Nilgiris): Estd. 1893 to protect and promote throughout the world S. Indian planting industries' interests, collect and issue in its fortnightly, *Planters' Chronicle*, relative statistics and information, and settle members' disputes. Dist. Planters' Asscns., and persons, firms and cos. likewise interested can be members. Represented in Madras Assembly and other public bodies. A Labour and a Scientific Dept.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE (Civil Lines, Kanpur): Estd: 1914. The only recognised Indian Chamber in the prov. Most of the trading and industrial concerns of the prov. affd. Membership open to all persons and firms interested in trade or industry. Represented in U.P. Legis. Assembly and other public bodies.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE (Kanpur): Estd. 1888 to protect and further U. P. comml. interests. Subs. p. a.—for Cawnpore traders Rs. 500, for others Rs. 150. Arbitrates in disputes. Represented on U. P. Legis. Assembly (by 2) and other public bodies. President: Sir Arthur Inskip, K.T., C.B.E., O.B.E., E.D., Vice-President: Mr. J. M. Heeramanec; 9 Members of Committee. Secretary: Mr. S. V. Subramaniam.

* **WEST PUNJAB & N. W. F. P. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE** (Commerce House, 14 Lawrence Road, Lahore). Established 1923 to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests. Represented on various public bodies. Affiliated to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan and the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London. Its tribunal of Arbitration settles disputes and surveys merchandise. The Chamber also issues Certificates of Origin for Western Pakistan manufactures. Committee of 16 members.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS

ALL BENGAL TEACHERS ASSCN. (15 Bankim Chatterji Street, Calcutta): The only organization of the Secondary School teachers of Bengal. Recognized by the Govt. and the University of Calcutta. Working President: Rai Sahib Haridas Goswami. Hon'y. General Secretary: Manoranjan Sen Gupta. Secretary: Benoy Bhushan Sen. Editor of the Journal: Birendra Nath Chakravarty.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOC. OF BOMBAY (K. R. Cama Oriental Inst. Bldg. 136, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1886 to promote Indian anthropological research. Annual Subs. Rs. 10; Life membership Rs. 100.

BANGIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD (243/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.): Premier Bengali literary academy. Issues a journal. Has a very valuable library.

BANGIYA VIJNAN PARISAD: Established in January, 1948, for dissemination of Science in Bengali under the Presidentship of Prof. Satyendra Nath Bose, publishes *Jnan-o-Vijnan* a monthly Scientific Journal, edited

* These marked with an asterick are in Pakistan.

by Dr. P. C. Mitra & G. C. Bhattacharya and popular series of scientific literature—conducts popular scientific lectures with demonstrations & educative films etc.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOC. (Benares): Estd. 1918 to promote mathematical research. Publishes books and issues a journal dealing with researches of a high order. Exchanges with foreign universities and societies. Library with Benares Hindu University. Subs p.a. for resident members Rs. 12, for other members Rs. 5.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INST. (Poona): Estd. 1917, to facilitate research in Oriental studies and immortalise late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's work and name. Bombay Govt. gave it in 1918 the MSS. library formerly attached to Deccan College with a grant of Rs. 3,000 p.a. for maintenance and handed over to it the conduct of Bombay Sanskrit and Prakrit Series and a grant of Rs. 12,000. Has some 20,000 Sans. MSS. collected by Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhandarkar, etc., since 1868—one of the biggest and most valuable collns. in India and Bhandarkar's colln. of over 3,000 old and rare vols. on Indology. Jain and Semitic Dept. estd. 1920, collects, Avesta, Pahlavi, Persian and Arabic MSS. and publishes Jain litt. Conducts besides Sanskrit and Prakrit Series Govt. Oriental Series and the qrtly. *Annals*. Research Dept. estd. 1927 affords post-grad. teaching and research in Sans, Ardhamagadhi and Anct. Ind. culture. Publishing an authoritative and critical edn. of the *Mahabharata*.

BHARAT ITIHASA SAMSODHAKA MANDAL (313-A, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2): Estd. 1910 to collect and conserve historical materials, publish hist. wks. and promote study and research in Ind. hist. Its own bldg. houses Persian, Marathi and Sans. MSS., valuable paintings, rare coins, armour, copper plates, sculptures, etc. Issues a qrtly. Gets grants from Central and Provincial Governments and subscriptions from the public.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOC. (114, Apollo St., Bombay): Estd. 1883 to promote study of Nat. Hist. in all branches. Exchanges notes and observations on zoology; exhibits interesting nat. hist. specimens. Issues the famous *Journal*. A ref. library of 3,000 vols. and fine ref. collns. of smaller Oriental zoological material and of horns, heads and skulls of bigger Ind. mammals, some of which are now, shifted to Prince of Wales Museum whose Nat. Hist Section was entrusted to it in 1929. Subs. p.a. incldg. Journal subs. Rs. 30. 1,200 members.

GOABAGAN TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' UNITED RELIEF COMMITTEE. Estd. in 1943, the Committee imparts free education and distributes milk (supplied by I.R.C.S.) and renders free medical aid to the poor. During and since the great riots in Calcutta, the Committee's activities in relief work have much expanded. 9/7A Peary Mohan Sur Lane, Calcutta 6.

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (Bangalore): Estd. 1934 to cultivate researches in pure and applied sciences. Fellows (now 200) are scientists of proved ability for research in various depts. of science. Also 40 hony. fellows chosen from great savants all over the world. Published proceedings are in 2 sections devoted to important discovery and researches by fellows and collaborators. 23 vols. and 4 numbers of 2,171 papers so far issued. Has exchange relations with 119 scientific instns. the world over. Financed by Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Kashmir, Bhavnagar, and Cochin and the Govts. of Bombay and Madras and

Universities of Madras, Andhra and Annamalai. All-India Council of 23 members.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER Soc. (P. B. 69, New Delhi): Estd. 1939 as a central asscn. of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon to protect members' business interests.

INDIAN ASSCN. FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE. (See under 'Other Institutions for Higher Studies'.)

INDIAN CHEMICAL Soc. (Univ. Sc. Coll. Bldgs. 92, Upper Circular Rd., Cal.): Estd. 1924 to promote study of chemistry and chem. industries in India. Fellowship open to chemists and those interested in the objects. Issues a monthly Journal and a quarterly industrial supplement with valuable research papers. Subs p.a. Rs. 20 (inland) and Rs. 24 (foreign) and a quarterly industrial and news edition. Subs p.a. Rs. 6. Composite subscription for both Rs 24 (inland) and Rs 30 (foreign). Branches at Bombay and Madras. Forty Fellows can organize a branch.

(THE) INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was established in 1907 to advance Math. studies in India. The Society publishes two quarterlies "The Journal of Indian Mathematical Society" and "The Mathematics Student", and also maintains a Library of Mathematics Journals from various countries. The Library is housed in the Fergusson College, Poona.

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSCN. (Reading Rd., New Delhi): Estd. 1938 to protect and promote all overseas Indians' interests, and Indian emigrants, foster amity between Indians and non-Indians and make propaganda. All sympathetic Indians can be members. A move set on foot for building a 'Pravasi Bhawan' (Overseas House) in New Delhi. Comte, of 32 members.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY, Headquarters, New Delhi. Established by Act XV of 1920 to care for the sick and the wounded of India's Armed Forces and sufferers from Tuberculosis and to assist in health, maternity and child welfare, school health, nursing and Home Service Ambulance work. Has 28 Provincial and State and over 350 District Branches. Its Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau maintains or subsidises Health Schools for the training of Health Visitors at Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow and Poona. President: H. E. the Governor-General, Chairman, Managing Body: Sir Usha Nath Sen, CBE. Secretary-General: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, CIE, OBE. (on deputation with the Government of India). Offg. Secretary-General: B. M. Jolly, Esqr., B. com. (London), Bar-at-Law.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION: This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association is a pioneer in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries. The Association receives annually a substantial grant-in-aid from the Government of India.

The control and management of the Association is vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board. On the Board are directors of the leading Research Institutes and Medical and Scientific Research workers of standing and experience. The

Director General of Health Services, Government of India, is the Chairman of the Board.

Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 can become a permanent life member while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body was composed exclusively of officials until 1929 when the Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, with a view to liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body decided to enlarge it by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association. With the dissolution of the Indian Legislature, three representatives of the Constituent Assembly of India have replaced the three representatives of the Indian Legislature.

A Recruitment and Appointment Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association up to 1938. In that year, it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No conference has however been held up to the year 1947 due to the abnormal travel and other conditions prevailing in the country. At this conference, free discussions were held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the Scientific Advisory Board to make recommendations for the programme of research for the following year. The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of workers on important items of research i.e., cholera, malaria, plague, leprosy, filariasis, rabies, clinical research, industrial health, nutrition and maternity and child welfare, which examine proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board. The Scientific Advisory Board publishes annually a technical report describing the research work done on the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Association during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, Secretariat, New Delhi.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Indian Journal of Malariology". Since the inception of the Association a large number of enquiries have been carried out. Enquiries include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, helminthology, medical mycology,

dracontiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis, clinical problems, etc.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association maintained the Research Sections of the Malaria Institute at Delhi as well as its Southern India Branch at Coonoor until March, 1946, when they were taken over by the Government of India.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor, which carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 "The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets" has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Association has been recognized as the National Nutrition Advisory Committee for India.

The Association have set up Nutrition Research Units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay and at Dacca University, Dacca. They have also set up a Clinical Research Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay.

From the 1st April, 1932 to the 31st March, 1946, the Association awarded biennially to young medical graduates five research fellowships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each, tenable for a period of two years. In April, 1946, the value of these fellowships was raised to Rs. 250 p.m. and it was decided that ten such fellowships should be awarded annually with effect from the 1st April, 1947. Of these eight are reserved for medical graduates and two for persons holding a Master's degree in science of a recognized University. In addition to the stipend of Rs. 250 p.m. the research fellows receive a contingent grant of Rs. 250 per annum to cover the cost of contingent expenditure in connection with their research which cannot be met by the Medical College or Research Institute at which they are working. In addition to these fellowships the Association also award for research fellowships of the value of Rs. 100 p.m. each tenable on a yearly basis. These fellowships are intended to encourage young medical and science graduates to take up research on nutrition.

The Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association also administers the Parlakimedi Trust Fund. This was formed by the grant of a lakh of rupees given by the Maharaja of Parlakimedi in 1929. The income from this fund is used to pay for two scholarships of the value of Rs. 150 p.m. each tenable for three years for research on human, animal and plant nutrition. The Parlakimedi scholars are attached to the I.R.F.A. Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSCN. (1, Park Street, Cal.): Established in 1914 (Sir Asutosh Mookerjee being 1st Pres.) to advance scientific research in India by holding annual sessions and thus circulate its results, arrange for personal contact among researchers and foster public interest.

Managed by Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939: now it has its own permanent staff and office. Cong. meets every Jany. in a principal city, invited by some Univ. 7-day Session divided into 1 General and 13 Sectional meetings, each presided by its own Pres. chosen yearly, devoted to Math. Statistics, Physics, Chem., Geol. and Geog., Anthropology and Archaeology., Zool. and Entom., Med. and Vety. Sciences, Agric., Physiol., Psychol. and Educ. Sc., and Engr. and Metallurgy where papers are read and discussed and specil. discussions, symposia and popular evening lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are held. Proceedings are published annually in four parts and special research memoirs occasionally.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE. (See under Other Institutions for Higher Studies.)

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) (8, Gokhale Rd., Cal.): Estd 1920 inc. by Royal Charter 1935 to promote Indian engr. practice and business. Members, Associate Mems., Companions, Hon. Mems. and Hon. Life Mems. Students, Associates, Subscribers. Hold exams. recognised by India Govt. Publishes a quarterly journal.

MINING, GEOLOGICAL AND METALLURGICAL INSTITUTE OF INDIA. Inaugurated 1906; Incorporated 1909. (Title changed from Mining and Geological Institute of India in 1937). Office 27, Chowringhee, Calcutta. Objects: To promote the study of all branches of mining, geology and metallurgy, and engineering in India with a view to disseminate the information obtained for facilitating the scientific and economic development of the mineral industries of India.

Persons of at least 30 years of age and possessing 2 or more of the following qualifications will be eligible to become full Members.

(i) A degree or first class diploma in geology, mining, metallurgy or engineering, or their associated subjects (as approved by the Council) from a recognised university or school of science; (ii) A first-class certificate of competency as a manager of a mine under a Mines Act. (iii) Experience in mines or in metallurgical or allied engineering works during seven years, of which at least two were passed in a position of responsibility. (iv) Practice as a mining engineer, metallurgist or geologist for at least seven years. Teaching these or allied subjects will be regarded as practising them.

Others may become Associates, Student Associates and Subscribers.

Issues Transactions. Has a technical library in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Local Centres at Asansol, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur and a Branch in C.P.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA (1, Park St., Cal.): Estd. 1935 to promote in India natural knowledge with its appl. to natl. problems, co-ordinate scientific socs. etc. with Govt. scientific depts. and services, foster Indian scientists' interests & represent to the world India's science work, undertake, through duly framed Natl. commtes, as the Natl. Research Council of India, scientific work of natl. & internatl. value & secure funds for it, & promote liaison bet. science & letters. Issues *Proceedings, Transactions, & Indian Sc. Abstracts* (annotated Ind. Sc. bibliography).

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE (22, Narayan Dabholkar Rd., Malabar Hill, Bombay 6): Estd. 1933 by Mrs. Sophia Wadia under presidency of Rabindranath Tagore as branch of the Internat'l. Society of eminent

Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists & Novelists, to promote amity among writers, uphold freedom of speech, and advance natl. cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the Ind. literatures, beyond their own language areas & abroad through public lectures, books and its monthly, *The Indian P. E. N.* (Subs. Rs. 5). Recognised Ind. writers approved by Mang. Commte. can be members. About 400 membs. Adm. fee Rs. 5; Subs. Rs. 10 p.a., Life member's fee Rs. 100. Vice-Pres.: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOC., BOMBAY BRANCH (Town Hall, Bombay): Estd. 1804 to foster & conduct research in oriental arts, sciences & litt. Issues a journal. Subs. p.a. Rs. 60.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL (1, Park Street, Calcutta). The oldest literary and scientific Society in the East, founded by Sir William Jones in 1784. Objects: "The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by Nature." Issues "Journal", "Year Book," "Monographs" works in *Bibliotheca Indica*, and miscellaneous other publications. Has a library of rare books and manuscripts. Yearly subscription: Resident, Rs. 36; non-Resident Rs. 24; foreign Rs. 16. President for 1948: Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roma-prasad Mookerjee, M.A., B.L. Gen. Secretary: Rai Bahadur K. N. Bagchi, B.Sc., M.B., D.T.M., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL): Estd. 1910 to give first aid training, make and distribute ambulance materials, etc. 27,831 persons attended during 1948 (19,326 secured certificates) its First-Aid, Home Nursing, Hyg. & Sanitation, Dom. Hyg. & Mothercraft classes. President: H. E. The Governor-General; Chairman: Gen. K. M. Cariappa, C.-in-C. Indian Army, Chairman of the Executive Committee: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur; Secretary-General: Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E., (at present on temporary deputation as a member, Federal Public Service Commission); Offg. Secretary-General: Mr. B. M. Jolly, B. Com. (London), Bar-at-Law. The St. John Ambulance Brigade in India possesses 524 Ambulance and Nursing Divisions in different parts of the country. They are rendering yeoman's service in attending to the sick; injured and wounded.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOC.: Estd. 1905 by the late G. K. Gokhale to serve devotedly the country and promote Indians' interests by all constitutional means. Membership strictly limited, only 24 now, who get small allwce. for support. Hd. office—Poona: brs. at Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Cuttack, etc. Besides political and labour works, social institutions estd. by some members at Poona, Bombay and Madras render educ. and soc. service. The *Seva Samiti* helps pilgrims at Benares, Hardwar, etc., and a depressed class mission and rural reconstruction work are conducted. Issues two papers. Non-communal and non-sectarian. Conducted relief operations in Bengal 1944 and 1945 and also in Orissa, Malabar, Travancore, Cochin and Chicacole (Vizag dist.).

THE UNITED KINGDOM CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION: Established 1883 as European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, re-established 1912 as European Defence Association, took the name of European Association in 1913 and the present name in 1948; formerly mainly to organize European

influence in Indian political life; policy now under revision. Central Administration, Sassoon House, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta. 12 Branches all over India and Pakistan."

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSCN. ("Meru", 96, Mowbray's Road Teynempet, Madras); Founders: Mrs. Cousins and Dr. Besant. Estd. 1917 to spread education among women, remove their disabilities, help their civic and political advancement and self-development and engage them in country's service. Actively working for adult education and Harijan uplift. Has an orphanage for girls. Connected with many women's asscns. here and abroad. Has a Seva Sadan, a Rescue Home and a Children's Aid Society. Numerous members. Has been affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference. Recognised by state as competent to voice forth women's views on social, educational, civic and political questions.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSCN.: Estd. in London 1844 by late Sir George Williams to secure young men's religious, social, physical and educ. welfare the world over. In India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon some 157 independent branch asscns. (of several thousand members) each with a local council (some with own bldgs.), open to all and supervised by a Natl. Council with Head Office at 5, Russell St., Cal. Bombay Br., keen on general uplift work, conducts a Welfare Service Agency for labour.

THE TWO DOMINIONS

The sub-continent of India comprising British India and the Indian States was divided into two Dominions under Indian Independence Act 1947. The Act of 1947 also effected transfer of power from the British Crown to the peoples of the two Dominions: India and Pakistan. The transfer of power and the political division were simultaneously effected on 15th August 1947. At the time of the transfer of power the Indian States within the respective areas of the two Dominions were for the time converted into so many sovereign independent states as a result of the withdrawal of the British suzerainty over them. The authors of the Act of 1947 had, however, fervently hoped that the states would accede to one or the other of the Dominions. The majority of the Indian States are in Indian Dominion areas and all of them except Hyderabad have acceded to the Indian Dominion. Hyderabad, the largest Indian State, which is now under the administration of a military governor appointed by the Government of India is expected to make her formal accession to India in a democratic way. Kashmir which has formally acceded to India is to have a plebiscite of the people under U. N. O. supervision for finally deciding the question of accession either to India or Pakistan. The States within Pakistan areas have all acceded to that Dominion.

In the Section *India in 1948-49* we shall deal at some length with the latest developments in Hyderabad and Kashmir affairs.

The Division of India has been based not on geographical, ethnological or racial facts but on religious or communal consideration. The provinces where the majority of the inhabitants are Muslims have been allotted to Pakistan and the rest of India to the Dominion of India. As a concession to this communal principle the provinces of Bengal and the

Punjab have been partitioned,—Bengal into East and West Bengal and the Punjab into East and West Punjab. The result of such a division has been that Pakistan has no compact or contiguous area, Eastern and Western Pakistan being separated by a minimum distance of about 800 miles.

In the previous issue of this Year-Book, (1947-48 issue) fuller details about Indian Independence Act 1947 and Division of India will be found (pp. 255-284).

As the term *Dominion* indicates, both India and Pakistan are members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, equal in status and political privileges to the other Dominions of the Commonwealth which now is an Association of independent States. The Dominion Conference held in London in April 1949 has profoundly modified the relationship of the Dominions to the British Crown which is the formal sovereign over all the Dominions. The Indian Constituent Assembly accepted the principle that India should be a sovereign Republic the Head of the State in the proposed constitution being an elected President. This fact has made it necessary that the British Commonwealth should agree to the principle of a member Dominion having a purely republican constitution.*

THE TWO DOMINIONS ESTABLISHED

On 15th August 1947, the two Dominions of India and Pakistan were established with pomp and ceremony. As set forth in the Indian Independence Act 1947 and modified by plebiscites and the Awards of the two Boundary Commissions the two Dominions of India and Pakistan stand as follows:

The Dominion of India consists of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, the Provinces of U.P., C.P. and Berar, Bihar, Orissa, Assam minus the district of Sylhet, and the newly created province of West Bengal consisting of Burdwan Division, Calcutta, 24-Perganas, and Murshidabad districts in Presidency Division, part of Nadia and Jessore districts in the same Division and Malda, part of Dinajpur and major portion of Jalpaiguri district and the whole of Darjeeling district in Rajshahi Division; and the newly constituted province of East Punjab consisting of Jullundur and Ambala Divisions, the Amritsar district of Lahore Division, parts of Gurudaspur and Lahore Districts in the same Division.

The Dominion of Pakistan; consists of the Provinces of (1) Sind and (2) N.-W. F. P. and (3) Baluchistan, (4) the newly created Province of West Punjab consisting of the whole of the Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions, the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot of Lahore Division and parts of Gurdaspur and Lahore districts in Lahore Division and (5) East Bengal consisting of Chittagong and Dacca Divisions, the districts of Khulna and major parts of Jessore district and part of Nadia district in Presidency Division, the districts of Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna, part of Jalpaiguri district and major part of Dinajpur in Rajshahi Division and the district of Sylhet in Assam.

* Read *Republican India and Dominion Status in India in 1948-49*.

AREAS & POPULATIONS OF THE DOMINIONS

The area of the Indian Dominion is 1,220,099 sq. miles and population on the basis of 1941 census is 322 millions. The corresponding figures for the Dominion of Pakistan are 361,311 sq. miles and 65.0 millions respectively. Apart from the question of normal increase of population during 1941-49, two facts have profoundly influenced the distribution of population in the areas of India and Pakistan. The first and the most important one is the movement of population from one Dominion to another commencing with the announcement from British Government on 3rd June 1947, that if all attempts at having a united free India failed India would have to be divided into two Dominions with a view to expediting the transfer of power from the British Crown. It may be roughly estimated that nearly 8 million non-Muslims have come over to India from Pakistan and about 5 million Muslims have left India for Pakistan. The second fact which has had no less an important bearing on the distribution of population is that during 1943-46 there had been heavy concentration of population in cities like Calcutta, Cawnpore, Bombay and other industrial centres all of which during 1943-46 attracted bread-winners and in many cases their families as a consequence of the widening of scope for employment occasioned by war efforts and industrial revival during later war years and immediately after. As an illustration of this we may cite the example of Calcutta and suburbs where the population had more than doubled itself during 1941-46. The next census both in India and Pakistan would certainly show staggering changes in the size, and composition—communal and otherwise—of their respective populations.

PRODUCTION IN INDIAN DOMINION

Agriculture

In India nearly three persons out of every four have to depend for their livelihood on agriculture. It is often said that this preponderance of agriculture is the bane of the country,—the cause of her chronic poverty. But there are countries, of which the national prosperity largely depends not only on agriculture but on one crop only. As for example, the principal item of the national prosperity of Egypt is her cotton crop and that of Thailand is her rice crop. But it is not safe for a large country like India to continue to be a purely agricultural country. India's model should be U. S. A., Canada and Russia where, side by side with a thriving agriculture, vast industries have grown up. The Famine Commission of 1880 emphatically sought to bring home to the British administrators in India the necessity of effecting diversification of industries as an insurance against famine.

The principal defects of Indian agriculture are the following:

- i. Due to the peculiar law of inheritance both among the Hindus and the Mohammedans, the average agricultural holding in India is so small that the cultivator has very little scope for adopting improved modern methods of cultivation, and he persists in the rule of thumb.

2. The Indian cultivator still suffers from dearth of capital. If he gets credit he is to pay dearly for that. Moreover, once in debt, he is not infrequently hopelessly in debt. In most of the provinces, legislative measures have been taken for reducing the rates of interest and for saving the cultivators from the clutches of the Mahajans. The results of these measures have not been beneficial. The Mahajan has become more shy than ever and the credit famine for cultivators is now more acute than before.

3. Most of the cultivators are illiterate with the result that they are conservative and unbusinessmanlike in their habits and outlook. They are not quick to appreciate the benefit of improved methods of cultivation even where such methods are not beyond adaptability.

4. Ploughing in India is usually done with the help of bullocks. But the number and the working capacity of these bullocks are not satisfactory. Of late, enlightened public opinion and the Government Departments have been taking lively interest in the problem of livestock.

5. Indian cultivators cannot afford to utilize modern fertilizer only because there is no adequate provision in India for the manufacture and distribution of cheap fertilizer. Moreover, there is a criminal waste of farmyard manure as cheap fuel. Due to pressure of population the inherent fertility of soil in India has deteriorated, but no attempts have been made to make good the exhaustion. The result has been that the productivity of the Indian soil is now very poor.

India produces enormous quantities of cotton, but the quality of Indian cotton is inferior to that of American or Egyptian cotton. This necessitates that India has to import yarn of certain counts or raw cotton for the consumption of local mills. In pre-war years India lost her importance as an exporter of wheat, because India could not compete in prices with countries like Canada, Australia and Russia. It is not necessary that India's prosperity should be built upon a gigantic export trade in agricultural produces. The fact remains that in India, as in other countries of the world, the internal market has potential demands many times more than the external market. The local demand in India for agricultural produces, particularly for foodgrains, must be stimulated and supply must be increased. It has been repeatedly pointed out by great authorities on diet and on public health that the majority of people in India are badly underfed, their intake of cereals is insufficient for giving them sufficient vitality or efficiency. Serious and systematic attempts should, therefore, be made for improving Indian consumption. But such attempts involve large-scale and costly measures not only by provincial Governments, but by, and mainly by, the Central Government. It has not yet been duly appreciated in this country how the authorities controlling credit, currency and prices in India can lend stimulus to the production and consumption of agricultural commodities by mere regulation of prices and co-ordination of credit and currency. The Bengal famine of 1942-43 clearly proved the necessity and importance of the "Grow More Food" campaign. The acute shortage of foodstuff in India and the world at large even in 1948 is a pointer to the imperative necessity of carrying on the "Grow More Food" campaign in this country both intensively and extensively. There is always scope for increasing our food supply and food-intake, as usually most of us are underfed.

India's Food Problem

The food problem which has persisted in this country since 1942-43 has taken a bigger shape since 15th August 1947. The sub-continent of India as it stood on 14th August 1947 was not producing enough food for her people. After the division of India into India and Pakistan, food resources of India became relatively worse. Pakistan areas with the exception of North-West Frontier Province are surplus areas as regards food, and the over-all picture for the whole of Pakistan is one of surplus. In India on the other hand the over-all picture is one of deficit. For years past we have been importing food from abroad. And now we are confronted with the necessity of paying more than Rs. 100 crores per annum on purchase of food from abroad. The food prospects in India which were gloomy during August-December 1947 have now improved. The Government of India have built up their food reserve. For 1948-49 the Central Government have provided Rs. 27 crores for the food reserve. The position for 1948 had been improved by procurement inside India and purchases from abroad. Our requirements of food grains will now increase by 2 to 3% every year due to increase in population. The production position is not likely to improve substantially in a year or two. India is now producing about 80% of her minimum requirements of food grains. The annual purchases from abroad are of enormous size. But our dependence on foreign supply of an essential like food grains is fraught with two fold difficulties. Firstly we have to find foreign exchange for the purchase of food grains and secondly in these days of world-wide food scarcity we must be assured of continued foreign supplies. A third difficulty is the eventuality of World War when India may be faced with the problem of finding shipping facilities for importing food—our own shipping resources are not enough for bringing even 25% of our food purchases from abroad. The necessity of finding foreign exchange for food purchases is already a strain on our purchasing power in the world market. The position is that either India must enjoy substantial balance of trade or she must take determined steps for increasing food production by at least 10% every year. This may make us self-sufficient in about 3 years even though the population may increase by 3% every year as an outcome of the dynamics of population or through movement from Pakistan. Our big irrigation and multi-purpose schemes when executed will no doubt change the whole position. But these massive schemes will require time—from 5 to 10 years. We can hardly afford to wait so long.

Interim Plans For Food-Sufficiency

In our last issue* we pointed out the imperative necessity of our Governments taking up in right earnest the execution of Interim Plans for making India's food position brighter in near future. We have reason to flatter ourselves that the Government of India has undertaken the execution of certain plans which would make India self-sufficient in food. India's Food Minister, Sri Jairamdas Daulatram announced on 19.3.49 that the Government of India were determined to achieve self-sufficiency in food in two years and that the Government would not import any food grains from abroad after 1951 "except in the case of a grave calamity such as widespread failure of crops or the necessity of building up food

* *Nalanda Year-Book, 1947-48.*, p. 376.

reserves." The principal among the Interim Food plans were given as: (1) In view of the definite goal of freedom from imports after 1951 the Provinces and States will plan their food production programme accordingly and tighten up their grain procurement arrangements; (2) Intensive cultivation of those areas under food crops which have perennial or assured water supply. (3) Reclamation of 8 lakhs of acres of land by tractors; (4) The sinking of tube wells; (5) Imports of special qualities of fertilizers for use in irrigated rice areas and (6) Diversion of some acreage from surplus crops to cereal production. For the speedy implementation of this programme, a small development board would be set up at the Centre and Provinces and States would be requested to set up parallel development boards.

For implementation of the above plans, a conference of the Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture of the Provinces was held by the Indian Ministry of Agriculture on 15.4.49, for discussing and fixing the targets of production for 1949-50. The conference took important decisions covering the whole range of the Government of India's plan. Among others the following decisions were made: (1) ten per cent of the present sugar-cane area was to be diverted to food crops; (2) Inducement was to be offered to private owners to reclaim cultivable waste land by granting exemption from payment of revenue for a specified period; (3) Rewards and prizes were to be offered to progressive cultivators; (4) attempts should be made for popularizing results of agricultural research. The conference also took stock of the provincial plans for increased production during the next three years. In order to expedite the supply of essential implements to the Provinces, a special officer was proposed to be appointed in the Central Ministry of Agriculture who would keep personal touch with Provincial Governments for their requirements and would ensure a steady supply of materials and implements.

It deserves mention in this connection that most of the Provinces and some states have taken to reclamation of cultivable waste land with the help of tractors and their attempts have borne results.

FOOD PRODUCTION, 1947-48

The latest returns from Provinces and States show an increase of nearly 600,000 tons in production of the principal food-grains in 1947-48 as compared with 1946-47. The total increases for C. P. and Berar, Bombay and U. P. amounted to 1,900,000 tons. This was largely set off by a loss of nearly 1,200,000 tons in Madras and of about 6,00,000 tons in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and East Punjab. The reporting States of the Indian Union accounted together for a net gain of about 400,000 tons.

Figures of losses and gains are given below:—

<i>Gains</i>	<i>tons</i>	<i>Losses</i>	<i>tons</i>
Bombay	... 227,000	Assam	... 101,000
C. P. & Berar	... 895,000	Bihar	... 79,000
U. P.	... 817,000	East Punjab	... 328,000
Indian States	... 419,000	Madras	... 1,155,000
		Orissa	... 86,000
		West Bengal	... 210,000

The increases in minor units of areas have not been shown in the above table. The production of Rice shows a general decline everywhere except in the United Provinces.

Principal Agricultural Crops

RICE: Rice is the principal crop grown in India and the staple food of the people. The area under cultivation is estimated to be about a third of the total cultivated area. Next to China, India is the biggest producer of rice in the world. India and Burma together supply about half the total world production. Rice, being a typical monsoon plant, is grown chiefly in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madras and to a lesser extent in the U. P., East Punjab and Coorg. There are usually three varieties, the chief of which is the winter rice. This is sown from April to August and harvested between November and January. The other varieties, the autumn and the summer, are not so important. Of these the autumn variety is sown between May and June and the summer variety between January and February. The harvesting is done between September and October for the former and between May and June for the latter. The variety of rice grown in India is innumerable. The output of rice in India declined by something like 10% during 1920-21—1940-41. The principal causes of this decline—apart from the vagaries of the monsoon—are that the crop shows no good response to attempts at improvement and that the average cultivator pays more attention to 'cash' crops than to rice. The estimated production of Rice in Indian Dominion was about 18 million tons in 1945-46.

WHEAT: Wheat occupies the second place of importance in Indian agriculture. The chief wheat growing areas are East Punjab, U. P. and some parts of Bihar and C. P. The *bread* wheat and the *macaroni* wheat are the two principal species grown. Wheat is essentially a *rabi* crop and is sown during October to December. The harvesting is done during March to May. During the present century, the production of wheat has largely increased due to the success of the irrigation policy of the Government in U. P. and East Punjab, and in other wheat-producing areas. About a third of the total area under wheat has been brought under improved varieties between 1920-21 and 1940-41. The total output of wheat in 1945-46 was about 5 million tons.

SUGARCANE: The economic importance of sugarcane is very great in the United Provinces and Bihar. It is also grown in Bengal, Assam, East Punjab, Madras and Bombay. India is now the largest producer of sugar. The conditions for the cultivation of cane are particularly suitable in U. P., Bihar and some parts of northern Bengal. The sowing season is from February to May and the harvesting season is usually from November to January. In recent years the area under sugarcane has increased very considerably in response to the increased demand for sugarcane by the increasing number of sugar mills in U. P., Bihar and other provinces. In recent past this crop has improved both in quality and quantity. The estimated production in 1945-46 was about 4.5 million tons.

TOBACCO: The principal areas where tobacco is grown are Bihar, Orissa, Assam, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras

and Bombay. Tobacco has a considerable internal demand and the exportable surplus is in no way fairly large. India contributes about 17 per cent of the world total.

TEA: India is the biggest producer of tea in the world. Suitable conditions of tea cultivation are found on hill-slopes at a height of between two and five thousand feet above the sea level. Bengal and Assam produce the bulk of the tea grown in India. The United Provinces and Nilgiris produce small amounts of tea. The best tea is grown in and about Darjeeling. Seeds are generally sown between November and March. The seedlings are transplanted not earlier than six months. Tea is plucked from May to December, except in South India, where it is done between January and December. The production in 1945-46 was about 500 million lbs.

COFFEE: The cultivation of coffee is restricted to the South—Madras Presidency, Coorg and the States of Cochin, Travancore and Mysore being the principal areas. Mysore alone produces about half the total coffee grown in India. The sowing and transplanting is done during the rains, the harvesting being done between October and January. The production in 1945-46 was about 25,000 tons.

MILLETS: Millets are an important food-crop particularly in Central and South India. Many varieties are grown, of which two are the most important, the *bajra*, a *kharif* crop, and *jowar*, both a *rabi* and a *kharif* crop.

PULSES: Pulses, of which a large number are cultivated, are an important class of foodstuff in India. Many of the pulses are *rabi* crops, of which gram is important. Of the *kharif* varieties, the most important is *arhar*. Pulses are grown everywhere and often mixed with cereals. Other kinds of pulses are largely grown all over the country. In 1945-46 about 3 million tons of gram were produced in Indian Dominion.

LINSEED: Linseed is an important oil-seed grown in India. The cultivation is fairly extensive, and it is grown in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bombay, and in many South Indian and Central India States. The sowing is done between August and October and the harvesting between January and April. Linseed is an important cash crop. In 1945-46 more than 3 lakh tons of linseed were produced.

RAPE AND MUSTARD: The cultivation of rape and mustard is extensive, and Northern India contributes a bigger share than the South. This is a *rabi* crop. The sowing is done between August and October and the crop is harvested between January and April. In 1945-46, the production of Rape and Mustard was a little above 7 lakh tons.

SESAMUM: Sesamum or *til* is not localized in any particular area and is grown extensively. Principally, this is an autumn crop, though a *rabi* variety is also grown in some parts. The sowing time is between January and February for this variety and between May and July for the more usual variety. The autumn variety is harvested between October and December and the other variety between May and July. The total production in 1945-46 was more than 3 lakh tons.

CASTOR-SEED: Castor-seed is generally cultivated in Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Sind. There are two varieties. The *kharif* variety is sown during May and June and the *rabi* variety during September to November. The harvest-

ing is done between January and February and March and April respectively. The production in 1945-46 was about 70,000 tons.

GROUNDNUTS: Groundnuts are chiefly grown in Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, and in the State of Hyderabad. The sowing season is during May to August. The harvesting is done usually between November and January. A summer variety is grown in Madras. The total production in 1945-46 was about 2.8 million tons.

COTTON: India is the second largest producer of raw cotton in the world, contributing about 15 per cent of the world total. Raw cotton used to be an important item in the export list before the Second World War. In quality and strength, Indian cotton is inferior to that grown in U.S.A., Egypt, and East Africa. For certain types of yarn, even Indian mills have to depend on cotton imported from abroad. The principal cotton producing provinces and States in India are Bombay Presidency, Madras Presidency, C. P. & Berar, U. P., and East Punjab, Bombay States, Baroda and Hyderabad, and Central India States. The Division of India as from 15.8.47 has placed India at some disadvantage with regard to cotton. The greater part of quality cotton consumed by Indian cotton mills is produced in areas now forming part of Pakistan. Indian mills have to largely depend on imports of cotton from Pakistan and other countries like Egypt. East Africa. Nearly 95% of the cotton mills of pre-partition India are in Indian Dominion. There are two varieties mainly cultivated. The sowing is extended from March to August for both varieties and the harvesting is done between October and April. In certain parts of South India, the sowing may continue as late as December and the harvesting as late as July. India used to export a large quantity of cotton to Japan. The total production of cotton in 1945-46 was 1.9 million bales of 400 lbs each.

JUTE: Jute was practically a monopoly of undivided India. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta in Bengal and Assam, in Cooch-Behar State and some parts of Bihar and Orissa. Alluvial deposits brought up by inundation enable the growth of crops year after year without expenditure on manure. Jute is generally sown from March to May and harvested from July to September. The demand for jute in the world market is based upon the fact that no other cheaper fibre is obtainable for baggaging agricultural products. The cultivation of jute has during the last 50 years or so increased by leaps and bounds. In 1874 the area under jute was below one million acres. The average area for the 5 years ending 1912-13 was estimated at a little more than 3 million acres. In 1913-14 (i.e., in the pre-war year), the acreage was no less than 3,352,200. Since 1922 there had been a contraction in the acreage of jute cultivation. During 1924-26 there was, however, a welcome recovery from post-war depression. But the world economic depression of 1930-31 had a very depressing effect on the cultivation of jute. In 1931 the acreage and production of jute receded to the low figure of 1,862,000 acres and 5.5 million bales of 400 lbs. each respectively. Since 1933 signs of improvement have been visible. Jute was the most important cash crop of undivided India. After partition India has lost her importance as a producer of jute though she is still now the most important manufacturer of jute products in the world. All the Jute Mills of undivided India are in Indian Dominion while about 75% of the raw material is produced in Pakistan.

Since 1947-48 there has been noticeable increase in the acreage under Jute in Indian Dominion. Jute in normal years constitutes about 20 to 25 per cent of the total exports of India. The production of jute in India and Pakistan in 1945-46 was 1,556,000 bales and 6,235,000 bales respectively, of 400 lbs. each.

RUBBER: Rubber is grown principally in South India, being mostly localized in Travancore, which accounts for about 78 per cent of the total area under cultivation. Madras, Cochin and Coorg come next in order of area. The Second World War has given substantial stimulus to rubber production. India produces about 17,000 tons of rubber.

Agricultural Statistics

YIELD & ACREAGE OF CROPS IN UNDIVIDED INDIA

		1924-25		1943-44	
		Yield ooo's omitted	Acres	Yield ooo's omitted	Acres
Rice	tons	25,033	66,278	29,079	75,188
Wheat	tons	7,170	24,683	7,789	25,594
Jowar, Bajra & Maize	tons	8,623	38,737	9,518	44,089
Sugarcane	tons	2,453	2,465	5,457	4,035
Linseed	tons	461	3,214	345	2,867
Groundnuts	tons	1,273	2,248	2,330	5,403
Other Oil Seeds	tons	1,603	10,090	1,313	8,934
Cotton	bales*	3,738	17,061	3,328	11,751
Jute	bales*	8,861	3,079	5,425	2,030
Tea	lbs.	347,862	660	502,901	745
Coffee	lbs.	18,157	67	14,951	93
Rubber	lbs.	2,197	14	4,018	19
<i>Indian States</i>					
Rice	tons	972	3,051	1,524	4,772
Wheat	tons	1,697	7,096	1,901	8,146
Jowar, Bajra & Maize	tons	2,059	17,950	3,285	19,724
Sugarcane	tons	93	67	391	199
Linseed	tons	40	481	50	651
Ground- nuts	tons	38	175	1,493	4,405
Other Oil Seeds	tons	189	2,050	229	2,542
Cotton	bales	2,280	9,388	1,744	8,669
Jute	bales	79	36	54	30
Tea	lbs.	27,394	55	53,199	95
Coffee	lbs.	12,319	76	20,140	100
Rubber	lbs.	7,279	51	31,924	124

* 1 bale = 400 lbs.

TOTAL AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN INDIAN UNION

In 1000 acres.

Total area	...	...	...	403,044
Area under Forest	...	...	...	62,491
Net area sown	...	...	...	170,808
Net area irrigated	...	...	...	39,228

ACREAGE & PRODUCTION OF FOODGRAINS IN INDIAN UNION

	<i>Acreage (000's omitted)</i>		<i>Productions (in 1000 tons)</i>	
	<i>1946-47</i>	<i>1947-48</i>	<i>1946-47</i>	<i>1947-48</i>
Rice	60,987	59,656	19,856	18,760
Wheat	24,348	20,209	4,744	5,348
Jowar	37,844	35,605	5,277	5,730
Bajra	21,442	19,626	2,667	2,525
Maize	7,888	7,752	2,035	2,111
Ragi	5,174	5,108	1,476	1,391
Barley	7,082	7,127	2,414	2,488
Gram	16,971	18,498	3,599	4,310

IRRIGATION

Normal rainfall on the sub-continent of India is very markedly uneven. While Konkan, and Malabar districts, Assam and Bengal enjoy sufficient quantities of rainfall for agricultural purposes, Sind, the Frontier Province and major part of the Punjab, C. P. receive very scanty rains. This inequality in the distribution of rainfall makes artificial water supply a crying necessity in many parts of the country. As the Irrigation Commission of 1901-1903 pointed out, "between the area in which the annual rainfall is invariably sufficient and that in which it is so scanty that no agriculture is at all possible without irrigation system, there lies a tract of nearly a million square miles which, without the aid of irrigation, is exposed to the uncertainty of season and to the scourge of famine." The total area irrigated in British India from private and public sources was about 56 million acres representing 27% of the total area sown.

As a result of the findings of the two Famine Commissions, the Government of India took up in right earnest an extensive programme of railway-construction and irrigation works and the excavation of irrigation canals in provinces like the Punjab, U.P., C.P., Sind and North-West Frontier Province. In most of these provinces irrigation has been a paying concern to the Government. In East Bengal, however, irrigation is hardly productive or remunerative. But as was pointed out by the late Sir Daniel Hamilton, the Bengal Government might profitably undertake a programme of draining away the masses of water logged in numerous marshy places known as *bils*. This draining programme, if put into effect, would have achieved two distinct results. It would have driven away the scourge of malaria and it would have made available for cultivation a large area of water-logged marshes. In recent years, however, irrigation has been successfully resorted to in Western Bengal and there are very important

post-war irrigation projects awaiting execution by the Government of Bengal. With the introduction of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, irrigation was made a provincial subject and under the 1935 constitution it continues to be so. In our post-war plans irrigation has been given major importance in almost all the provinces of India and in all-India plans as well. It deserves mention in this connection that on an average 500,000 acres are every year being added to the total acreage irrigated by Government canals in India.

Irrigation Works classified: Irrigation works are broadly classed as productive and unproductive. Productive works are those, the revenue derived from which covers the interest on the capital out-lay within 10 years of the construction of the works. The net interest earning from irrigation works in British India (productive and unproductive works taken together) was 6.52 per cent of the capital at charge in 1939-40, which stood at Rs. 154 crores. But if we eliminate unproductive works from these figures then the interest earning on capital at charge would stand at 8.37 per cent.

There are various indigenous methods of irrigation undertaken generally by individuals such as small tanks, wells, temporary obstruction to divert water from stream on to the fields. Well irrigation is very common in the country. As far back as the beginning of the present century, there were approximately two million and a half of irrigation-wells, which irrigated some 12 million acres of cultivable land. The irrigation works undertaken by the Government consist mainly of tanks, tube wells, canals and barrages. The latter are artificial obstructions to the course of rivers with a view to deepening the volume of water within these rivers. Lately tube well irrigation has come into wide popularity. The success which irrigation has achieved in India, evidently stands on its own merits. Irrigation has converted barren tracts of land in the Punjab, U. P. and Sind into fertile regions. The production of wheat and sugarcane has increased during the present century by at least 50 per cent over the last century and irrigation, more than anything else which the Government has done, is responsible for this increased production.

PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION IN INDIA

A. British India

	1920-21	1941-42	1945-46
Total capital out-lay in crores of Rs.	73.4	145	155
Total area irrigated (in million acres)	48	57	...
Total area irrigated from Govt. canals (in million acres)	19.6	26	34
B. Indian States			
Total area irrigated (in million acres)	8	11 (1940-1)	
Total area irrigated by Government	2.4	4.3 (1940-1)	

IRRIGATION IN INDIAN UNION

In undivided India more than 15% of the total area sown was irrigated by Government Irrigation Works. After partition barely 10% of the area sown in the Indian Union is under irrigation. Of the provinces in the Indian Union, Madras and the United Provinces have the highest per-

* Pre-partition.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN BRITISH INDIA IN ACRES, 1939-40

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

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Province	Total area sown	Area Irrigated				Total area irrigated
		By Canals Govt.	By Canals Private	By tanks	By wells	
Ajmer-Merwara	251,014	...	...	7,988	68,664	93
Assam	7,507,112	298	852,670	1,400	...	300,451
Bengal	30,228,400	288,904	283,997	1,009,982	89,198	485,125
Bihar	28,260,800	692,278	917,397	1,418,872	481,845	1,716,525
Bombay	29,418,878	288,025	78,384	108,004	720,470	25,815
C. P. & Berar	27,184,285	...	1,182,082	...	181,860	66,182
Coorg	149,216	8,124	...	1,829	...	...
Delhi	247,688	48,012	...	879	41,864	...
Madras	86,280,212	8,791,887	150,918	8,021,255	1,811,518	291,287
N.-W. P. P.	2,865,447	897,991	883,550	...	79,781	72,255
Orissa	7,005,958	850,195	62,865	249,938	8,480	787,040
Punjab	29,496,850	11,405,798	458,978	84,559	4,721,922	161,292
Sind	5,628,877	4,157,416	87,541	...	29,469	892,004
United Prov.	46,162,676	8,762,151	45,468	17,182	6,807,186	2,338,264
Total	244,574,857	25,125,458	8,686,415	5,866,388	18,492,192	6,574,790

* The total area irrigated by Government irrigation works in 1941-42 was 94,760,500 acres and the estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation was Rs. 97 crores.

tages of irrigated areas. In Madras about 21% and in U. P. about 15% of the total area sown are irrigated by Government Works. In sharp contrast to these figures the percentages of irrigated areas in Sind and West Punjab are 80% and 60%.

Expeditious execution of the numerous multi-purpose schemes in the Indian Union will, however, improve matters and is a crying necessity.

Partition & Irrigation:—The partition of India into India and Pakistan has placed India in a rather disadvantageous position both in respect of food resources and in respect of agricultural and irrigated acreages. The Indian Dominion which has been allotted 78% of the population of pre-partition India has got only 65% of the area under irrigation and dependable supply of water for crops and 54% of the irrigated wheat area. The urgency of the extension of irrigation in Indian Dominion is, therefore, more acute than in undivided India. The position is markedly worse in East Punjab. Out of nearly 14 million acres of irrigated land in the undivided Punjab, the East Punjab's share is only 3 million acres. The richest irrigation works in the Punjab and Sind have fallen to Pakistan's share.

Irrigation a paying concern: The percentage of net return on capital outlay on productive irrigation has been high and encouraging. In 1944-45 the percentage for the United Provinces was 8.63, in Bombay 15.93. Apart from this financial aspect, the irrigation systems in this country have to a great extent been an indispensable necessity in that but for the irrigation systems in U. P., Madras, Bombay, C. P. and Berar the food deficit in the Indian Union which is of large proportions would have been terribly high. We are now spending more than Rs. 125 crores for purchase of food-grains from abroad. This has been a painful necessity. Public expenditure on all schemes necessary for improvement of agricultural production stands on their own merits independent of any financial considerations.

NOTABLE IRRIGATION & MULTI-PURPOSE SCHEMES.

1. *The Damodar Valley Project:* This multi-purpose scheme when completed will irrigate 760,000 acres of land and generate 65,000 primary and 65,000 secondary k.w. and further 150,000 k.w. from thermal generating plant linked up with the scheme. The project will benefit West Bengal and Bihar.

2. *The Kosi Project:* This will be on the Kosi river in Nepal and North Bihar and will consist of the highest dam in the World. The scheme is expected to irrigate 2 million acres in Bihar. The scheme will consist of two dams and that on Nepal-Bihar border will generate 1.8 million k.w. of electrical energy.

3. *The Hirakud project* will irrigate more than 1 million acres in Orissa and generate 350,000 k.w. of electrical energy.

4. *The Mahanadi Project* in C. P. will irrigate 62,000 acres of land and generate 200,000 k.w.

5. *The Narmada-Tapti Project*, in C. P. and Bombay will irrigate 1 million acres in C. P., 110,000 acres in Bombay and generate 1 million k.w. of electrical energy.

6. *Rampadsagar Project* in Madras will irrigate 2.3 million acres and generate 100,000 k.w. of electrical energy.

7. *The Tungabhadra Dam* in Madras and Hyderabad will irrigate 300,000 acres besides generating electrical energy.
8. *The Mor Reservoir Project* in West Bengal will irrigate 600,000 acres.
9. *The Pipri dam* will irrigate 600,000 acres in U. P., Bihar and Rewa State besides generating 150,000 k.w.
10. *The Nayar Dam* is another important contemplated project in U. P.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND

It is estimated that with the aid of science and mechanical power, 6.2 million acres of hitherto waste land can be reclaimed in the Indian Union. As an important item in the Central Government's interim plan for making India self-sufficient in food priority is given to reclamation. The Government of India expects to bring under cultivation in immediate future 40 lakhs of acres of barren lands in C. P., U. P., Bombay and the States of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. The total of 62 lakh acres to be reclaimed is made up of:—14 lakh acres in Madhya Bharat, 10 in U. P., 9 in C. P., 5 each in Bombay, Orissa, East Punjab, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and 4 in East Punjab States. The ploughing up will be done with the help of modern tractors. The execution of the reclamation plan will demand large funds and supply of technical personnel and organising efforts. It is proposed to borrow necessary funds from the International Bank. The Government of India have already supplied 100 tractors to C. P. Progress so far achieved in C. P. has been encouraging. In U. P. 45 tractors are at work. Bombay has also registered considerable progress in reclamation. In all about 40,000 acres have been reclaimed in the Indian Union during 1948. Nearly all the provinces in India have taken to reclamation in right earnest. West Bengal where the reclaimable acres are on a considerably smaller scale has also made encouraging progress.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

By the middle of the last century two notable Germans, Raiffeisen and Schulze-Delitzsch had introduced and popularized in Germany two distinct types of banks for giving relief to the poor in Germany. The object of Raiffeisen Societies was the relief of agricultural indebtedness and that of Schulze-Delitzsch Societies was the relief of other classes of poor people, particularly poor artisans. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson, who had been deputed to the Continent to study and report on co-operation, reported to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks in Madras. The Government of India also began to take a lively interest in the problem of agrarian indebtedness. The Government of Lord Curzon passed the first Co-operative Societies Act in 1904 and laid the foundation of the co-operative movement in India. For the first few years the movement was slow in its progress. The Amending Act of 1912, however, gave an effective stimulus to the movement by providing for central financing agencies, such as Central Co-operative Banks and Provincial Co-operative Banks. In 1925-26 there

were in British India 69,016 societies with 2,877,550 members and with a total working capital of Rs. 53 crores. These figures increased to 94,242; 4,349,609 and Rs. 91 crores respectively in 1930-31, to 124,237; 5,628,949 and Rs. 98,47,75,000 respectively in 1941; to 126, 680; 60,51,237 and Rs. 1,09,23,75,000 respectively in 1943 and to 1,33,344; 70,34,369 and Rs. 129 crores respectively in 1944-45. In the Indian States also the growth of the movement is equally marked. In 1925 there were in the Indian States 8,714 Societies with 253,086 members and Rs. 3,66,22,000 as working capital which rose in 1943 to 19,480 societies with 860,767 members and Rs. 11,90,57,000 as working capital and to 26,289; 13,20,811 and Rs. 17 crores respectively in 1944-45.

The existing structure of the co-operative movement in India is given below:

I. At the apex of the whole movement in a province there is *the Provincial Co-operative Bank*, which works both as a provincial financing agency and an agency for absorbing the surplus funds of other societies in the province, such as, Central Co-operative Banks and primary societies, agricultural or non-agricultural. *The Provincial Co-operative Banks* attract large deposits from the public and absorb and utilize the surplus funds of the primary and central societies in the province. The working capital of these banks is usually very large and they sometimes get accommodations in the shape of loans or guarantee from provincial Governments. In 1944-45, there were 9 such Banks in British India with a total working capital of Rs. 20.6 crores, and 2 such Banks in Indian States.

II. Just below the provincial bank are the *Central Co-operative Banks* located in important places such as at subdivisional and district headquarters and centres of business; and the supervising and guaranteeing unions formed by the union of a number of primary societies. Central Co-operative Banks tap the middle class and rich people and lend only to the co-operative societies within their jurisdiction. They also guide and supervise the primary societies in their jurisdiction. In 1944-45 there were 480 Central Co-operative Banks with a total working capital of Rs. 40 crores. In Indian States there were 134 Central Banks in 1944-45.

II. *The Primary Societies* consist of two types, the agricultural and non-agricultural societies. Both the types comprise different classes, such as credit societies, sale societies, irrigation societies, etc. But in both the types, credit societies form an overwhelming majority, both in number and working capital. The *agricultural societies* or the rural or Raiffeisen societies work on the following principles: (a) only the inhabitants of a particular village or locality may become the members of such a society; (b) the working capital is supplied mostly by Central Co-operative Banks and very few primary agricultural societies issue share capital; (c) each and every member of such a society has individually and collectively with other members unlimited liability for all the debts of the society; (d) all profits of such societies are carried to a permanent reserve fund, which can never be divided among the members, though in some provinces a maximum of 25% of the profits may be spent for the benefit of the public of the locality where the society is located; (e) loans are granted only to the members of the society for productive purposes alone and usually the loans are for short terms varying from 6

months to 1 year; (f) the office-bearers of the society are honorary workers; (g) the society can accept deposits from non-members but cannot lend money to them. The other types of agricultural societies are only a few in number and are far from popular as yet. But the main principles of collective security and unlimited liability are there. The *non-agricultural societies* or the urban or Schulze-Delitzsch Societies greatly differ from the agricultural type. They are more akin to a joint-stock company than to an agricultural society. They work on the following principles: (a) they draw their working capital by issuing shares to the members of the society, from deposits from members and non-members, loans from Central Co-operative societies and other societies; (b) the members' liability is limited; (c) the members are entitled to dividends; (d) though deposits are accepted from the public, loans are granted only to the members of the society; (e) loans are granted on the collective security of the loanee and usually two other members of the society.

The Government does not usually offer financial assistance or accommodation to the movement, though in matters of audit, propaganda, and supervision the Government takes a very prominent part. Almost every Provincial Government has now a Co-operative Department with a Registrar and his staff and offices. Incidentally it must be pointed out that unlike in other countries of the world, the co-operative movement in India was introduced and fostered exclusively by the Government, which exercises rigid control over the movement in all its strata. But the working capital of the movement is supplied exclusively by private individuals, societies or banks. At the beginning of the movement, the Government supplied a few lakhs of rupees of working capital, but now-a-days it is only in very critical periods that the provincial Governments offer accommodation to the movement.

The history of 1913-14 to 1928-29 is one of steady growth and prosperity for the movement, but that of the period from 1932-33 down to the present is one of set-back and arrested growth, though till the year 1931, the Indian co-operative movement had worked out a silent revolution and had shown that it was capable of growth. The dark days after 1931-32 represent evils other than those which may be apparent to the lay public. The world economic depression of 1930-31 and the consequent fall in agricultural prices up to 1933, gave a serious set-back to the normal growth of the movement. The total amount of the outstanding loans of the societies had increased to enormous sizes and many of the primary and central societies had to be wound up during 1933-36. A large part of the funds of the movement got frozen and deposits from the public shrank. The size of the overdues had taken an enormous proportion. In 1939-40 the total overdue from members of agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11 crores, whereas the total working capital of these societies was Rs. 33 crores. With the rise of prices of agricultural commodities the position seems to have improved. In 1944-45 the total working capital of agricultural societies in British India and Indian States was Rs. 30.53 crores whereas the total of over dues from members was Rs. 6.79 crores.

In 1944-45 there were in India 114,534 agricultural primary societies with 44,46,620 members and Rs. 31 crores as the total of working capital. The corresponding figures for non-agricultural societies are 21,924 societies and about 3 million members.

Defects of the Indian Co-operative Movement: The Indian co-operative movement deals principally with the credit problem, and has not as yet taken up in right earnest such problems as sale, marketing, and other phases of economic activities. More than 90 per cent of the primary societies—both agricultural and non-agricultural—are credit societies. The recent developments in co-operation in Europe, Canada and Australia point to the conclusion that in a vast agricultural country like India, the principle of co-operation can be employed in all stages and phases of agricultural production. In our country we have had irrigation societies, cattle insurance societies, consolidation of holding societies, but their numbers are so small and their activities so limited that they form a negligible minority.

Land Mortgage Banks: The Indian co-operative movement mainly deals with short-term credit and does not provide long-term credit. The Royal Commission on Agriculture assessed the total of agricultural debts in British India at Rs. 900 crores. That was in 1928, and since then we had passed through prolonged fall in agricultural prices and shrinkage of rural credit. The total working capital of agricultural societies represents only 3.6 per cent of the total agricultural indebtedness in India. In recent years attempts have been made here and there to set up land-mortgage banks. But land-mortgage banking is still and will, for years to come, be in an experimental stage. In 1944-45, there were 289 Land-Mortgage Banks and Societies in British India with 1,38,709 members and Rs. 7.8 crores of aggregate working capital. This is not an encouraging picture. If the co-operative movement is to be a factor of economic regeneration in India, it must take up a comprehensive programme of long-term agricultural finance.

The back-bone of the Co-operative Movement and of any agricultural planning as well should be a sound and elaborate credit structure for meeting the agricultural credit needs of this country—both short-term and long-term. But for a country like ours long-term credit is more urgently needed than short-term one. The cultivator has to be emancipated from the necessity of resorting to the extortion of the village money-lenders and he should have the backing of a financing agency which would help him in such matters as undertaking irrigation work of smaller sizes and where possible employing tractors for reclamation and for better cultivation. But the finance for such needs can be had only if the cultivators develop the co-operative habit and spirit and if the state comes forward with sufficient financial and organizational aid. A sound plan of long-term finance for the ryots should comprise of All-India and Provincial Banks for attracting long-term deposits from the public and making their resources available for meeting the long-term credit need of the cultivators. The State should where necessary and practicable under-write the deposit and debenture liabilities of such banks. The success of such a plan of agricultural finance depends on (1) the development of moral and co-operative qualities in the ryots and on (2) the Government properly appreciating the nature of their problems and efficiently setting themselves on the solution of the problem. The moral and intellectual standard of our agriculturists which at present is as low as it can be must be raised quickly and substantially through the spread of primary education if our cultivators are to be enabled to profit by any large-scale and elaborate system of agrarian credit.

THE SARAIYA COMMITTEE

The Report of the Co-operative Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. R. G. Saraiya which was published in 1946 made a comprehensive study of co-operative planning in this country. The committee very boldly and correctly asserted "The successful working of a plan of co-operative development assumes among other things a responsible democratic form of government (as it alone creates an atmosphere for the development of individual initiative and sense of responsibility) and the end of the policy of *laissez-faire* by the State. This means assumption by the State of enlarged functions in spheres like education, communication, health, agriculture, industries etc and adoption of a policy of active economic development." The Report exhaustively deals with such aspects as Agricultural production, Animal husbandry and fisheries, Agricultural marketing, Agricultural credit, small and subsidiary industries, Labour and Civil construction, consumers' co-operation, urban credit, Housing Health and better living, Women and Co-operation, Transport, Co-operative Insurance, Education Training and Research.

The 10-year Co-operative plans suggested by the committee would cost the Central and Provincial Governments Rs. 49.4 crores over a period of 10 years as under:

<i>In 10 years</i>	<i>Expenditure</i> <i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Central Govt.</i>	<i>Provincial Govt.</i>		
Direct Subsidies	100	1785.96		1885.96
Increased Departmental Expenditure	36.76	1828.80		1865.56
Capital Expenditure	.....	1022.00		1022.00
Loans	.....	170.91		170.91
	136.76	4807.67		4944.43

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES 1944-45

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Number of Societies and Members & total Working Capital</i>		
	<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>No. of members</i>	<i>Total Working Capital</i>
British India	133,344	70,34,369	Rs. 129.4 crores
Indian States	26,289	13,20,811	Rs. 17.2 ..
Total	159,633	83,55,180	Rs. 146.6 crores

Classes of Societies with number of Members

	<i>(1944-45)</i>		<i>Indian States</i>
	<i>British India</i>	<i>Members</i>	
Central Societies	480		I33
," members	191,763		34,576
Agricultural (Primary)	1,14,534		22,113
," Members	44,46,620		705,450
Non-Agricultural	17,934		4,007
," Members	25,87,749		615,361

*Composition of Working Capital and disposition of Assets of
Co-operative Societies in British India 1944-45
(In lakhs of Rupees)*

<i>Working Capital</i>	<i>Provincial Banks</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agri.</i>	<i>Primary Non-Agri.</i>
Share capital	96.1	290.8	520.1	10,61.3
Loans & Deposits from—				
Members	883	2104.5	{ 239.6	16,16.3
Non-members }			182	10,21.5
Societies	322.0	677	20.8	62.4
Prov. or Central				
Bank	552.2	331	10,66.2	388.2
Government	30	63.1	15.8	33.4
Reserve Etc	175.3	513	10,08.5	608.3
Total	20,35.6	39,81.6	30,53	47,91.4

Assets

Assets				
Loans made during				
the year to:—				
Individuals	695.5	378.5	1,181.8	1,880.3
Banks & Societies	939.2	2,543.3	291	375.5
Loans due by:—				
Individuals	180.9	138.7	1819.7	8031.7
Banks of Societies	455.8	1,770.2	271.3	624.2
Profit	14.1	52.9	81.8	148.4

STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT 1942-43

	<i>Central</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>Non-agricultural</i>
No. of Members	188,715	41,017,262	1,943,975
No. of Societies	589	126,034	18,802

WORKING CAPITAL IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

Loans & Deposits from:—			
Members & Non-members	1,675	285	1,927
Societies or Provincial or Central Banks	806	1,286	231
Government	66	10	44
Reserve & other Funds	467	882	464
Share Capital	270	445	728

Loans made to —

Loans made to—			
Individuals	312	1,082	1,473
Banks and Societies	1,795	222	185

Loans due by—

Individuals	III	1,958	1,824
Banks & Societies	1,781	160	134
<i>Profits</i>	45	74	89

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

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CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES 1942-43

NUMBER OF MEMBERS

Total Working Capital in lakhs of Rupees	Total number of societies	Province	Central Societies including Provincial Banks	Supervising & Guaranteeing Unions	Agricultural Societies	Non-agricultural Societies
28,33	15,063	Madras	16,45	8,642	8,340	622,073
21,80	5,603	Bombay	17,778	3,650	308,803	412,070
366	1,155	Sind	2,942	966	26,200	37,441
20,95	41,248	Bengal	40,119	...	1,023,548	372,402
3,84	8,863	Bihar	7,823	9	205,895	37,066
1,25	2,851	Orissa	3,531	...	99,207	18,907
3,67	15,840	U. P.	15,994	92	622,081	96,134
18,25	26,810	Punjab	36,692	...	831,550	241,401
4,54	5,286	C. P. & Berar	41,566	8,967	71,520	42,499
74	1,435	Assam	1,816	...	35,365	17,495
43	1,017	N.-W. F. P.	996	...	27,641	2,442
25	320	Coorg	772	266	17,748	7,932
63	766	Ajmer-Merwara	1,672	...	14,024	9,581
48	18	Hyderabad Administered area	...	17	...	15,670
42	405	Delhi	549	...	10,276	10,862
1,09,24 11,91	126,680 19,480	Total British India ,, Indian States	188,715 26,167	22,609 5,850	4,107,262 505,999	1,943,975 354,768

The operation of the Land-Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1944-45 was as under:

Number of banks or societies	...	...	...	289
Number of members	...	...	...	138,709
Share capital	...	...	Rs. 51.3 lakhs	
Debentures from the Public and Government	...	...	Rs. 380.6 ..	
Deposits	...	...	Rs. 17.9 ..	
Reserve and other funds	...	...	Rs. 28.6 ..	
Loans	...	...	Rs. 301.4 ..	
<i>Total of Working capitals</i>	...	...	Rs. 779.8 ..	
Loans made to individuals	...	...	Rs. 36 ..	
Loans made to banks and societies	...	...	Rs. 39.7 ..	
Profit	...	...	Rs. 5 ..	

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

"We cannot measure the access of the strength which an industrialised India will bring to the power of the Empire...mere traders with an outlook of less than a generation ahead may be disposed to regard each new source of manufacture as a possible curtailment of their established sources of profit. But each new acquisition of wealth increases the purchasing power of the whole, and changes in the configuration of trade that disturb individuals must be accompanied by a total increase in its value which is to be the good of the whole."—Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Indian Reforms.

Compared to agriculture, manufacturing industries in India occupy a minor position as a means of livelihood. But there was a time not far off in the past, when, relative to other countries of the world, India was advanced in industries. Those were the days of cottage industries, when innumerable small industries lay scattered all over the country. Many of the Indian villages were self-sufficient economic units, the village artisans producing all the necessities of the village.

MODERN INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

Up to the year 1921 the Government of India, in sympathy with the Home Government, pursued a policy of *laissez faire* with regard to industrial development in India when foreign commodities were distributed all over the country with the help of the newly introduced railways and steamers, the Government of India allowed the innumerable small industries scattered all over the country to die out. But from the ruins of the old industrial system arose a new order represented by the cotton industry of Bombay Presidency, the jute industry on the banks of the Hooghly, the iron and steel industry of Jamshedpur, and the coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar. The position up to the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 was this: the jute industry was in a thriving condition as the world demand for manufactured jute had been on the increase ever since the establishment of jute mills in Bengal. The cotton mills in Bombay Presidency and a few others in Bengal and elsewhere were somehow keeping themselves going on in the face of world competition. The old and primitive sugar industry in different parts of the country had almost died out. The iron and steel industry at Asansol and the new works at Jamshedpur

were somehow dragging themselves on in a moribund condition. The outbreak of the Great War (1914-18) acted as an effective barrier against the influx of foreign commodities into India and Indian industries without exception reaped high profits from rising prices and shortage of import commodities. The famous *Industrial Commission* of 1912, which had been appointed by Lord Hardinge, made the following observations. (1) Though India was rich in raw materials and industrial possibilities, deficiency of her industrial system rendered her liable to foreign competition in times of peace and serious danger in times of war. (2) Indian labour was inefficient and capital was inert. (3) The people of the land had not developed the right tradition for industrialism. (4) Active intervention on the part of the Government was, therefore, necessary for developing and guiding the industrial activities of the country. The outbreak of the war in 1914 threw all these proposals to the background. During the war of 1914-18 the Government for the first time realized what importance and strength an industrialized India might lend to the Empire. The Fiscal Commission appointed in 1921 stressed on the following points: (1) It was necessary that India should follow a protectionist policy as distinct from a *laissez faire* policy. (2) A permanent body to be known as the Tariff Board was to be constituted for examining and determining the claims of Indian industries to protection or bounties. (3) The Government of India should follow a policy of discriminating protection to Indian industries.

The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Fiscal Commission and a Tariff Board was appointed in 1924. During the period 1925-46, Indian industries—particularly, iron and steel, cotton textile, sugar, cement and paper mills—made phenomenal progress under the policy of discriminating protection adopted by the Government. No one could, some 15 years ago, imagine that India would be producing sugar sufficient for Indian consumption. The industrial position in India has taken a definitely better turn since the year 1936, when panicky rumours of world war and hectic buying of industrial products by various States in the world, including the British Empire, opened up wider and wider scope for Indian industries. The Second World war kept up this healthy tone of industrial production in India. India is now faced with the problem of supplying 100 per cent of her necessities of paper and cloth from home manufacture; and she is already supplying 75% of what she needs—which during World War No. 2. represented cent per cent of her consumption. During the period following the termination of the war the internal demand for manufactured articles had been so intensive that Indian industries enjoyed a post-war boom for two years.

INDUSTRIES IN INDEPENDENT INDIA*

In the 1946-47 issue of this Year-Book we gave some idea of the Government of (undivided) India's post-war industrial Plans. Since the transfer of power from British to Indians on 15.8.47, our National Governments, both at the Centre and in the provinces, have taken up in right earnest the execution of the Plans chalked out and, in some cases, initiated by the predecessor Governments. Work on the execution of some of our colossal multi-purpose schemes has already commenced; and when completed these projects would enhance our industrial and agricul-

* Read *India in 1948-49*.

tural production substantially. The first India-built ship was launched at Vizag harbour in 1948 while rapid progress has begun to be made in the construction of the Fertilizer plant at Sindri in Bihar. The execution of the plan for manufacture of locomotives in India is progressing at Mihijam (Bihar). Colossal plans for augmenting India's steel production substantially are under serious consideration of the Government of India. Manufacture of automobiles and aircraft has also caught up the serious attention of the Government and the industrialists in India. The plans approved or adopted by the Government for execution are quite comprehensive in range. The time factor, however, does not as yet appear to be favourable. The principal impediment is the dearth of machine tools. Though under the pressure of war-time necessity, many factories in India had attempted to specialize in the manufacture of machine tools, the present position with regard to the supply of important industrial implements does not appear to be better than what it was 3 or 4 years ago. For important and basic tools and industrial equipment we are to depend on foreign manufacturers particularly those in U.S.A. We have not enough dollar resources wherewith we can import tools and machineries quickly and in adequate quantities. If our industrial plans and programmes are to work smoothly and quickly, we must secure loans from U.S.A. the greatest source of capital goods in the world of to-day. We are no doubt having some supply from U.K. and negotiations have been in progress between India and European countries like Czechoslovakia and Switzerland for India's obtaining industrial machineries and expert directions for the setting up of various industries in this country. But no noticeable progress can be expected to be made unless we have greater access to American capital goods. Our present Government are expected to make vigorous diplomatic overtures to U.S.A. for securing industrial recovery loan from that country.

Mining Industry*

During the present century it has been established beyond doubt that India's latent mineral wealth is full of rich possibilities. India had once a comparatively efficient and well-developed metallurgical industry; but with the advent of cheap foreign imports, these old industries had been extinct. Later, western methods of extraction have been profitably employed in many mineral industries of the land. The coal-mining industry of Bengal and Bihar has for the last 75 years or so become well developed and during the present century these mines have been able to supply all the growing needs of India. The discovery of rich iron ores in Mayurbhanj and elsewhere in Orissa and C. P. opened up a new chapter in the mining and industrial history of India. Hitherto large iron and steel industry could not be set up, as sufficient quantities of coal and

* "...There is a great deal of mineral wealth in India, but much of it is in the form of substances not amenable to treatment by recognized European processes. In Russia it was by devising new processes for the treatment of the aluminium ore (bauxite) and other mineral substances ...that the Soviet Industrialization was so grand; not because Russia is a rich mineral country..."—Sir Cyril Fox.

iron ores were not found within practicable vicinity of each other. The working of the iron ores in the Orissa States by the now famous Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. of Jamshedpur, has demonstrated that very big industries of the most up-to-date type can be developed and worked in India. The principal minerals of India in order of their importance are: coal, iron, manganese, gold, silver, zinc, copper, mica, kerosene and petroleum. With the separation of Burma from India, silver, kerosene and petroleum have ceased to be important Indian productions. Some kerosene and petroleum are, however, extracted from the Assam oilfields. The quantity of the principal minerals extracted from Indian mines in 1938 and 1943 are given below:

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1937 AND 1943*

	1937 Quantity (000's omitted)	1943 Quantity (000's omitted)
<i>Coal:</i>		
Br. India	22,337 tons	22,463 tons
Indian States	2,700 ..	3,048 ..
<i>Petroleum:</i>		
Br. India	75,658 gallons.	95,719 gallons.
Indian States	...	...
<i>Iron Ore:</i>		
Br. India	1,588 tons	1,329 tons
Indian States	1,283 ..	1,326 ..
<i>Manganese Ore:</i>		
Br. India	800 ..	520 ..
Indian States	251 ..	75 ..
<i>Mica:</i>		
Br. India	103.6 ..	130.8 ..
Indian States	.879 ..	29.0 ..
<i>Copper Ore & Matte:</i>		
Br. India	371.5 ..	359.8 ..
Indian States	.115 ..	...
<i>Salt:</i>		
Br. India	1,493 ..	1,927 ..
<i>Ilmentite:</i>		
Indian States	181.0 ..	37.4 ..
<i>Building Materials:</i>		
Br. India (value in lakhs of Rupees)	97	172 ..
<i>Gold:</i>		
Br. India	.034 ounces	29 ounces
Indian States	330.7 ..	252,193 ..

Apart from the minerals enumerated above, India produces a large variety of other products of minor importance, such as, tungsten, lead, diamond, graphite, paraffin wax, borax, etc.

* Pre-partition India.

COAL

Indian coal deposits are classified mainly according to two geological divisions, the *Gondwana* coalfields, and the *Tertiary* coalfields, the bulk of the coalfields belonging to the former class. Jharia and Ranigunge, the two principal coalfields in India, account for over 70% of the total output. The first working of the Ranigunge mines began in 1820, whereas the working of the Jharia mines dates from 1897. The Bokaro and Giridih fields in Bihar, Pench Valley fields in C. P., and Singareni fields in Hyderabad State occupy the next positions of importance. The mines in Assam and in the Mianwali district in the Punjab contain considerable deposits of tertiary coal. Until very recently, Indian coal was exported in large quantities to countries like Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, United Kingdom and other countries. But from 1933-34 down to 1935-36 exports had progressively diminished. It was immediately before the outbreak of the last war, that the export trade and prices of coal seemed to improve. But the exports of bunker coal (i.e., coal shipped for use of steamers) had remained steady during this period. The internal consumption of coal, however, has been on a steady increase during the last 10 years. The average annual consumption is above 20 million tons, of which about 7 million tons are consumed by Indian railways. India may be said to be self-sufficient in coal, and if she imports small quantities of coal every year, the reason is that there are many ports and industrial areas where foreign coal is obtainable at cheaper rates than Bengal and Bihar coal. In 1938 the total quantity of coal raised in India was 28 million tons valued at Rs. 10.6 crores. It has been estimated that the consumption of coal per head of population was .06 ton in 1935 as against .05 ton in 1933 and .06 in 1934.

Coal trade has been much helped by the establishment of *Indian Coal Grading Board* which is responsible for maintaining the standard of coal and for issuing shipment certificates. The production of coal has steadily increased in India during the last few years. As a result of war-time and post-war increase in coal consumption the Government has found it necessary to control the supply, price and distribution of coal. As a measure of post-war planning the Government of India are considering plans for the utilization of inferior grade coal in the manufacture of motor spirits. The following figures give India's coal production in recent past:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production in million tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Production in million tons</i>
1921	19	1943	25.4
1925	21	1945	28
1929	23.4	1946	26.9
1933	20	1946-47*	26.2
1937	25	1947-48*	26.8
1941	29.4		

* Production in Indian Dominion.

The following figures show total coal output in 1945 with provincial shares:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>Production in 1,000 tons</i>
Bihar	16,590
Bengal	7,291
C. P.	1,649
Assam	302
Baluchistan	137
Punjab	162
Orissa	113
Sind	12
<i>Total</i>	<u>26,256</u>

The total deposits of extractable coal in India is estimated at 750 million tons. Compared to our growing industrial needs, the resources in coal are relatively very poor. The development of our numerous multi-purpose schemes is likely to offset this draw-back when an abundant supply of cheap electricity will minimize the industrial use of coal.

IRON ORE

Deposits of iron of good quality have been proved to exist in different parts of India, and India is now only next to the United Kingdom in the British Empire as a producer of iron and steel. India has the biggest iron ore deposit in Asia and the total quantity of ore in Bihar and Orissa belt, estimated at 2,832 million tons, is sufficient to meet India's requirements for a thousand years. The iron and steel production in India has been on the increase till 1929. Due to the trade depression of 1930-31 there was a marked decrease in India's output of iron and steel. But since 1932 there has been steady increase in production. During 1936-38 India had exported large quantities of pig iron and iron ore, the chief markets for pig iron being Japan, China, United Kingdom and United States of America. Iron ores of good quality are mined from Mayurbhanj State in Orissa and Raipur district of the Central Provinces. More than 50% of the total raisings of iron ore in India is from mines in Eastern States Agency. There are good iron ores in Mysore State, but due to the absence of coal mines in the vicinity of iron mine, the iron and steel industry has not been developed on a very large or satisfactory scale. The second world war, however, improved the prospect of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. The quantities of iron ores mined in India for certain years up to 1945 are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1928	2,055,992	1937	2,810,832
1929	2,428,555	1938	2,743,675
1930	1,849,825	1941	3,195,000
1931	1,624,883	1943	2,655,000
1935	2,364,297	1944	2,363,640
1936	2,526,031	1945	2,264,184

The Distribution of raisings of iron-ore in 1945 is as follows:—

<i>Province or State</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Bihar	1,046,099
C.P.	735
Eastern States Agency	1,196,331
Mysore	20,672
Punjab	279
Central India	—
Rajputana	68

MICA

Before the War of 1914-18, India used to contribute about 60% of the world production of mica. But during 1914-18 War mica mining was considerably developed in Brazil, and India's importance as a mica-mining country in the world has since then diminished. All the mica mined in India is muscovite, though very small quantities of flagolite mica is obtained in Travancore mines. Mica mines occur in the district of Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Gaya in Bihar; in Nellore in Madras; in the Eranial taluk of Travancore; and in the Hassan district of Ajmer. The average production of mica is about 500,000 tons. India exports large quantity of mica every year. The importance of mica to India's trade will be seen from the fact that in 1944 mica worth Rs. 273 lakhs was exported from India. The total production of mica in 1943 was about 16 million cwts.

MANGANESE ORE

India is the largest producer of manganese in Asia and one of the largest producers in the world. Manganese mining dates back to 1892 in which year the Vizagapatam mines commenced work. Since other mines have been discovered in Madras Presidency and C. P., and the output and exports of the mineral had been on the increase. The C. P. mines account for the largest productions of Indian production, though the Madras productions are considerable. Normally India exports large quantities of manganese ore to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries. The consumption of manganese ore by Indian iron and steel industries has considerably increased during the last twenty-five years. But since 1930 there had been a sharp decline in the production of the ore owing to sharp fall in its price. Usually India exported manganese ore of the average value of £500,000 per annum. Since 1930 the export trade also fell off. The production of manganese increased with a spurt as it were in and since 1935, since which year world demand for iron and steel has increased by leaps and bounds. In 1937 Indian mines produced 1,051,594 tons of ore valued at Rs. 4,29,53,068. The production for certain years up to 1938 are given below.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Tons</i>
1928	978,449	1938	967,929
1929	994,279	1941	785,000
1930	829,948	1943	595,000
1931	537,844	1944	370,980
1936	813,442	1945	210,583
1937	1,051,594		

OTHER MINERALS

Besides coal, iron ore, manganese ore and mica—the four major minerals in India—these numerous other minerals extracted from Indian mines. The most important among these are: gold, petroleum, saltpetre, sulphur, bauxite, gypsum etc., etc.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the figures given below the production of India's principal industries in some recent years are given:

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION—INDIA

ooo's omitted

		1932-33	1938-39	1944-45
<i>Jute manufactures</i>	tons	903	1,221	1,097
<i>Paper</i>	cwts.	804	1,184	2,001
<i>Iron & Steel</i>				
Pig-iron	tons	880	1,576	1,303
Steel Ingots	tons	591	977	1,264
Finished Steel	tons	359	726	923
<i>Heavy Chemicals</i>				
Sulphuric Acid	cwts.	484	512	778
Sulph. of Ammonia	tons	8	15	23
<i>Cement</i>	tons	593	1,512	2,044
<i>Sugar</i> (all kinds)	cwts.	6,778	13,360	22,439 (a)
<i>Matches</i>	gross	18,790	21,064	17,095
<i>Petrol</i>	gals.	14,597	19,820	30,611
<i>Kerosene</i> (a)	gals.	24,402		
<i>Rectified & Denatured Spirit*</i>	gals.	2,730 (b)	38,731	15,936
<i>Paints</i>	cwts.	...	2,656	3,801 (a)
<i>Wheat Flour</i>	mds.	15,075	577	1,129
<i>Piece-goods</i>			16,483	14,892
Million	yds.	3,170	...	4,726
Million	lbs.	695	...	1,200
<i>Yarn</i>	Million	1,013	...	1,651

IRON & STEEL MANUFACTURES

The principal manufacturers of iron and steel are: 1. Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; 2. Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; 3. Steel Corporation of India Ltd.; 4. Mysore Iron & Steel Works; and 5. Bengal Iron Company Ltd. Of these the first is the largest and the biggest steel factory not only in Asia but in the British Empire. The Bengal Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was established in 1875, produces cast iron pipes, castings, sleepers and chairs for railway lines. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which was floated in 1907, commenced work in 1911 and had a good time

*Quantity issued. (a) 1943-44. (b) 1936-37.

during the war of 1914-18 when the company obtained large contracts for supply of steel from the Government of India. Except for a few years before 1924, and for 1931-32, the company's progress has been very satisfactory. Steel plates, corrugated sheets, rails, joists, pig iron, etc. are largely produced in Tata's works. The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. of Asansol produces pig iron, steel, ferro-manganese. The latest steel factory in India is Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. which is already a profitable concern. The third but a smaller concern in India is the Mysore Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

The production of both pig iron steel has been on a very steady increase since 1933, and since 1936, the exports of Indian pig iron have risen sharply. In 1937-38 India exported 629,203 tons of pig iron valued at Rs. 2,59,69,000. Japan used to be our best customer of pig iron. The last war and the years preceding it saw an unprecedented rise in the production of iron and steel in India. The manufacture of steel in India was encouraged by the imposition of discriminating protective duties on the imports of steel into British India since 1924, when the Government of India introduced for the first time the policy of discriminating protection.

Since 1924, steel industry in India has had an onward progress under the discriminating protection offered by the Government of India. During the worst years of trade depression (1930-1931) the production of iron and steel fell. But since 1935 increasing demand for Indian iron at home and abroad and increasing home demand for Indian steel have made iron and steel industry one of the most profitable business in India. During World War no. 2, and for two years preceding the war, the industry had a boom. The import of steel from the United Kingdom had been severely curtailed while demand for steel for war production purposes and ordinary home consumption had risen by leaps and bounds.

The boom is expected to continue for some years in the post-war period. The War gave the Tata Iron & Steel Company an impetus for extension of their range of production. As a direct result of the War Tatas are now able to produce steels covering the entire range—from straight carbon tool steels to high quality aircraft steels. Almost all varieties of steel used in general engineering practice and machine construction have been developed. Our existing level of steel production has been found to be inadequate to meet our growing industrial and consumers' demand for steel in the Indian Union. The Government of India is at present examining plans for additional steel plants in India with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per year.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION (In 1000 tons)

Year	Pig iron	Steel ingots	Semis	Finished steel
1934-35	1,343	834	76	551
1935-36	1,540	888	71	606
1936-37	1,552	861	78	613
1937-38	1,644	922	759	668
1938-39	1,576	977	791	726
1939-40	1,838	1,070	872	804
1940-41	1,959	1,285	...	925
1944-45	1,303	1,264	...	923
1946-47	1,364	1,199	...	1,169

SUGAR INDUSTRY

India was probably the original home of sugarcane. The area under sugarcane in India is larger than in any country in the world. But the average yield per acre has been so low and the demand from a population that is largely vegetarian so great, that the country had to depend on an increasing extent on the imports of foreign sugar, and until recently, India's apathy in fact had proved Java's opportunity. Due to the increasing adoption of improved varieties of sugarcane the average yield per acre has steadily advanced in recent years. The demand for imported sugar in Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in 1932, as a result of which the Indian industry has developed its production steadily. The imports of sugar in India in 1929-30 and 1934-35 were 940,000 tons and 223,000 tons respectively. This shows how rapid progress the industry had made in India under State protection.

As a result of the grant of protection to sugar industry India became self-sufficient in sugar. With the extension of War in the Far East in 1942 imports from Java were totally stopped; and India had to supply 100% of her demand for sugar. At present India is one of the biggest producers of sugar and the biggest producer of cane sugar in the world.

India is self-sufficient in sugar. The future of the sugar industry, however, can be much brightened up by the introduction of cheap transport of molasses for agricultural manure and by the establishment of plants for manufacture of power alcohol as a by-product of sugar industry.

During the last War and till the end of 1947, there was scarcity of sugar in India and price control and rationing resorted to during the war were continued till December 1947. The scarcity, it is stated by Government, is largely due to increase in sugar consumption in India during and after the war and not to exports. With the removal of control on sugar, the commodity has become more freely available while the retail price which with the removal of the control shot up is now about 150% of the maximum retail price during control régime.

PRODUCTION OF SUGAR IN INDIA FROM CANE, GUR AND KHANDSARI CONCERNs

Year	No. of factories that produced sugar direct from cane	Production of sugar direct from cane (tons)	Production of refined sugar from gur (tons)	Production of khandsari sugar (tons)	Total (tons)
1929-30	27	89,800	23,200	200,000	313,000
1932-33	57	290,200	78,000	275,000	643,200
1933-34	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900
1935-36	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000
1936-37	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000
1937-38	136	930,700	17,200	125,000	1,072,900
1938-39	139	650,800	15,800	100,000	766,600
1939-40	145	1,242,000	30,000	125,000	1,487,000
1940-41	148	1,095,000	48,500	125,000	1,268,900
1941-42	150	778,100	13,800	150,000	941,900
1945-46	145	944,800	4,000	117,000	1,065,800
1947-48	140	950,000	4,000	100,000	1,064,000

Sugar Factories in Indian Dominion: In 1947-48, there were 135 working Sugar factories in India with a total production of about 2 million tons of sugar. The total capital invested in this industry is above Rs. 30 crores.

COTTON INDUSTRY

The Great War of 1914-18 gave a powerful incentive to the growth of cotton mills in India, as the imports of cotton manufactures had fallen and the Indian mills, particularly the Bombay mills, reaped a harvest of good profits. The price of cotton manufactures went up steeply. The Indian mills, which before the outbreak of the war had somehow kept themselves going on, found days of prosperity. On the conclusion of hostilities in 1918, enormous orders for cotton mill machinery were placed by Indian mills and during 1923-25 a large number of cotton mills were established in different parts of India. The tariff policy of the Government of India with regard to cotton manufactures was not liberal. There was only a revenue custom duty of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ *ad valorem*. Under Free Trade Convention the India mills had to pay excise duty on their production at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ *ad valorem*. Later, due to increased necessity for revenue, imports duties on cotton manufactures were gradually raised up to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. This gave much relief to Indian mills. Shortly, this duty was declared to be a protective duty. But in spite of the protection of enhanced duties Indian cotton mills somehow managed to progress in the teeth of keen foreign competition, particularly from Japan. The period 1930-32 was very unfavourable for cotton industry in that it was the period of world trade depression and the demand for cotton manufacture had fallen considerably in India, and in the world at large.

To-day the Indian mills are supplying nearly 100% of the country's need of mill-made cloth. The Sino-Japanese war had to some extent diminished the keen competition offered by Japanese yarn and Japanese-made woven goods, and the last war has considerably affected imports from Manchester. Indian mills have, therefore, now good prospects and it is expected that this prosperity will continue. The extension of war to the Far East entirely closed the Indian market to Japanese cotton goods. The demand for products of Indian mills was intensified to the maximum. The average pre-war consumption in India was about 15 sq. yds. per head as against 38 in Canada, 30 in Malaya, 21 in Japan, 64 in U.S.A., and 35 in the United Kingdom. One of the healthy signs in recent years has been that the industry is not localized in Bombay Presidency, but is being spread to provinces like Bengal, U. P., Madras and the Punjab.

A large proportion of the cotton used by Indian mills is imported from Pakistan, Egypt, East Africa, and U. S. A. The extension of war in the Far East, the shortage of shipping facilities, and the restriction on imports of cotton from U. S. A. due to exchange control—these have created a serious situation for Indian mills. Since September 1941 there has been an increasing shortage of imported cotton. Indian mills in most cases cannot use short staple cotton which is commonly produced in India. The import of yarn from Japan has been totally stopped.

It is, however, noteworthy that the production of yarn by Indian mills had increased during the 10 years from 1930-31 to 1939-40, from 867 million lbs. to 1,234 million lbs. Of the latter figure, Bombay mills produced more than 40% in 1939-40.

Since the outbreak of World War 2, and particularly after Japan's entry into the war there had been a steep rise in the prices of cotton yarn and clothes. The principal causes of this persisting rise in price are:—(a) inflation, (b) shortage of yarn and cloth, (c) speculation. The third-named cause was effectively eliminated with the Government of India's making a rule in May 1943 for liquidation of stocks of cloth in mills, shops and godowns within certain time limit. (See Index Number of Prices of Certain Groups). Since September 1944 there has been acute shortage of cotton goods in India. This compelled the Government to commandeer the supply and distribution of cotton goods till 7.2.48. The future of this industry seems to be very rosy as Japan as a competitor manufacturer has been eliminated and imports from Europe or America are not likely to be forthcoming in considerable quantities for years to come. Since 31.3.47, the protective duty on cotton textiles has been raised and since 8.2.48 cotton textile goods have been decontrolled in India. But withdrawal of control led to high rise in prices and the Government have been forced to impose partial control within a few months of the decontrolling. The price-level is much higher than at the beginning of 1948.

COTTON MILLS PRODUCTION

	1920-21	1945-46	1940-41	1944-45
Piecegoods (million yards)	1,581	4,269	4,726	4,675
(Million lbs.)	367	981	1,200	...
Yarn (Million lbs.)	660	1,349	1,651	1,615

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN COTTON INDUSTRY

Since the outbreak of the Second World War and particularly since Japan's entry into that War, India has come to be the largest cotton textile manufacturing country in the East. Since the closing of Japanese exports, India has taken up the unique exporting position in cotton products which was Japan's before 1941-42. The exports of Indian cotton piece-goods during the years 1940-41 to 1945-46 are given below:—

Year	Exports in Million Yds.
1940-41	336
1941-42	646
1942-43	689
1943-44	461
1944-45	423
1945-46	451

The Dominion of India has been facing heavy deficits in her balance of trade with other countries on account of her necessity importing huge quantities of foodgrains from abroad. The development of foreign markets for our cotton mill products is highly desirable and necessary. Since Japan is now off the market in piece-good trade Indian mills should have a keen eye on the markets in Far and Near East so that an increasing export trade may gradually ease the strain on her balance of account with other countries. India is now facing a peculiar difficulty arising out of the partition of India. Most of the cotton mills of undivided India are situated in Indian Dominion areas, but the best areas

for the cultivation of superior quality cotton have fallen to Pakistan's share. The result has been that the Dominions of India and Pakistan have come to something like a barter arrangement. India has agreed to supply specified quantities of cotton piece-goods to Pakistan on the latter Dominion agreeing to supply a specified quantity of cotton.

PRODUCTION OF YARN

In million lbs.

<i>Count</i>	1941-42	1943-44	1945-46
1s to 10s	152.3	163	183
11s to 20s	797.4	869.4	819
21s to 30s	333	373.5	342.5
31s to 40s	172.3	170	156.2
Above 40s	103.3	85.4	91.2
Wastes etc.	19.3	19.4	23
Total	1,577.3	1,680.7	1,614.9

GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY

ooo's omitted

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of mills</i>	<i>No. of spindles</i>	<i>No. of looms</i>	<i>Cotton* consumed</i>
1880	56	1,461.6	13.5	...
1910	263	6,195.7	82.7	1,935
1925	337	8,510.6	154.3	2,203.5
1935	365	9,085	199	3,123.4
1945	417	10,238	202.4	4,909.3
1946	421	10,305	203	3,882

COTTON MILLS: NUMBERS, LOOMS AND SPINDLES 1939-40

<i>Province</i>	<i>Number of Mills</i>	<i>Number of Looms</i>	<i>Number of Spindles</i>	<i>Paid-up capital in Crores of Rupees</i>
Madras	55	5,623	1,322,116	4.6 and £51,643
Bombay	212	128,055	5,349,756	20.4
Bengal	30	9,998	415,876	2.3
U. P.	24	10,731	684,354	2.2
Punjab	13	2,252	86,748	.3
C. P. & Berar	11	6,573	362,394	2.5
Ajmer-Merwara	3	1,428	52,350	.3
Delhi	5	2,754	111,180	1.6
Bihar	2	312	18,352	.2

Br. India—Total

..	1939-40	355	167,726	8,403,126	34.4 and £51,643
..	1930-31	261	163,481	7,866,436	33 and £51,643

Indian States &

Foreign Territory	65	28,795	1,295,693	6.4 and £156,580
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Fr. 10,000,000

* In 1,000 bales of 392 lbs. each.

**PRODUCTION BY PROVINCES OF ALL COUNTS OF
YARN IN 1939-40**

	<i>Production in Million lbs.</i>		<i>Production in Million lbs.</i>
Madras	174	C. P. & Berar	61
Bombay	557	Ajmer-Merwara	13
Bengal	48	Delhi	35
U. P.	125	Bihar	2.5
Punjab	16		

JUTE MILLS

The first power mill in India to spin jute started work at Rishra near Serampore (Bengal) in 1855, and the first weaving mill at Baranagar in 1859. The industry progressed steadily until 1875, when there was a temporary setback owing to a too rapid increase in the number of looms. Since then the record is one of almost uninterrupted progress. Hand-weaving has in consequence altogether died out, but the hand spinning of jute twines is still carried on as a cottage industry throughout the jute growing areas. The number of mills at work increased from 21 in 1889-84 to 107 in 1938-39, while the nominal capital of jute mills increased from Rs. 270 lakhs to Rs. 27 crores and £3 millions and 3.75 million dollars; the number of looms increased from 55,000 to 67,939, while the number of spindles increased from 88,000 to 1,350,465. The consumption of raw jute in Indian mills is more than half the total jute produced in India, the actual figures of Indian mill consumption for 1937-38 is 7,355,635 bales of 400 lbs. each. Practically all the mills in the neighbourhood of Calcutta are on the banks of the Hooghly, the only mills outside Bengal being 3 in Madras Presidency, 2 in Bihar and Orissa, and 1 in U. P.

Since 1936 jute trade in India has been in a thriving condition due to progressive increase in world demand for jute and jute manufactures. By 1938-39 there was a boom in the trade due to war scare and with the outbreak of hostilities, shipment of jute and jute manufactures had been on an increasing scale. The fixing of the minimum price of jute by the Government of Bengal and the restriction on jute cultivation enforced by the Government of the province put jute cultivation on a stable basis so far as the cultivators are concerned. But the outbreak of the recent war had been a greater windfall to those engaged in jute trade and cultivation. At certain periods during the war the future quotation for jute had reached Rs. 90 per bale of 400 lbs. The extension of war in the Far East, however, discouraged jute trade and jute shipments, as facilities for shipping jute abroad decreased during the War. Since 1945, there has been a marked revival of export and a high rise in the price of both raw and manufactured jute.

After partition of India into the Dominions of India and Pakistan the position has been that India which has cent per cent of the jute mills produces only 25% of pre-partition days while Pakistan which has no mill commands 75% of raw jute. Indian mills have, therefore, to depend upon imports of raw jute from Pakistan.

ANNUAL STATISTICS

Season	Area (000 acres)	Commercial Crop			Stocks (end of season)			
		Exports per acre (000 bales)	Vested bales (000 bales)	Bales (000)	Mills	Calcutta Mossussil	Abroad	Total
1941-42	2160	5474	2558	6841	1546	600	8987	45664
1942-43	9888	9062	272	6781	1516	600	8647	7091
1943-44	2689	7004	2.65	5401	958	600	6954	5481
1944-45	2104	6208	2.95	6778	1051	600	7429	5550
1945-46	2409	7166	2.97					

JUTE FORECASTS (Area : 000 acres, Crop : 000 bales)

Season	Bengal*			Bihar †			Orissa			Assam			Total	
	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop	Area	Crop
1941-42	1558	4928	242	429	25	59	804	659	2.60	5474				
1942-43	2756	8109	288	955	24	66	820	541	3898	9062				
1943-44	3182	6129	202	425	24	66	281	384	2632	7004				
1944-45	1724	5586	168	245	24	49	198	324	2104	6208				
1945-46; †	2048	6864	159	285	20	44	180	518	2407	7161				

• Including Cooch Behar and Tripura.

† Including imports from Nepal for which there are no area statistics. ‡ Supply Review figures

GUNNIES

Season	Production		I.J.M.A.		I.J.M.A. Stocks (end of Season)		U. S. A.		I.J.M.A.)		Looms							
	Hessian	Sacking	All India	Others	Total	% of Total	Exports	Shipments Upcountry	Hessian	Sacking	I.J.M.A. Stocks	Total						
	Tons (000) Throughout										Thousands							
1941-42	591	688	46	1295	1800	825	285	146	105	251	279	849	119	683	42·0	28·4	65·4	
1942-43	484	662	59	1205	17·8	127·8	689	355	154	121	275	29·8	904	158	529	42·0	28·4	65·4
1943-44	398	521	40	954	12·0	10·8	635	188	81	115	196	26·6	596	108	405	42·8	28·1	65·4
1944-45	416	645	40	1000	11·8	1059	677	272	78	98	176	26·8	548	91	522	42·8	28·1	65·4

ANNUAL PRICE RECORD														
Seasonal average			Harvest Price Bengal (per maund)			Loose Jute Calcutta (per maund)			Pucca Bales (per bale)			Sacking : Heavy Cess 40' 8 os. (per 100 yds.) (per 100 bags)		
			Rs.	As.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
1941-42	...	...	8	2	11	7	54	7	18	11	88	10	10
1942-43	...	...	10	0	18	8	68	15	17	5	56	4	4
1943-44	...	...	14	3	15	14	82	10	21	5	66	9	9
1944-45	...	...	14	8	15	14	80	6	22	2	64	1	1

RECENT JUTE STATISTICS

Year	No. of Working Looms in Jan.	No. of Spindles Working in Jan.	Average Daily No. of Hands employed
1944	64,119	12,93,152	2,90,702
1945	55,729	11,11,429	2,77,289
1946	54,233	10,89,763	2,96,382

PAPER INDUSTRY

During recent years Indian paper industry has achieved remarkable expansion. The demand for writing, printing and other types of paper has been on the increase during the last 25 years and Indian mills have not failed to take advantage of the expanding market. With the outbreak of the last war, paper mills in India were confronted with the problem of meeting a sudden increase in demand. The spreading of war to Scandinavia, Finland, Holland and Belgium shut the major sources of the supply of mechanical and a large variety of ordinary paper. Indian paper mills have, therefore, been strenuously endeavouring to cope with the situation created by the war and have been working under maximum pressure. Luckily for India, a number of new paper mills have been started and it can be expected that in near future India will be self-sufficient in the supply of paper and boards. Due to shortage of foreign supply, the price of paper in India has risen very high and the Indian mills are reaping a good harvest of profits. The total production of paper in 1944-45 was 2,001,000 cwts. The production of kraft paper, newsprint etc., is still in an undeveloped state and we have to import these varieties in large quantities.

PAPER INDUSTRY STATISTICS (PAPER, BOARDS, ETC.)

Year	No. of mills	Paid-up capital in lakhs of Rs.	Production in 1,000 cwts.	Import in 1,000 cwts.
1935-36	17	105	962	2,836
1936-37	23	105	972	2,718
1937-38	18	170	1,076	3,000
1938-39	21	243	1,183	2,532
1939-40	22	248	1,416	2,200
1940-41	...	...	1,753	...
1941-42	...	...	1,821	...
1944-45	...	...	2,001	...
1946-47	...	...	1,431	...
1947-48	...	...	1,415	...

Mechanical wood pulp has not yet been manufactured in India with the result that though there is now a famine for cheap mechanical paper, local mills have been unable to take advantage of the situation and the demand is being met with ordinary paper. The cost of paper production has considerably increased owing to rise in the price of chemicals and other ingredients necessary for manufacture of paper. From the middle

of 1940 paper scarcity in India has intensified and by the autumn-winter of 1941-42, famine conditions and prices prevailed in the market. The Government have, however, taken elaborate measures for controlling prices and distribution of paper in India and have, to a great extent succeeded.

Since 1946 there has been a sharp fall in paper production due to shortage of raw materials and chemicals. The war time paper famine, therefore, persists to the day. Now and then the government have relaxed control over imports of foreign paper for easing the situation. The controlled price of home produced paper has also been considerably increased.

"The first paper mill was established in Bengal in 1870 and within two decades seven more mills were started all over India. Between 1918 and 1939 eight more mills were started and now there are 22 establishments employing about 19,000 workers and producing over 100,000 tons per year. Paper has been one of the protected industries since 1925. Owing to cessation of imports during the war the industry expanded considerably and wartime regulations and controls have not affected its profits. In 1942, the profits of the industry amounted to about a crore of rupees, some eight companies earning nearly thrice the profits they made in 1940... The largest production comes from Bengal which has four units employing 8,176 persons. In the U.P., there are four factories employing nearly 2,500 workers. Bombay has eight factories and Bihar, Orissa, the Punjab and Madras one each. Two of the factories are in Mysore and Travancore."

CEMENT

"The cement industry has a great natural advantage in this country, in that excellent limestone is abundant in many parts, close to railways. The first cement factory was probably established in 1904 in Madras. During World War I, several big factories sprang up and the industry made rapid progress. The production of cement, which was only 945 tons in 1914, increased in 10 years to about 250,000 tons a year.

"The fear of internal and external competition was inquired into by the Tariff Board which recommended subsidies for the industry in 1925. The following year the Government imposed a duty on imported cement. Internal competition was eliminated by the consolidation of independent companies into combines and by agreements on production and sales. Since the last year, (i.e., 1945) great progress has been recorded and cement production rose from 1,500,000 tons in 1939 to about 2,500,000 tons at present..."

"In 1939, there were 13 cement factories in British India and six in Indian States employing in all over 10,000 persons. In 1943, there were in all India, 57 factories (including lime factories and potteries) giving work to about 25,000 persons. Fourteen of these, employing 14,828 workers, are owned by a single combine and five employing 2,382 persons, by another combine. Seven of these factories are in Indian States. There is no factory in Bombay or Bengal. The size of the factories varies greatly, the smallest engaging about 124 persons and the largest about 3,000." India has already been independent of the necessity of depending on imported cement and is expected in near future to enjoy exportable surplus. "In the last ten years Indian cement production has more than doubled

itself. Productions of 1940-41 and 1942-43 are 1,727,000 tons and 2,183,000 tons respectively. In 1944-45, the total production of cement was 2,044,000 tons and that in 1946-47 was 2,016,000 tons. After partition India has about 78% of installed capacity of economic production. The industry expected to enjoy a boom for years to come. The controlled price of Indian cement has been considerably increased in recent years. For meeting the intensive demand for cement there has been marked increase of our imports of cement from abroad.

Salt Industry: Salt is manufactured in large quantities in the maritime areas of Bombay, Madras and Bengal though some considerable quantities of rock salt are extracted in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, and elsewhere. The maximum total of salt production in India may be estimated at about 50 million maunds per year. The production of salt has greatly increased, while imports have fallen off in recent years. In 1939-40 the total production was 43 million maunds. In 1945-46 the total production in undivided India was estimated at about 45 million maunds of which the share of Pakistan areas may be put at about 15 million maunds. Salt tax in Indian Dominion has been abolished and home production has increased under Government's recent policy of encouragement.

Woollen Industry: The industry is particularly localized in the Punjab, Kashmir, and U. P. The two World Wars gave the industry a fillip and in 1943 there were 32 woollen mills in India employing an average of 18,000 persons and producing about 15,000,000 lbs. of woollen goods every year.

Film Industry: Though one of the latest Indian industries, the film industry has achieved very quick growth during the last decade. At present about 30,000 persons are earning their livelihood from the industry and the total capital invested in this industry may be estimated to be above Rs. 20 crores. The cities of Calcutta and Bombay, with their suburbs, are the principal centres of this industry. There are about 225 film companies and about 50 film studios in the Dominion of India. The number of show houses has been on a sharp increase during the last 15 years.

Matches: India now produces nearly all her requirements of matches. In 1940-41 not less than 23 million gross of match boxes or booklets were manufactured in India. The figure for 1942-43 is 14.8 million gross.

The Silk Industry: The silk industry, one of the most ancient and once famous and prosperous industries in India, degenerated into a very small industry due to the impact of foreign competition and particularly the serious competition offered by foreign-made artificial silk. After World War No. I. the position of the industry became so precarious that the Government of India gave certain measure of protection on the recommendations of the Tariff Board. World War No. II. however, came to the rescue of Indian silk. In 1941 the Government decided to make parachute cloth with Indian silk. Special efforts were made to produce Iranian cocoons and develop the pure silk industry as it was found that the available supply of pure silk in this country was not adequate for the growing demand which war efforts made on silk industry. As a result of this 300,000 lbs. raw silk were produced in 1943 and the production in 1944 and 1945 was estimated at 600,000 lbs. and 1,000,000 lbs. respectively.

The industry is scattered all over India but the mulberry silk is confined to Mysore and Kashmir and four districts in Bengal, one *taluk* in Madras, and a few villages in Assam and the Punjab. *Tasar silkworm* is reared in Bihar, Orissa, C.P., and U.P. In 1943, there were about 11,000 persons engaged in the manufacture of pure silk and thousands of families were engaged in growing mulberry, rearing silk-worm and in hand-weaving. The present internal demand of Indian silk is intense.

Shellac Industry: Shellac is of key importance to industry and particularly to the manufacture of gramophone records, electrical apparatus, paints and varnishes, sealing wax, bangles, toys, hats, etc. With the recent war, new uses of shellac have come to the fore, as in making of anti-gas fabrics, oil-cloth, water-proof material, laminated boards, plywood and moulding powders. India holds a monopoly of shellac. Until 1900 Indian lac and lac-dye were largely exported. The discovery of synthetic dye and synthetic resins very adversely affected this trade. In recent years, however, the resin of lac has commanded a growing international market. The average annual export during 1934-39 amounted to 32,136 tons. The U.S.A. is the best customer of shellac. The principal areas for the cultivation and manufacture of lac are Bihar, C.P., U.P., Bengal, Assam and the Central India and Eastern States. Bihar which contributes about 68% of the total stick-lac leads other provinces in the manufacture of lac. The total number employed in seed-lac and shellac industry is estimated at between 25,000 and 30,000 of which about 12,000 to 13,000 are in Bihar.

POWER PRODUCTION IN BRITISH INDIA

	(In million units)	1938-39	1941-42	1942-43
Domestic Consumption		143.4	138.2	...
Commercial small light &				
Power	91.6	109.7	...	
Industrial Power	1,194.2	1,603.8	...	
Street lighting	39.2	32.5	...	
Tramways	44.1	46.3	...	
Electric Railways	155.2	315.2	...	
Miscellaneous	14.2	110.9	...	
Total Energy sold	1,681.8	1,356.8	2,416.0	
Total Energy generated	2,004.4	2,655.2	2,714.3	

1943-44—Total energy sold 2,586 and total energy generated 2,896.6 million units.

TOTAL ENERGY GENERATED AND SOLD IN INDIAN DOMINION

In million kw.		
	Generated	Sold
1943-44*	2896.6	2586
1946-47	4036	3351
1947-48	4282	3475

Our great multi-purpose schemes, construction work on some of which has already commenced, are expected to multiply our total electricity pro-

* British India excluding Indian States.

duction manifold even when 50% of the schemes are in operation. We have already noted that India's coal resources are very poor compared to the growing industrial needs of this vast country. It is only the timely development of works for generating an abundant supply of cheap electricity that can remedy it. At present we have to import crores of Rupees worth of mineral and other oils for lighting and industrial purposes. Extension of electrification in our Dominion would reduce our dependence on these products.

MINOR INDUSTRIES

In the foregoing pages we have given some account of our big industries; but apart from these there are industries mostly of recent growth. The numerous cottage industries still persisting in this country constitute not an insignificant proportion of the totality of our industrial efforts. Hand spinning and weaving industries, bell metal industries, small hosieries, hand-made paper industries, these are some of the many industries which though conducted on very small scales and by private individuals fill an important part in our national economy. During the last 20 years the hand-loom industry though a minor cottage industry has accounted for not less than 20% of our total textile production. The days of cottage industries are not over. On the other hand their existence is justified in a country like ours where large-scale industrial ventures have not yet made any appreciable headway. What is needed is that our small cottage industries should profit by scientific orientation. The availability of cheap electricity in our villages may give this orientation.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

During the last 35 years some industries have made considerable progress in this country as a result of the rather forced protection afforded by the two World Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. Non-ferrous metal industries, glass industries, electro-plating industries, electric lamp industries, cycle and lantern industries, battery industries,—these are some of the notable among industries of recent growth. The aluminium industry has had a rapid growth during the last 10 years. Our mines supply a large quantity of bauxite and other ores needed as materials while scraps and imports of ores from abroad meet the balance of the demands of aluminium industries for raw materials. The growth of Vanaspati industries is also a recent development. Under pressure of the Second World War some sort of progress has also been made in machine tool industries. Bolts, nuts and various parts of jute and cotton mills are produced in this country, though on a small scale. These new-born industries are still at a very early stage of development.

In the following figures we indicate the recent production of some of these industries:—

Non-Ferrous Metals

	1945-46
Aluminium	2,348 tons
Brass	8,746
Copper	9,375
Lead	14,734
Zinc	1,608

The total imports of non-ferrous metal products were 26,253 tons. Our non-ferrous metal industries can, as it appears from above meet about 65% of our total demands for these products.

PRODUCTION OF OTHER INDUSTRIES

Plastics	1,661 cwts. (1945-46)
Rubber	17,750 tons (1946)
Vanaspati	137,000 tons (1946)
Glass	153,450 tons (1945)

CHEMICALS, DYES AND FERTILIZERS

India has emerged out of World War II richer in her production of chemicals, dyes, fertilizers etc., etc. The necessity for the imports of some of the heavy and fine chemicals has greatly been reduced during the last 10 years. The following figures show the production of these in 1946-47 (figures in brackets indicating percentages of average annual production over 5 years 1935-40):—

Production in 1946-47
Tons

Sulphuric Acid	80,000 (30%)
Aluminium Sulph. & Alums.	17,000 (200%)
Ferrous Sulphate	2,000 (30%)
Soda Ash	37,000
Caustic Soda	4,000 (275%)
Nitric Acid	2,750 (500%)
Bleaching Powder	4,500
Potassium Chlorate	2,000
Magnesium Chloride	7,000 (115%)
Ammonia	1,500
Ammonium Chloride	600
Sodium Silicate	4,000
Fertilizers	44,500 (118%)

FINE CHEMICALS & DRUGS

Production in 1946-47
Tons

Acetic Acid	300
Acetone	1,000
Ethyl Alcohol	1,600,000 (gallons)
Glycerine	2,100
Benzene	1,200,000 (gallons)
Benzol	2,400,000 (,,)
Naphthalene	600
Phenol	25
Caffeine	20,000 lbs.
Ephedrine	3,000 "
Strychnine	15,000 "
Vitamin A	3,500 gallons
Anaesthetic Ether	120,000 lbs.
Potassium Permanganate	36,000 "
Tannic Acid	13,500 "

The production of paints and varnishes has also registered considerable progress in India during the last 10 years. In 1946-47, 50,000 tons of paints and varnishes, 2,500,000 gallons of varnishes and 135,000 gallons of superior varnishes were produced in India.

MINERAL OILS

India has made rapid progress in the production of vegetable oils such as mustard oil, ground-nut oil, linseed oil, vanaspati etc., etc. Progress has been possible only because we have immense materials for these oils. But we are sadly backward in mineral oils such as petroleum and kerosene. Our domestic and industrial consumption of mineral oils is very large and is increasing year after year. Natural resources for the production of these oils are very poor in this country and we are largely to depend upon foreign imports and have to spend more than Rs. 25 crores annually on these imports. The production of petroleum and kerosene in the Indian Dominion was 77 million gallons and 23 million gallons respectively in 1946-47. The utilization of low-grade coal in the manufacture of synthetic petrol is a crying need which has recently caught the imagination of the Industries Ministry of the Dominion Government.

FREE INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

During recent past India's industries have shown remarkable progress and expansion. World War II was responsible for giving respite to India's industries from foreign competition and secondly as a direct consequence of India's contribution to Allied war efforts, industries in this country were called upon to produce a large variety of war equipments and arms and ammunition. These two facts combined to enhance India's industrial efficiency and capacity speedily and effectively. The cessation of hostilities made it necessary that India's industrial potential and her industrial efforts largely employed in the prosecution of war efforts should have to be switched over to peace-time conditions from war-time basis. The British Indian administration had anticipated in time that post-war planning would be a vital necessity for this country and elaborate plans had been chalked out and work thereon had been commenced soon after the termination of the War. The plans are in execution, but the speed of the execution had been slow during 1945-48 as civil strifes and widespread dislocation since 16th August, 1946, had affected every movement for progress in this country. The division of the subcontinent of India into the two Dominions, India and Pakistan, has also affected in some degrees the nature and scale of the plans. It is, however, encouraging that our present Central Government have given priority consideration to India's post-war industrial problems. In India's 1948-49 and 1949-50 budgets ample provision has been made for financing our post-war plans. Since 1931 India has developed new industrial problems and responsibilities. The population of this country has since that year advanced faster than her food supply and since the food supply position seems rather static, India now faces the necessity of increasing her exports for enabling her to pay for her imports of food grains. The per capita purchasing power in India and the standard of living of the majority of Indian people are horribly

low compared to what obtains in the progressive countries of the world. We have just won political freedom, but to the majority of India's millions this newly gained freedom would be of no value unless social and economic conditions and the general standard of life and production show substantial improvement in near future. Even in the war-scarred countries of the world the pace of progress is relatively quicker than in India. A poor, illiterate, under-fed, under-clad, ill-housed, inefficient and short-lived population is not the proper condition for the continued enjoyment of political freedom. If we should look critically, political freedom is not an end but a means. We prize political freedom as without it there cannot be healthy living and high and happy standard of life and thought. In this world of progress and competition, the weak and the inefficient have no place and the fittest will always survive. For a proper realization and enjoyment of civic and political freedom, the people of India are first of all to be free from the want of the essentials needed for healthy and efficient life and thought. More food and more clothes, better houses, better roads, more abundant and efficient transport, more schools and colleges, more hospitals—all these are and will be our essential needs for years to come. The industrial system in this country now should be such as would adequately respond to the necessity of meeting these essential wants. The State in modern times plays the most important role in effecting material progress in a country. In the building up of industries, in the development of democratic institutions and outlook among the people and in the matter of encouraging the growth of civic consciousness among the people, the Government of the land, representing the will of the State, has responsibilities of the highest value and importance. A high level of industrial production and efficiency goes a long way in building up good citizens and in setting up a modern standard of life and thought. For about a quarter of a century, the Government of India has recognized its responsibility to build up industries in this country, and the policy of discriminating protection, first introduced in 1924, has been continued with encouraging results. Our steel, cotton, sugar, cement and paper industries are now—thanks to our Government's policy of protection—major industries in India and are satisfying a very large proportion of our needs for these products. With the exception of steel of which is large variety of articles is still to be imported from abroad, the industries enumerated above are on the point of making India self-sufficient.

The policy of discriminating protection initiated in 1924 has not only, been continued but has been widened in its scope in post-war years. This, no doubt, is as it should be, but care must be taken by our Tariff authorities for eliminating the growth of vested interests in industries protected with tariff or bounties. Under a protective system, the consumer himself has ultimately to pay for the protective duties or bounties offered to industries. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that the Tariff authorities should periodically satisfy themselves that the industries protected are serving public interests and consumers' interests as best as they can. The criteria for judging the merits of a protective policy are improvement in volume, variety, quality and cost of production and the goal for Tariff authorities and industrial magnates should be that the protected industries should be expected to develop themselves in the minimum of time to produce so efficiently as to be in a position to face foreign competition even when protection is withdrawn.

Since our winning freedom we have inherited new industrial responsibilities. Though we are even now—as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations—largely obtaining help from the British Government in the matter of defence materials, equipments and expert direction, we must aspire to be self-sufficient in the matter of producing implements of war which are needed for defence. Our industrial backwardness is so great and so wide that if any real progress is to be achieved the industrial plans of the State must move both horizontally and vertically and the State should more and more move towards socialism. A country of our size and population should possess at least 20 times of our present shipping capacity—which is now only 300,000 tons—and a capacity to produce at least 4 million tons of steel, against our present maximum capacity of about 1.5 million tons. It will take years before we can produce even a tenth of our present requirements of automobiles and aircraft. The Central Government are no doubt alive to these facts and plans for these manufacturing industries are already under way. Our production and resources of mineral oils—so essential in industries, war and in every-day life—are as poor as they can be. We must have industries for producing synthetic oil. These are only a few of the numerous industrial deficiencies. During the last 35 years there has no doubt been immense progress in our industrial production. But our starting point in industrialization is 60 or 70 years behind that of England and 40 or 50 years behind that of other industrial countries of the World. The present world is moving faster than ever in industrial progress. Our industrial plans should be so shaped as to ensure our being—within a definite time-limit—not far behind other great countries of the world in industrial efficiency. The example of Japan's industrial revolution in the course of some 25 years towards the close of the last century or of Soviet Russia's emergence as a great military power based on rich modern industrial equipments and efficiency should be good pointers to the shapers of India's industrial policy. We are not much deficient in natural resources. What is needed is the human factor—expert labour and organizational initiative and leadership.

The Second World War has given an impetus to the operation of this factor. A start has been made, but the progress must be all-round and quick.

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

The principal characteristics of India's foreign trade before World War II were: (1) more than 90% of it was sea-borne trade; (2) India's imports mainly consisted of manufactured goods, and her exports, of raw materials or semi-manufactured goods; (3) normally there was every year a favourable balance of trade. Before September 1931 gold was an important item on the import list. But since England went off the gold standard and the rupee exchange was linked to the sterling in September 1931, the position has been reversed. Since that time India has been exporting huge quantities of gold every year. But the import of silver has not been affected. Favourable balance of trade was a necessity for India before World War No. II as India had always been a debtor country and had to pay out every year a large amount of money to foreigners as Home Charges, interest and pro-

fits on foreign investment in India and sundry other payments. Before Sept. 1931, a large proportion of the favourable balance of trade used to be employed in buying gold and silver. Due to the repatriation of our Sterling debts and England's having purchased on credit huge quantities of war materials and services, India is now a creditor country. As the tables appended to this section will show, the United Kingdom is our biggest individual customer, and on our part we are the biggest customer of U.K. goods. As an outcome of World War II the character and composition of India's foreign trade have undergone, and are still undergoing changes. The division of India into India and Pakistan has also affected the direction and balance of the trade of both the Dominions. India is having a deficit and Pakistan a surplus balance of trade in merchandise. The shortage of dollar exchange and the necessity of avoiding unfavourable balance of trade have forced the Governments of both India and Pakistan to place rigid control over imports. The war-time restrictions on exports are being however, gradually relaxed. Since the middle of 1948 the Government of India have considerably relaxed control over imports of consumer goods for balancing internal economy. This relaxation is mainly in relation to soft currency areas. Our imports in 1948-49 have thus been very large compared to that in the previous year.

INDIA'S IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITY GROUPS

	<i>Value in lakhs of rupees</i>		
	1938	1945	1946
<i>Imports</i>			
Grain, pulse and flour	10.83	9.55	16.30
Oils—vegetable, mineral and animal	16.28	89.82	38.22
Cotton, raw and waste	11.07	24.49	22.93
Wool, raw	72	2.15	2.80
Dyes and colours	3.79	10.00	12.29
Machinery	19.81	19.67	31.35
Cotton yarns and manufactures	14.61	1.46	3.52
<i>Exports</i>			
Grain, pulse and flour	8.16	3.24	33
Tea	23.47	36.59	31.02
Oils—vegetable, mineral and animal	1.08	3.05	3.85
Seeds	15.94	13.71	6.94
Cotton, raw and waste	23.93	10.09	29.24
Jute	12.24	12.65	18.08
Hides and skins, raw tanned, dressed and leather	11.58	21.41	33.41
Metals	3.56	1.24	1.37
Cotton yarns and manufactures	8.03	32.15	27.16
Jute manufactures	26.18	56.18	64.72

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

	IMPORTS		1946	
	1938-39	Percent- age	Rs. Crores	Percent- age
Food	24.00	15.7	33.69	12.8
Raw Materials	33.18	21.7	76.60	29.4
Manufactured Articles	92.79	60.8	145.41	55.4
	EXPORTS			
Food	39.43	23.3	58.43	19.2
Raw Materials	76.28	45.1	104.49	34.4
Manufactured Articles	50.72	30.0	135.78	44.7

PARTITIONS AND BALANCE OF TRADE

Since the partition of India into India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947, the nature and composition of India's foreign trade have undergone great changes. India is now having large deficits in balance of trade while Pakistan which possesses immense exportable raw materials like jute, raw cotton and is self-sufficient in food is having a favourable balance of trade. The areas under the Indian Dominion are, as a whole, deficit areas in respect of food production. India has to spend huge amounts on purchases of food from abroad. The figures given below give some idea of the nature, direction and balance of India's foreign trade in 1948-49:—

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF INDIA 1948-49

	Values in crores of Rupees.		
Imports 518 (378—1947-48)
Exports 423 (411—1947-48)
Balance of Trade —95

The main items and their values in crores of Rupees in exports and imports are given below:—

Exports	Values 1948-49	Exports	Values 1948-49
Jute yarns & manufactures	146.31	Machineries	80.87
Tea	63.69	Grains, pulses & flour	66.51
Raw Jute	23.89	Raw cotton	64.23
Hides, skins etc.	12.69	Mineral oils	35.37
Oils	11.34	Vehicles	32.68
Cotton yarns & manufactures	(1)	Metals	32.97
Raw Cotton	(2)	Chemicals, drugs and mediums	28.89

¹ Exports increased by Rs. 19.33 crores. ² Exports decreased by Rs. 20.53 crores.

BALANCE AND DIRECTION OF TRADE

In Lakhs of Rupees

BALANCE OF TRADE

	1938	1945	1946
	Imports	Exports*	Balance*
British Empire	87,88	85,21	- 2,67
	90,06	1,30,16	+ 40,10
United Kingdom	48,12	55,14	+ 7,02
% of total	50,43	60,02	+ 13,59
Trade	31,4%	34,1%	21,2%
	29,3%	38,4%	25,2%
Foreign countries	65,54	76,48	+ 10,94
U.S.A.	11,41	13,43	+ 2,02
% of total	17,7%	17,7%	8,3%
trade	29,9%	23,2%	7,4%
Total Trade	1,53,42	1,61,69	+ 8,27
% of Total Trade	2,37,54	2,18,13	- 19,41
Empire Countries	37,9%	59,7%	40,3%
Non-Empire Countries	62,1%	43,2%	49,2%
Total			
Trade			
		2,62,58	2,77,55
		56,8%	50,8%
		43,2%	49,2%

Excluding re-exports.

As during previous years U.K. and U.S.A. commanded the largest shares of our foreign trade in 1948-49. The following figures of values in crores of rupees in exports and imports illustrate this:—

	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>
U. K.	97.67	152.13
U. S. A.	70.03	104.28

*Currency-wise distribution of Trade—India & Pakistan
(Private Merchandise) 1947*

	<i>Imports</i> Rs. lakhs	<i>Exports</i> Rs. lakhs	<i>Balance</i> Rs. lakhs
I. Sterling Areas	1,71.76	1,98.65	+ 26(89)
Percentage	44	48	
II. Hard-Currency Area	1,45.96	1,35.37	- 10.59
Percentage	37	33	
(U.S.A.)	(1,13.47)	(82.61)	(- 30.36)
(%)	(29)	(20)	
III. Rest of countries	76.04	76.46	+ 42
Total	293.76	410.48	+ 16.72

BALANCE OF TRADE IN UNDIVIDED INDIA AND INDIAN DOMINION (excluding re-exports)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sterling Area</i> Rs. crores	<i>Non-Sterling countries</i> Rs. crores.
1938	— 2.88	+ 11.04
1945	+ 38.08	— 60.60
1946	— 7.56	+ 20.76
1947*	+ 9.10	— 25.26
1947†	+ 9.08	+ 1.65
1948	— 2.44	— 33.35
1949—January	— 7.05	— 13.36
—February	— 8.52	— 8.27

* January to July. † Indian Dominion for 5 months from August 1947 and for 1948 and 1949.

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT INDIA

THE TWO DOMINIONS' FIRST GOVERNORS-GENERAL AND FIRST PRIME MINISTERS

DOMINION OF INDIA

Governor-General:

H. E. Admiral Lord Mountbatten of Burma.

First Indian Governor-General:

H. E. Sri Chakravarti Rajagopalacharia.

First Prime Minister:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

First Indian C.-in-C.:

General K. M. Cariappa

DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

First Governor-General:

H. E. Quaid-i-Azam M. A. Jinnah

First Prime Minister:

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan.

INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLORS

Ameer Ali		H. H. the Aga Khan	1934
Sir B. C. Mitter		Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru	1934
V. S. Srinivasa Sastry	1921	Sir Akbar Hydari	1936
Lord Sinha	1926	M. R. Jayakar	1939
Sir D. F. Mulla	1930	Sir C. Madhavan Nair	1941
Sir Shadilal	1934		

INDIAN FELLOWS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY

S. Ramanujam	Dr. H. J. Bhabha
Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose	Dr. K. S. Krishnan
Sir Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman	Sir Shantishwarup Bhatnagar
Dr. Meghnad Saha	Prof. S. Chandrasekhar
Dr. Birbal Sahni	Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis

INDIAN FELLOW OF THE BRITISH ACADEMY

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan (1939)

INDIANS IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree	(Conservative)
Dadabhai Naoroji	(Liberal)
Sapurji Saklatvala	(Communist)
Lord Sinha, First Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)
Lord Sinha, Second Baron of Raipur	(House of Lords)

INDIAN PEERS OF THE BRITISH REALM

Sinha, Satyendra Prasanna, First Baron of Raipur
 Sinha, Aroon Kumar (b. 1887), Second Baron of Raipur
 [Heir—Hon'ble Sudhindra Sinha (b. 1921)]

INDIAN BARONETS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Sir Victor Sassoon; Sir Kenneth Gibson;
 Sir Richard Temple, Sir Cowasji Jehangir 1908; Sir Jamestji Jejeebhoy,
 1857; Sir Hussein Ali Currimbhoy Ebrahim 1910; Sir Chinubhai
 Madhowlal Ranchodlal, 1913.

INDIAN KING'S COUNSEL

Bhugwandin Dube, 1931.

FIRST PRESIDENTS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLES

Dominion of India:
 Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Dominion of Pakistan:
 H. E. Quaid-i-Azam M. A. Jinnah

PRESIDENTS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (CENTRAL)*

Sir Frederick Whyte†	1920-25	Sir Shanmukhan Chetty	1930-33
V. J. Patel	1925-30	Sir Abdur Rahim	1933-45
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola	1930	G. V. Mavlankar	1946-

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA‡

Year	No. killed	No. wounded	Year	No. killed	No. wounded
1929-30	3,344	7,967	1934-35	3,003	10,195
1930-31	3,156	3,486	1935-36	2,985	10,555
1931-32	2,869	9,153	1936-37	3,123	11,060
1932-33	2,713	9,434	1937-38	3,328	13,997
1933-34	2,798	10,184	1938-39	3,439	15,630
			1939-40	3,537	18,282

* The Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan are now acting as the Central Legislatures of the two Dominions.

† Appointed by the Governor-General. The rest were elected.

‡ Exclusive of accidents in Railway premises but not connected with movements of trains, vehicles, etc. § Figures not available.

MOTOR VEHICLES RUNNING IN BRITISH INDIA (a)
(As at 31st March, 1940)

<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Total</i>
Madras Province (excluding Madras City)	14,838	Orissa	1,266
Madras City	6,440	Central Provinces and Berar	6,538
Bombay	27,957	Assam	5,791
Bengal (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town)	7,274	N. W. F. Province	3,025
Calcutta including Howrah Town	22,467	Sind	4,826
United Provinces	18,112	Ajmer-Merwara	978
Punjab	13,372	Delhi Province§	—
Bihar	7,577		
		<i>Total</i>	140,461

NUMBER OF PRINTING PRESSES AT WORK AND NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND BOOKS PUBLISHED

<i>Province</i>	<i>Printing Presses</i>	<i>Newspapers</i>	<i>Books</i>		
			<i>In English European or other Languages</i>	<i>In Indian Languages (Vernacular & Classic or in more than one Language)</i>	<i>Periodicals</i>
Madras	2,734	917	985	551	2,507
Bombay	1,208	593	...	624	3,270
Sind	307	139	60	95	340
Bengal	1,738	154	762	1,383	3,074
United Provinces	1,085	341	504	297	2,429
Punjab	551	418	455	350	1,834
Bihar	249	43	94	33	174
Orissa	78	31	31	21	519
C. P. & Berar	231	89	38	38	352
Assam	98	30	48	2	28
N. W. F. P.	48	42	3	13	3
Ajmer-Merwara	42	12	16	10	141
Coorg	2	2	821	1	1
Delhi	177	61	82	24	242
<i>Total 1939-40</i>	8,548	2,872	3,113	3,442	14,820

(a) Lately the number of motor vehicles of all types has considerably increased. The estimated total of such vehicles in the Indian Union only would exceed 200,000.

POST OFFICES (*British India*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices</i>	<i>No. of Postal articles handled (000,000's)</i>	<i>Postal earnings (Rs. Lakhs)</i>	<i>Total Telegraph line-mileage</i>	<i>Telegraph Revenue (Rs. lakhs.)</i>
1923-24	19,027	1,156	6.79	85,682	3.15
1931-32	23,374	1,118	7.37	99,821	3.28
1939-40	24,741	1,255	8.32	100,952	4.17
1942-43	25,671	1,356	12.04	103,752	7.26
1943-44	25,841	1,575	14.60	106,965	10.57

TELEPHONES*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of connections</i>		<i>Total rental in lakhs of Rs.</i>	
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1923-24	13,628	23,696	29	53
1935-36	26,306	40,701	74	87
1939-40	34,501	54,935	114	111
1943-44	113,200	2,700	2,72	1,02

ROADS & MOTOR VEHICLES
Mileage of Roads

<i>Year</i>	<i>As at 31.3</i>	<i>Metalled</i>	<i>Unmetalled</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Motor Vehicles in registration.</i>
1928		58,461	135,824	194,285	127,108
1937		77,266	225,617	302,883	151,717
1943†		67,730	158,363	226,093	121,232
1944		131,069
1947		296,500 ¹	204,053

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOMES ASSESSED TO INCOME TAX

1943-44
All Assessee

<i>Grade of Income</i>	<i>Number of Assessee</i>	<i>Total Incomes Assessed in lakhs of Rs.</i>
Below—2,000	72,002	12.83
2,000—4,999	177,216	55.35
5,000—9,999	74,531	51.75
10,000—24,999	47,155	71.91
25,000—49,999	12,462	42.21
50,000—99,999	3,417	23.42
100,000 and over	2,291	1,48.74
<i>Totals</i> —389,074		40,621

Excluding Burma after 1935-36. A—Government connections. B—Non-Government Exchanges most of which were taken over in 1943-44.

† Extra-municipal roads only.

¹ Total of metalled and unmetalled roads in undivided India. After partition India has nearly 250,000 miles of roads.

VOLUME OF INLAND TRADE IN CERTAIN IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

	<i>In thousand maunds</i>	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1939-40</i>	<i>1943-44</i>
Wheat	34,923	27,502	24,979	
Sugar (excl. molasses)	5,159	15,652	17,079	
Cement	...	25,638	22,290	
Cotton Piece-goods	5,953	11,294	11,004	
Coal and coke	373,100	496,513	440,759	
Iron and steel bars, sheets girders, and other com- mercial forms of iron and steel	21,164	41,987	28,813	
Hides and skins, raw	1,617	3,383	3,097	
Do. Tanned and leather	113	879	53	

RAILWAYS IN INDIA

Short History: In 1845, the Court of Directors of the East India Company agreed to build railways in India and wrote to the Governor-General accordingly. In 1849, three experimental lines were sanctioned viz., (i) from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), (ii) Bombay to Kalyan (33 miles), and (iii) Madras to Arakonam (30 miles). The first railway train to move in India was along the second of these lines, i.e., from Bombay to Kalyan and on the 18th day of the month of April 1853. The railway between Calcutta and Pandua was opened on August 15, 1854. In the next few years the following eight companies were floated in England; (i) East Indian, (ii) Great Indian Peninsula, (iii) Madras (now absorbed by the Madras and Southern Marhatta and South India), (iv) Bombay Baroda and Central India, (v) Eastern Bengal, (vi) Calcutta and South Eastern (later merged in the Eastern Bengal), (vii) Scinde, Punjab and Delhi (absorbed by the North-Western), and (viii) Great Southern and India (later South Indian) Railways. The contract was that the East India Company (or Secretary of State for India) would provide with the land and guarantee interest on the capital outlay according to the market rate and that the Government would retain half of any surplus profit in any half year. The usual period of lease was 99 years, but the State reserved the right to take over any line after 25 or 50 years upon certain terms. But as the expectations in regard to profits were not in all instances reached, the original policy had to be given up, and in 1869, the decision was reached to raise the capital required for railway construction in India by direct State agency and to make working expenditure a charge on current revenues. The Government also surrendered the right of preemption at the end of 25 years in case of certain guaranteed lines in exchange for the right to half the surplus profits in any half year. Later on when the Famine Commission, appointed after the great famine of 1877-78, remarked that the railway construction in India was still 5,000 miles short of the mileage required to meet the consequences of the famine, an attempt was again made to attract private capital under guarantee. The general practice in respect

of guaranteed companies formed before 1869 and since 1881 has been to terminate the contracts at the earliest possible date. Since 1880 the Government has been exercising wide control over the methods of railway working and the Government can take possession of the lines under specified terms if it will repay at par the capital of the companies. A table follows showing earlier conditions of the original eight lines:

<i>Lines</i>	<i>Date of first Contract with Govt.</i>	<i>Opening date of the first part</i>	<i>Mileage covered at the end of years</i>		
			1858	1863	1868
Great Indian Peninsula	1849	April 18, 1850	194	553	475
East Indian	1849	Aug. 15, 1854	141	937	1,353
Madras	1852	July 1, 1856	95	447	678
Bombay, Baroda	1855	Feb. 10, 1860	...	185	305
Scinde, Punjab and Delhi	1855	{ May 13, 1861 April 10, 1862	...	150	408
Eastern Bengal	1858	Sept. 29, 1862	...	110	114
Great Southern India	1858	July 15, 1861	...	79	168

A list follows of some other lines and their first opening days:

1856	July 1	Madras and South- ern Marhatta	1877	May 1	Burma
			1880	April 6	Bengal-Nagpur
1860	May 23	South Indian	1884	April 2	Bengal and North- Western
1861	May 13	North-Western	1884	Oct. 12	Rohilkhand- Kumaon
1862	June 24	Jodhpur	1895	July 1	Assam-Bengal
1874	Oct. 9	Nizam			

* *Main Division*: The principal broad divisions are three, firstly the railways owned and worked by the State viz., the North-Western, the Bengal Assam, the East Indian and the Great Indian Peninsula; secondly four owned by the State but worked on its behalf by companies enjoying a guarantee of interest from Government, viz., Bombay Baroda and Central India, Madras and Southern Marhatta, Bengal-Nagpur and South Indian Railways; and thirdly, some lines owned by private companies, some of them being worked by the owning companies and some by the State or by companies working State-owned system, viz., the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand and Kumaon. The two systems were combined under the name of Oudh and Tirhoot Railway and came under State management from Jan. 1943. There are also a number of lines owned by Indian States or District Boards. The length of the Indian railway system, as on 31st March 1940 was 41,156 miles. The standard gauge is 5'-6", but for reasons of economy, metre gauge (3'-13"-3'-8") was adopted in 1870.

The Government Control: The Indian Railways Act of 1890 vested the Government of India with certain general powers over all railways in India and all railways, for which the Government had to provide fund, had been submitting their annual programme to the Railway Board until 1922. The Railway Board prepared their annual programme of capital expenditure to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and made budget provisions according to the sanction. The Railway Finances were separated from the General

Finances of the Government of India in 1924 and in 1926 the powers to sanction capital expenditure on new and open lines up to £1,125,000 accrued to the Governor-General in Council, improvements and developments were extensively taken up in later years, which had to be curtailed for financial stringency. The money for capital expenditure on railways could only be found with a higher rate of interest and consequently improvement became unprofitable. Some of the company managed railways, viz., Burma, E. I., G. I. P., and Southern Punjab were taken under State-management at this time.

The Railway Board: The Railway Board at present consists of Chief Commissioner, a Financial Commissioner and a Member. Its reorganized Constitution has been based on the principles underlying the Acworth Committee Report of 1921. Besides preparing the railway programme, the Railway Board is empowered to formulate questions of policy and economy and to settle disputes. The Board of Directors in London of Companies working the Indian railways communicate through their Agents in India. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the executive authority of the railways has to be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, the appointment of the President of that body resting with the Governor-General. The Act also provides for the Railway Fund, Railway Tribunal etc.

Railway Statistics*

CAPITAL AT CHARGE

Year	Total route mileage	Capital at charge to end of year (crores of Rs.)
1928-29	40,950	8.31
1937-38	41,076	8.46
1938-39	41,134	8.48
1939-40	41,156	8.53
1940-41	41,052	8.54
1941-42	40,477	8.48
1942-43	40,525	8.50
1943-44	40,512	8.58
1944-45	40,509	7.87

RECENT STATISTICS

	1940-41	1943-44	1944-45
Route Mileage	41,052	40,512	40,509
Gross earnings (Rs. Lakhs)	12,636	19,879	23,269
No. of Passengers (ooo's)	575,132	778,000	926,699
Goods carried (ooo's tons)	92,780	95,258	101,712
No. of Passengers (million)	19,933	32,506	37,591
Volume of Goods (ton-miles millions)	25,289	28,379	28,411

*Undivided India.

RAILWAY STATISTICS 1939-40.

<i>Ownership</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Capital at Charge (In crores of Rs.)</i>
State Railways worked by State	15,616	... 464
State Railways managed by Companies	14,095	... 292
Other lines	11,445	... 197
Route mileage opened for traffic at end of 1939-40		
Broad Gauge (5½")	21,154	
Metre Gauge (3'-3½")	15,899	
Narrow Gauges (2'-6") and (2'-0")	4,103	
<i>Total Route mileage</i>	<i>41,156</i>	

RAILWAYS AFTER PARTITION.

After partition of India the major portions of North-Western Railway and Bengal & Assam Railway have been allotted to Pakistan. The portions of North-Western Railway, lying in Indian Dominion areas have been put under that Dominion and are now known as East Punjab Railway. The portion of the former B. A. Railways situated in West Bengal has been incorporated into E.I. Rly and that in Assam has been formed into a new unit, Assam Railway. The total capital at charge of State-owned railways of undivided India stood at Rs..787 crores on 1.4.47. Of this Rs. 672 crores has been allotted to India and the balance to Pakistan.

THE POSITION OF RAILWAYS IN POST-PARTITION INDIA ON 1.4.48:—

Length	...	...	33,984 miles.
Locomotives	...	...	7,565
Passenger Coaches	...	...	15,500
Wagons	...	...	193,020
Persons employed in Railways	...	823,712	
Capital at charge	...	Rs. 741.40 crores*	
Gross earnings	...	Rs. 190 crores (1947-48).	
Passengers carried	...	969 millions.	
Goods carried	...	66 million tons.	

RAILWAY FINANCES

According to Revised Estimates for 1948-49, the gross traffic receipts were Rs. 204.5 crores as against Rs. 190 crores in the Budget estimates and the total working expenses according to Revised Estimates were put at Rs. 168.71 crores. After provision for interests on loans and other adjustments the net surplus was put at Rs. 15.83 crores as against Rs. 9.84 crores in the original Budget. The increase in net surplus amounting to Rs. 5.99 crores is to be allotted to the General Revenues for 1949-50, along with half of the net surplus for that year.

* Rs. 667.43 crores for Indian Government Railways and Rs. 73.97 crores for railways of Indian States, Local Bodies and Companies.

The Accounts for 1947-48 disclose a loss of Rs. 7.5 crores after meeting all charges of interest and depreciation for Indian Railways in post-partition India.

POST-WAR PLANNING IN RAILWAYS

The construction of a locomotive factory at Mihijam near Asansol is fast progressing and production of locomotives and boilers is expected to commence early in 1951. The factory is expected to produce 120 locomotives and 50 additional boilers per year. The new projects undertaken in 1947-48 include Assam rail link, doubling of line on B.B.C.I. Railway, partial doubling of the Budni-Barkhera line of G.I.P. Railway. Putting in additional locomotives, passenger coaches and wagons, expansion of railway stations, construction of coaches and wagons in India—all these items on development programmes are being proceeded with. The Railway Board have ordered abroad for 640 broad gauge, 203 metre gauge and 20 narrow gauge locomotives. The first consignment of 19 broad gauge and 33 metre gauge arrived in India in January 1949 and 120 more broad gauge locomotives were expected to arrive in April 1949. The total number of locomotives expected to be delivered in 1949-50 was 507 (337 broad gauge and 170 metre gauge.)

Road Transports

During the last two decades transport by road has been assuming an increasingly important role in the economic life of this country. Bullock and hand-carts, the number and importance of which have for centuries been existent in this country have not yet yielded any ground to modern road transports. On the other hand these primitive vehicles are now-a-days a useful and complementary auxiliary to modern road vehicles—the motor lorries. Since the end of World War I, motor vehicles both for passengers and goods have been gaining popularity in this country. By March 1946, India (un-divided) had about 75,000 private cars, 8,000 taxis, 20,000 passenger buses and 30,000 goods lorries besides 10,000 motor cycles and 1,100 miscellaneous vehicles. The motor vehicles owned by the military departments are not included in these figures. The present total of motor vehicles in the Indian Dominion alone may be estimated at more than 2,50,000 inclusive of the vehicles belonging to the Defence Department. During the later years of World War II, the use of motor vehicles in tens of thousands for movement of troops and their supplies and of goods for war efforts became a necessity for the Allied Armed services in India and hundreds of thousands of lorries and troop-carrying motor vehicles were brought to this country both by the British and the U.S. Armies. Since the cessation of hostilities a large number of these vehicles have been sold out to the public through disposal department of the two Armies and later through the Government of India's disposal department. A large number of these vehicles, jeeps and lorries, are now in use. And motor transport is now more popular than ever. Though more than three years passed since the end of world War II, the pressure on Indian railways both by passenger and goods traffic is more intensive than in 1944 or 1945 when our railway system had to undergo severe strain in meeting the war demand for quick and massive transportation of men and materials.

Modern road transports, in the present state of our country are, therefore fulfilling a complementary and not a competitive part *vis-a-vis* railway

transports. The expansion of the carrying capacity of our railways is a matter of time—of years. There is dearth of essential commodities for the growing millions in the country, where production is still very small compared to the rate of progress of population. Easy, quick and cheap transports might help our making the best use of our commodities and services. But transport bottle-neck would intensify the dearth. The quick movement of raw materials to factories and of factory products to the market is an essential condition needed by modern industries and modern life and all impediments to quick, easy and spontaneous flow of men and materials should be removed. The expansion and acceleration of transports is itself an incentive to production and consumption. The apparent magnitude of our dearth of commodities may be much reduced through comprehensive improvements in our transport systems. Good roads, good vehicles and adequate supply of power for vehicles—these are the three factors needed for modern transports. The roads have been receiving increasing attention from the Governments and the public bodies during the last ten years or so. During the peak years of World War II, many new highways were constructed and old ones were renovated for use of military vehicles. These are an asset to our country. Among our post-war plans the expansion of road transports figures very prominently. But roads alone will not do. There is dearth of oil for motor vehicles. At present the Indian Dominion is importing mineral oils of the annual value of Rs. 35 crores. In the present state of our balance of trade we cannot possibly spend more on foreign oils. We must produce synthetic petrol as our mines do not and cannot produce as much oil as we need.

The Dominion of India spends on an average Rs. 15 crores annually on roads—including municipal and other public bodies' expenditure. The total road mileage in the Dominion is about 250,000—metalled and unmetalled. India's road plans are estimated to cost nearly Rs. 375 crores over a long period.

Civil Aviation in India

Civil aviation is a very recent growth in India compared to countries like U.S.A., U.K., Holland, France, Germany, Japan and U.S.S.R. Though the Government of India had, as an experimental measure, introduced as early as 1920 air service between Karachi and New Delhi the experiment was dropped after a few months. Later the Imperial Airways Ltd. carried mails and passengers between Karachi and New Delhi in link with the London-Karachi Service. But this was done under the Government of India's control and supervision. It was after 1933 that a private Company, Transcontinental Airways was formed with a majority of Indian Directors, the Imperial Airways Ltd. holding 51 per cent, the Indian National Airways 25 per cent and the Government of India 24 per cent of the shares. The company operated jointly with Imperial Airways Ltd., weekly service from Karachi to Singapur. In 1932 Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. started a feeder service linking Bombay and Madras with Karachi. In 1936, the Indian services were further expanded and linked to Empire Services with co-ordination of the Governments of U.K. and Ceylon. By 1938 Air services both internal and international had made fair progress. With the outbreak of World War II, the rate of progress was impeded. Up to June 1940, very restricted services were maintained and after Italy's

entry into the War, air services were totally stopped. During 1942-45 Airgraph services for carrying miniature films of air mail letters were, however, maintained. Tata Sons Ltd., Air Services of India, Ltd. and Indian National Airways Ltd., had introduced internal air services carrying mails and passengers. But in 1940 most of the services had to be abandoned under pressure of war emergency and only two companies, Tata Air Lines and Indian National Airways, were allowed to maintain restricted services with the help of aircraft loaned to them by the Government. But the services were under very strict control of the Government of India. Since the termination of World War II, there has been phenomenal development in civil aviation in India. During 1946 the air transport Licensing Board granted provisional licences to 5 companies Air India Ltd. Air Services of India Ltd., Deccan Airways Ltd., Indian National Airways Ltd., and Mistry Airways Ltd., for operating 15 air services. In 1947 which marked the establishment of four more Indian air operating companies—Ambica Air Lines Ltd., Airways (India) Ltd., Bharat Airways Ltd., and Orient Airways Ltd., eleven more licences for operating air services were granted. By the end of 1947 we had thus 27 air services in the country.

"On June 30, 1948 there were 23 Indian Companies with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 42.2 crores. Of these 9 operated 38 scheduled air services, internal and international on 23 routes covering 13,675 route miles, employing 191 aircraft, 229 pilots and 140 other air crew personnel."

The introduction of a scheduled India-U.K. Air service by an Indian Company is the latest development in civil aviation. The Company, the Air India International Ltd. has an initial paid-up capital of Rs. 2 crores. The Government of India holds 49 per cent of the share-capital with option to hold another 2 per cent. Of the six Directors, 3 are Government of India's nominees. The Company at first started once-weekly service on Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London route. It is now operating thrice a week. The entire-journey is covered in 28 hours.

The total number of Aircraft registered in India at the end of June 1948 was 614. At the end of June 1948 there were 7 subsidized Flying Clubs at Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Barrackpur, Patna, Bhubaneshwar and Lucknow and 3 non-subsidized Flying Clubs at Jodhpur, Trivandrum and Hyderabad.

RECENT AIR TRANSPORT STATISTICS

	<i>July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947</i>	<i>July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948</i>
Hours flown	48,629	66,554
Miles flown	7.5 millions	10.6 millions.
Load capacity	14.5 million ton-miles	21.5 millions ton-miles.
No. of passengers	188,796	314,546
Weight of freight	2,310,164 lbs.	6,216,127 lbs.
Weight of mails	1,356,741 lbs.	1,320,398 lbs.
Weight of Newspapers	227,680 lbs.	2,804,230 lbs.

The rate of progress since the middle of 1948 has been quicker than before and it can be assumed that the year 1949 will show substantial expansion in civil aviation in all respects. The recent decision of the Government of India for diverting, where possible, to air transport inland letters and post-cards has led to a sudden increase in air traffic in India. At present night air flights are permissible in fair weather conditions.

Indian Shipping

India is sadly backward in her shipping resources. A vast country commanding nearly 3% of world's total sea-borne trade, India does not possess even 1/3% of world's shipping. Though ship-building dock-yards are not unknown in this country it was only in 1948 that the first ocean-going India-made ship was launched at Scindia's Vizagapatam harbour. India's total tonnage which was only 150,000 at the close of the World War II is now about 300,000 tons. The Government of India's plan is to raise the tonnage to 2,000,000 within 10 years.

Though we are poor in shipping resources and ship-building dock-yards we have made remarkable progress in ports and docks. The major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Vizagapatam are quite modern in berthing facilities and in appliances.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Vizagapatam have undergone great improvements and expansion during the recent war.

The Government of India's development plans envisage the establishment of three modern ship-building concerns which are to be partially financed by the State and to be worked under State control and supervision. Of the three works one is already at work—Scindia's dock-yards at Vizagapatam—and has already turned out two sea-going vessels.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT¹

The total number of District Boards in British India in 1939-40 was 762, the total number of members being 10,402—8,386 elected and 2,016 *ex-officio* and nominated. The total income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 16.7 and Rs. 16.9 crores respectively. The principal sources of income were—Provincial Rates Rs. 493 lakhs; Civil Works, Rs. 224 lakhs; and other sources, Rs. 954 lakhs. The principal heads of expenditure were: Education Rs. 653 lakhs; Civil Works Rs. 396 lakhs; Sanitation, Hospital, etc., Rs. 221 lakhs; Debt Services and miscellaneous, Rs. 423 lakhs.

DISTRICTS & LOCAL BOARDS

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of Boards</i>	<i>Total Income Lakh Rs.</i>	<i>Incidence of Taxes Rs. As. P.</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Lakh Rs.</i>
Madras	377	5,03	0-14-10	5.05
Bombay	20	2,12	1- 4- 2	2.15
Sind	8	47	1- 4- 8	.47
Bengal	110	1,65	0- 4- 9	1.73
United Provinces	48	1,99	0- 7- 0	2.07
Punjab	29	2,39	1- 2-10	2.41
Bihar	15	1,35	0- 7- 3	1.35
Orissa	19	30	0- 6- 4	.30
C. P. & Berar	108	78	0- 8- 3	.76
Assam	19	36	0- 7- 6	.36
N.-W. F. P.	6	17	0-12- 3	.1
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	0- 3- 6	.1
Coorg	1	1	0-15-10	.1
Delhi	1	3	1-13-13	.3
<i>Totals</i>	<i>762</i>	<i>16,70</i>	<i>0- 9-11*</i>	<i>16,93</i>

¹ Undivided India.

* Average.

MUNICIPALITIES

The total number of Municipalities in British India in 1939-40 was 750, the total population of the areas within municipal limits being 22 millions. The total number of members of the Municipal Committees was 12,687 of whom 12,321 were non-official and 366 official. The total income and expenditure during the year were Rs. 44.3 crores and Rs. 44.28 crores respectively.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1939-40 (In Lakhs of Rupees)

General administration and collection charges	1,78.6	Roads	1,61.3
Lighting	1,28.5	Buildings	46.5
Police	1.3	Establishment	32.0
Fire, etc.	16.8	Stores	1.8
Water supply (including capital outlay)	1,87.3	Miscellaneous	14.5
Drainage (including capital outlay)	97.6	Public Instruction	2,46.9
Conservancy	2,50.3	Contributions for general purposes	50.4
Hospitals and Dispensaries and Vaccination	1,08.3	Interest on loans	1,43.5
Plague charges	4.0	Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	
Markets and slaughter-houses	23.8	Investments	5.95.3
Arboricultures, public gardens etc.	19.6	Payments on sinking funds	72.7
Sanitary	38.5	Repayment of loans	1,65.4
		Advances	2,27.7
		Deposits	14,35.8
		Total	44,12.7

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPALITIES

SOURCES OF INCOME, 1939-40 (In Lakhs of Rupees)

Octroi	1,64.2	Receipts from markets and slaughter houses	66.8
Tax on houses and lands	5,37.3	Fees from educational Institutions	19.8
Tax on animals and vehicles	46.5	Other fees, etc.	65.2
Tax on professions and trades	33.7	Fines	8.6
Tolls on roads and ferries	31.1	Grants from Governments	1,10.3
Water rates	2,34.8	Grants from Local funds	6.3
Lighting rate	38.6	Other grants and contributions	5.8
Conservancy rates	1,04.0	Miscellaneous	1,05.5
Other taxes	1,81.4	Sale proceeds of securities	5,74.5
From Pounds, Hackney carriages, Licences for Sale of Spirits and Drugs, etc.	10.1	Loans from Government	35.6
Rents of lands, houses, etc.	51.0	Loans raised from private individuals	1,88.0
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, etc.	29.8	Realisations of Sinking fund	68.0
Conservancy receipts (other than rates) etc.	10.2	Advances	2,07.0
		Deposits	14,40.9
		Total	4,375.0

**POPULATION AND CONSTITUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES
WITH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of Muni- cipali- ties</i>	<i>Population within Muni- cipalities*</i>	<i>Income (In lakhs of Rupees)</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Madras (excluding				
Madras city)	81	3,027,502	2,85.5	2,84.5
Madras city	1	647,230	1,27.3	1,38.3
Bombay (excluding				
Bombay city)	129	2,696,468	3,63.3	3,56.3
Bombay City	1	1,161,383	23.75.7	23.58.7
Sind	26	658,569	1,11.1	1,09.6
Bengal (excluding				
Calcutta)	118	2,351,407	1,13.7	1,20.7
Calcutta	1	1,159,486	3,96.6	3,90.9
United Provinces	85	3,414,859	1,99.3..	1,98.7
Punjab	122	2,686,026	1,70.7	1,84.6
Bihar	57	1,343,185	45.8	40.6
Orissa	8	222,565	8.1	8.1
C. P. & Berar	82	1,491,873	4.6	92.4
Assam	28	220,382	14.2	14.4
N.-W. F. P.	7	220,966	17.1	17.4
British Baluchistan	1	36,583	11.7	8.9
Ajmer-Merwara	4	157,747	7.9	8.3
Coorg	2	9,827	0.4	0.4
Delhi	2	412,447	74.4	80.9
Bangalore	1	134,123	13.9	14.8
Totals	756	22,052,628	44,41.3	44,28.6

PRINCIPAL PORTS

Practically five-sevenths of India's foreign trade is concentrated in six ports; Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam, to name them in order of their importance, of which Bombay, Karachi, and Cochin alone are natural harbours. The major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Madras and Chittagong are placed under Port Trusts or Port Commissioners,—bodies, partly elected and partly nominated, who have certain wide powers vested in them by law. In the following are the principal features of different ports.

* Mainly based on 1931 census.

**PORT TRUST: CONSTITUTION, INCOME, EXPENDITURE
AND DEBT**

Ports	Classification of Members					In Lakhs of Rupees		
	No. of Members	Nominated	Elected	Europeans	Indians	Income	Expenditure	Capital Dept.
Calcutta	19	7	12	14	5	808	807	21,12
Bombay	22	9	18	12	10	295	259	17,07
Madras	15	5	10	9	6	84	82	1,40
*Karachi	15	6	9	8	7	68	18	8,16
*Chittagong	12	5	7	8	4	7	9	58
<i>Total 1939-40</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>714</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>4,828</i>

PORTS IN INDIA

Alleppey: The premier port in Travancore, 35 miles south of Cochin. The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Bedi: In the state of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar. Bedi offers no port facilities in the accepted sense of the term, as vessels have to cast anchor miles away in the waters of the Gulf of Cutch.

Bhavnagar: Port facilities comprise an anchorage of 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels goods are moved in lighters. Ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication are available.

Bimlipatam: 22 miles northwest of Waltair. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute, myrobalans, niger and gingelly seeds, and groundnut kernels.

Bombay: The harbour is one of the safest and most spacious in the world, covers 74 square miles and

provides ample accommodation for shipping at all seasons, being 14 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a depth varying from 22 to 40 feet. There are three enclosed Wet Docks and two Dry Docks. Between 10 and 14 million tons of cargo are handled annually over the dockquays. Besides the docks there are a number of "Bundars" or open wharves, comprising an aggregate quayage of 30,000 lineal feet. The Port Trust Railways, 7½ miles in actual length but comprising nearly 120 miles of lines and sidings, handles nearly 50% of the rail-borne goods traffic of Bombay. The Cotton Depot covering an area of 127 acres is one of the largest in the world. The Grain Depot, a model of its kind, is 80 acres in extent and provides more than one million square feet of covered accommodation. Besides there are several other storage depots for trades, such as manganese ore, coal, building materials, hay and straw, etc. The total area of the Port Trust estates is 1,180 acres or approximately one eighth of the

* Now in Pakistan.

Bombay City and Island. The Bombay Port Trust consists of a wholetime Chairman, appointed by Govt., and twenty-two members, of whom nine are nominated. Of the raw materials brought down to the port for export the most important is cotton, other principal items being coal, hides, cotton twist and yarn, grain and seeds, and manganese ore, while bullion, cotton manufactures, hardware, metals, machinery, kerosene oil, sugar and timber are chief imports.

Calcutta: The port serves the great jute, tea and coal industries of Bengal, the wheat and seeds traffic of Bihar and the United Provinces, and, generally the agricultural areas, tapped by the East India, Bengal Nagpur and Eastern Bengal Railways and by the waterways connecting the delta with the interior of Bengal and Assam. The port includes the Calcutta jetties, all lands comprised in the area occupied by the King George's Dock and Kidderpore Docks. The Garden Reach jetties are later additions to the port. Five Dry Docks owned by the Port Commissioners are available for the use of shipping. The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation, consisting of two tea warehouses, a grain and seeds depot at Kantapukur, "A" and "B" sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand warehouses. The affairs are administered by a Port Trust, founded in 1870, at present comprising a Chairman, a Deputy-Chairman and nineteen Commissioners of whom twelve are elected and seven nominated.

Calicut: The sea being very shallow, steamers anchor about three miles from shore. There are two piers about 1,200 yards apart, each 775 feet long and ten wharves

along the bank. The lighthouse is visible 12 miles out to sea. The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnuts, raw cotton and fish manure. The foreign import consists of metals, machinery, provisions, sugar, cotton piecegoods, cement, pepper, and kerosene.

**Chittagong*: Declared a major port on the 1st April 1928, administration was transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India. The export trade consists chiefly of tea, jute, wax, cotton, rice, paddy, oils, provisions, spices, tobacco, poultry and livestock. The import consists chiefly of salt, iron and steel materials, cotton piecegoods, machinery, hardware, cutlery, liquors, chemicals, drugs and oils. There are 4 jetties 2,100 feet long, and seven sheds and four transit sheds. The port has now the capacity of dealing with ships of draft ranging from 22 feet to 26 feet. Since 15th August 1947, the importance of this port as the only port of Eastern Pakistan has much increased. With expanding volume of clearances and loading the port is fast growing into a bigger one.

Coconada: Some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam. There are 42 jetties and wharves from which goods may be shipped. The principal exports are raw cotton, groundnuts, castor-seeds, the imports being kerosene, sugar and metals. Is connected by a branch line (10 miles) from Samalkot with the main line.

Cochin: Is the most important port between Bombay and Colombo, the system of back-waters parallel with the coast affording cheap transport and excellent waterways, connecting several places of importance. There is a flashing light with an optical range of 16.3 miles.

* Now in Pakistan.

There has been a steady increase of late in the number of steamers entering and clearing the port which in 1938-39 was 2,295, their aggregate tonnage being 4,181,000.

Cuddalore: Cuddalore Old Town is on the main line of the South Indian Railway and is connected with the port by a siding. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulses. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

Cuttack and False Point: Cuttack is connected with Chandabali by canal, between which a small inland steamer trade exists. The port of False Point has been closed since October 22, 1924. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandabali and False Point and hence the trade has now been caught by the Railway and carried to larger ports like Calcutta.

Dhanuskodi: Terminus of the South Indian Railway, this port was opened on the 1st March 1914. The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice tea and cotton piece-goods.

Gopalpur: Ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The foreign trade consists mainly of imports of dutiable cargo from foreign countries brought by transhipment from Madras and Rangoon and from Ceylon direct.

**Karachi:* Since 1907 recognized as a major port. With the opening of the Lloyd Barrage and canals system at Sukkur in January 1932, its importance increased. The introduction of the air mail services between India and foreign countries in 1929 made it the leading air-port of India. Now the leading airport in Pakistan and a port of call in that Dominion. The facilities include a continuous line of wharfage 8,600 feet in length on

the east and on the west, four new berths of modern construction of a total length of 1,300 feet. There are two other ports in Sind, Keli Bandar and Sirganda. South of Sirganda is Madvi, the chief port of Cutch.

Karikal: Is an open roadsted and has no direct trade with France but there is a considerable rice traffic by country boat with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. In 1934, 2.7 million imperial gallons of oil were imported by sea. Chief traffic is rice, betelnuts, matches, fireworks and kerosene oil.

Madras: The harbour has been formed by two concrete works projecting into the sea, enclosing a space of about 200 acres, within which as many as 14 vessels drawing up to 31'-6" can be accommodated. There are seven wharves: seven mooring berths inside., the harbour and one berth outside. Oil from bulk oil steamers is pumped ashore direct through the pipes into the merchants' installations. The warehouse accommodation covers 16 acres. The affairs of the port are administered by the Madras Port Trust Board consisting of fifteen members, of whom five are nominated. The chief imports into Madras are rice, food-grains, coal, oils, manures, paper and stationery, timber, sugar, dyeing and tanning substances, metal, glass and glassware, chemicals, hardware, machinery, motor vehicles, cycles and accessories, cotton manufactures, provisions, railway plant and rolling stock, building materials including cement, skin and hide, liquors, spices, fodder, bran and cattle food, cotton twist and yarn, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, gunnies, matches, raw cotton, soaps, apparel; and the chief exports; groundnuts, skins and hides, onions, tobacco, raw cotton, ores, scrap.

iron, kerb-stones, cotton manufactures, oil-cakes, turmeric, manures and coffee.

Mangalore: At the junction of the Gopur and Netravati river, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. Is the north-western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Chief exports are pepper, tea, cashew kernels, coffee, sandal wood, rubber, tiles, rice, salt, fish, dried fruits and fish manure.

Masulipatam: Connected by a branch line from Bezvada with the main line from Madras to Calcutta. The principal exports are groundnuts, castor seeds and oil-cake.

Marmugao: Situated on the eastern extremity of the peninsula of that name in Portuguese India. Is the terminus of the west of India Portuguese Railway, worked since 1903 by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Is a distributing port and her foreign exports consist particularly of manganese, groundnuts, cotton, cocoanuts and occasionally manganese ore.

Negapatam: In the Tanjore district. About 13 miles south of Karikal. The port enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade. Exports are groundnuts, cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables.

Okha: Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-east point of the Kathiawar peninsula. The harbour scheme has been well designed, modern in conception. Available even to the largest ships at all states of tides, disadvantage being the approach channel from the sea, which is circuitous and not devoid of risk. Is far removed from large centres of populations, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction.

Pondicherry: Capital of the French settlements in India. Is the centre of the export trade in groundnuts from French territory. Connected with the main line of

the South Indian Railway by a branch. The principal exports are shelled groundnuts, unbleached cloth, ghee, onions, mangoes, and bonemeal manure. The chief imports are raw cotton, areca nuts, foodstuffs, cement, wood and other building materials, wines, spirits, cotton piecegoods, silk piecegoods, silver, sugar, saccharine and gold lace. The combined value of the imports into and from Pondicherry and Karikal in 1934 amounted to 307,858,882 francs (imports 139,339,294 and exports 168,519.)

Porbanbar: Was at one time prosperous, but its foreign trade is now chiefly coastwise.

Puri: An open roadstead. Few steamers have visited the port of late years. Has an oscillating light visible for 10 miles.

Quilon: Is on the Shencotta-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. The chief exports are cocoanut oil, coir mats, timber and fish. The foreign trade is insignificant.

Surat: One of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories. Most of its trade has now been transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Tellicherry: Situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway. Steamers can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon. The principal exports are coffee and pepper, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The normal sea-borne traffic is above 500,000 tons.

Tuticorin: Next to Madras and Cochin has the largest trade in Southern India. Steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary. There is a considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies, and livestock. Other chief

articles of export are raw cotton, tea, senna leaves, palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

Vizagapatam: Two miles from Waltair, the junction of the Madras and Southern Mahratta with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The principal exports are manga-

nese, myrobalans, niger and rape seeds, and oil-cakes. With the construction of a first class harbour, Vizagapatam has been declared to be a major port and is now the centre of new shipbuilding industry in India. Its sea-borne trade is increasing year after year.

PRINCIPAL TRADING CENTRES IN INDIA

Agra: Manufactures are carpets, *durries*, embroideries and stone works. A collecting centre for quality hides.

Ahmedabad: Important industrial centre in the Bombay presidency. Contains more than a hundred cotton mills

Allahabad: Important railway centre.

Amraoti: Centre of cotton industry of Deccan and Berar.

Amritsar: Entrepot trade in piecegoods. Large business in skins and hides. Carpet industry is well known. An important storehouse for grains. Two "Option" and "Future" markets for wheat.

Asansol: One of the chief centres of coal industry in India.

Bangalore: Manufactures are carpets, cotton textiles, woollen goods and leather. Miscellaneous industries such as soap, porcelain, shellac, furniture, gas-mantles, white lead and cigarettes.

Benares: Considerable silk and weaving industry.

Bombay: Outstanding industrial features are cotton spinning weaving mills, dyeing and bleaching works, metal stamping factories and hydro-electric works at Lonavla and in the Andhra valley. Distributing centre for very large imports of cotton manufactures. A most important market for oilseeds. Valuable crushing and oil refining industry. Considerable

trade in oil-cake with the United Kingdom.

Calcutta: Centre of the jute manufacturing industry. There are flour and paper mills, match factories, chemical works, rice mills, oil mills, iron foundries, tanneries, etc. 150 miles away at Jamshedpur are the Tata Iron and Steel Works. An important centre for the export of tea. Home of miscellaneous industries, such as soap, perfumery, toilet goods, enamelled and porcelain ware, glassware, galvanised ware, celluloid and horn articles, cardboard boxes and tin cans, hats, waterproof cloth, etc. Coal is also an important commodity for trade. The bulk of the raw hide and skins is exported from Calcutta.

**Dacca*: There are a number of handlooms working. Collecting centre of hides and skins.

Delhi: An important clearing house in cotton, silk and woollen piece-goods. There are cotton spinning and weaving mills, a biscuit factory and several flour mills. Noted for ivory carving, jewellery, lace-work, silver-smiths' work, pottery and gold and silver embroidered (zaridar) shoes, lamb skin and fur trades. A buying centre for milch cattle and buffaloes.

Hyderabad: Centre of considerable cotton trade.

Jaipur: Famous for its artistic pottery and brassware.

Jubbulpore: Contains a central

* In Pakistan

gun carriage factory, a spinning and weaving mill, pottery works and railway workshops.

Kanpur: A distributing centre for the imports of Manchester piece-goods, hardware and machinery. Factories produce leather goods, woollens, cotton textiles and tents. There are flour mills, oil mills, bristle factories, chemical works and a number of flourishing industries.

***Karachi:** An important distributing centre for Pakistan wheat. Is the most important airport in Pakistan.

***Lahore:** Trading centre for the agricultural produce of the W. Punjab province in Pakistan.

Loshkar (Gwalior): Contains a number of State-owned factories. Centre of an important stone quarrying and carving industry. Gaining importance in tobacco trade.

Lucknow: Distributing and collecting centre for the agricultural produce of Oudh.

Madras: Industrially of no great importance. An exporting centre for groundnuts, tobacco and tanned hides and skins.

Madura: Silk and cotton weaving and dyeing industries.

Mirzapur: Considerable brass industry for the manufacture of domestic utensils. Important shellac and carpet factories.

Mysore: Famous for the manufacture of sandalwood oil, silk, ivory, sandalwood, carving and incense sticks.

Nagpur: Commercial importance due to weaving mills, cotton ginning and pressing factories and manganese deposits in the neighbourhood.

Sialkot: Centre of the sports goods industry in the Punjab

Srinagar: Famous for its embroideries, carved wood-work and the largest silk filature in India.

Vizagapatam: Manganese ore, myrobalan, groundnuts, and tobacco. Also ship-building.

TOTAL SHIPPING OF PRINCIPAL PORTS

Foreign & Coastal (1939-40)

Ports	No. of Vessels.	Tons. (1000)
Bombay	83,555†	12,724
Calcutta	2,968	9,061
*Karachi	10,727	5,155
Madras	1,416	5,104
Tuticorin	2,141	2,514
Cochin	2,302	3,539
*Chittagong	887	1,064

LABOUR IN INDIA

The problem of Indian labour is not merely the problem of industrial labour. Apart from the wage-earners in factories, the wage-earners in the field and in small cottage industries and workshops, which are not enumerated as factories and which do not come under the benignant provision of factory labourer labour laws, number millions. There are more than 15 million industrial workers in India, but of these only some 2

* In Pakistan

† Includes 78,996 sailing Vessels.

million are factory workers. If we include the 32 million landless agricultural labourers it would appear that labours in India are a major class and their welfare is a major national problem. Labour in India is a new force. It is only since the war of 1914-18 that labour as an agency in industrial production has begun to assert itself and make its existence felt. The industrial labour—the wage-earners—form a microscopic minority in India. Prices and cost of living in India had risen enormously during World War I; but after the war, the rise in prices did not only persist but attained heights unprecedented in India. In 1920 began industrial strikes which spread with the rapidity of epidemics throughout 1921 and persisted with virulence during 1922-25. During 1921-25 more than 1,000 strikes occurred in India, of which 396 took place in 1921 alone. Labour as a political force in India has been recognized in both the Constitution Acts of 1919 and 1935. Under the Act of 1919, in all the provincial legislatures labour had nominated members but under the Act of 1935, labour has been granted representation on provincial legislatures. Under the auspices of the International Labour Office of the League of Nations, the Government of India had been taking keen interest in various labour problems in India and attempting to bring conditions of working hours in line with the conditions in progressive countries of the world. The two decades following 1923, i.e., the year when the first Workmen's Compensation Act was passed, marked the rise, growth and organization of labour movement in India and a series of legislations guaranteeing sundry benefits and privileges to Indian labour was passed both by the central and the provincial legislatures in India.

THE GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT

The first Factory Act was passed in 1881 and the second in 1891. But there was no further advance in factory legislation during the next twenty years. By the Act of 1911 the hours of male adult workers were, for the first time, restricted by law and more extensive provisions relating to health and safety were introduced. Then came the Great War of 1914-18. The rising prices and profits and the general discontent led to increased consciousness of power and a growing unwillingness to accept disagreeable conditions; the war had done much to open the eyes of our workers to the conditions of work outside India and our Government also sent representations to the first International Labour Conference, which met at Washington in 1919.

The Factories Act of 1922 (amended by the Acts of 1923, 1926, and 1934) prescribes a daily, as well as a weekly limit to the hours of work in factories; the law also insists on certain conditions with regard to ventilation, light and temperature being observed to secure workers against danger to health or serious discomfort, and also provides for rest intervals and a weekly holiday. Some provinces have passed *Maternity Benefit Acts*, by which leave of absence is granted to women workers for a certain period before and after confinement, while all the provinces have appointed Factory Inspectors. Some provinces have made rules requiring the provision of first-aid appliances, sterilized dressings, etc., for the benefit of workers, who may get hurt in spite of all precautions. The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1926 (as amended in 1929, 1931, and 1933) provides that the worker or his family should be compensated for certain kinds of injury, or death while on duty, according to a fixed scale.

There were few industrial disputes in India during the last century. It was in the second decade of the present century that the strike came to be regarded as an ordinary weapon of industrial warfare, the strike situation was very serious immediately after the conclusion of World War I., but the next few years were comparatively quiet. The millowners, however, tried to introduce rationalisation and new methods of work, and there were several big strikes in 1928. The next year was a very important year in the history of our labour movement. The All-India Communist workers were arrested and tried at Meerut and 26 workers were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment on 16th January 1933. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour arrived in India on 11th October and a Court of Inquiry was set up in Bombay, which recommended the constitution of a joint tribunal of arbitration to which a dispute could be referred after a strike.

The central organization of the trade union movement in India, namely the All-India Trade Union Congress (which had been inaugurated in 1920 and to which most of the important unions in this country were affiliated) met for its tenth annual session in November, 1929, at Nagpur and passed several important resolutions, but some moderate workers seceded from this organization and set up a separate federation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. In 1935, however, a joint committee of the two organizations, viz., the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation (1933), was formed with a view to promoting unity which has only recently been achieved.

In 1931 the Royal Commission's Report was published. Some of its recommendations are very valuable indeed. The Indian Factories Act based on the Royal Commission's recommendations was passed into law in 1934; the Factories (Amendment) Act 1940, passed by the Government of India, was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. Provincial autonomy was established in 1937 and Congress Ministries were set up in several provinces. In Bombay, Bihar, C.P. and U.P., Committees of Inquiry were appointed to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. The various Boards and Committees made several recommendations, some of which were accepted. The labourers' representatives in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, however, very vigorously opposed the Industrial Disputes Act of 1938, as it sought to deprive the workers of their fundamental right to strike work; a one-day strike was organised on the 7th November, and the police had to open fire on two occasions. Yet this Act is regarded by some as perhaps the most advanced piece of labour legislation ever attempted in this country. Several Labour Inquiry Committees had later been appointed in the various provinces; the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in October, 1937; the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee in November, 1937 (with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as Chairman); the Central Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, in February 1938; and the Bihar Labour Inquiry Committee, in March 1938 (again with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman).

The outbreak of War in September, 1939 affected all the principal industries in India and all her industrial workers. Everywhere millowners had been trying to reduce costs of production, but with a great demand for commodities of all varieties, prices began to rise and factory employees began to demand increases in wages in the form of dearness or

food or war allowances. Discussions were held with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. Some reasonable concessions were granted. A Committee of Inquiry was appointed in C. P. and it recommended that a dearness allowance should be granted to the workers. In Bombay too the Government appointed Industrial Courts and Boards of Conciliation; in most cases dearness allowances have been granted. In other parts of the country also various similar measures were adopted. Under National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance 1940, passed on 28th June of the same year, the Central Government was empowered to constitute National Service Labour Tribunals in different parts of the country for finding necessary workers for notified factories. In order to effect co-ordination in labour legislation the Labour Member of the Government of India held conferences in Calcutta in January 1941 and the agenda comprised several benevolent labour legislations including Trades Dispute Act. These conferences were followed by Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi and presided over by the Labour Member of the Government of India.

Under a *régime* of rising prices since the end of 1941, wages of industrial labourers have broadly speaking been enhanced cent per cent above 1939 level. But since prices have more than trebled, there has been acute unrest among industrial workers since the end of hostilities.

WAR AND TRADE UNIONS

During World War II, there had been an all-round improvement in trade union membership. The number of factory workers increased from 1,751,137 in 1939 to 2,642,977 in 1945. Similar increases were recorded in other industries and services such as railways, mines, plantations etc.

The growth of industrial activities and the rise in prices and the War-time necessity of higher wages, dearness allowance, etc.—all these encouraged improvement in the strength and organization of Trade Unions. From 1939-40 to 1944-45 the number of registered Trade Unions increased from 667 to 865 or by 29.7 per cent while the total number of members (of unions submitting returns) increased from 5,11,138 to 8,89,388 or by 74 per cent. The average membership per union rose from 1,136 to 1,552 while the number of women trade unionists increased from 18,612 to 36,315.

In 1939-40 there were 10 registered federations of trade unions of which 9 had an aggregate membership of 190 unions. In 1944-45 there were only 7 registered federations of which 5 had a membership of 411 member unions. In 1944-45 actually one-third of the membership was to be found in some 9 unions, each having 20,000 or more members, as against 10 per cent of the membership in 2 unions of similar strength in 1939-40.

In the number of members Bengal leads the other Provinces followed by Bombay, Madras, Bihar, U. P. and Delhi.

The total income of registered trade unions increased from Rs. 11.22 lakhs in 1939-40 to Rs. 19.4 lakhs in 1944-45.

In 1939-40, the number of trade unions recognized for purposes of Provincial Legislature elections was 78 whereas in 1943-44 the number was 219.

War and Industrial Workers: The Government, Railway authorities, and owners of big factories and industries provided during 1942-45, dearness allowances on an increasing scale to workers in response to the all-round rises in prices of essential commodities. Increased provision for A. R. P. protection in factories, where necessary, and for supply of food-stuff at moderate prices are two other mentionable measures taken by industrial employers under inspiration and pressure from the Government.

Labour in Indian Mines and Railways, etc.: The Indian Mines Act of 1923 (as amended in 1935) has introduced certain changes in the conditions of employment of labour in the mines; there are some Mines Boards of Health, which look after the health of the labour force. All railways workshops come under the Indian Railway (Amendment) Act of 1930, which gave effect to the Government's statutory obligations under the International Labour Conventions. The Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, is based on some of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour. In August 1937 was published the programme of the Congress Ministry in Bombay regarding the welfare of the industrial worker. "They visualize the development of a comprehensive system of social insurance and have under consideration the feasibility of legislation for the grant of leave with pay during periods of sickness, in the hope that it will pave the way for sickness insurance." There are considerable difficulties in the way of introduction and enforcement of social insurance in India."

The Indian trade union movement has grown stronger and stronger during the last few years; still its progress in India is not comparable with the progress in the West. The labour force is heterogeneous in character and effective combination is very difficult indeed. Gradually, however, matters may be expected to improve in all these respects.

Read Sections on *Communist Party of India*, *All-India Trade Union Congress* and *Labour in Independent India*.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND INCOME*

Year	No. of trade unions registered	Membership	Income (including balance carried over from previous year)
1928-29	75	181,077	...
1929-30	104	242,355	832,707
1930-31	119	219,115	722,192
1931-32	131	235,693	958,865
1932-33	170	237,300	1,119,936
1933-34	191	208,070	1,034,119
1934-35	213	284,918	1,090,046
1935-36	241	268,326	1,244,927
1936-37	262	257,308	1,060,105
1937-38	420	390,112	1,313,772
1938-39	555	399,159	1,382,176
1939-40	667	511,138	1,121,797
1940-41	711	513,832	1,212,927
1942-43	693	685,299	...
1943-44	818	780,967	...
1944-45	865	889,388	1,940,000

* Undivided India.

FACTORY LABOURERS IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	No. of Factories	Average daily attendance	Year	No. of Factories	Average daily attendance
1894	815	349,810	1936	9,323	1,652,147
1910	2,359	792,511	1937(a)	8,930	1,675,869
1914	2,936	950,973	1938	9,743	1,737,755
1918	3,436	1,122,922	1939	10,466	1,751,137
1926	7,251	1,518,391	1940	10,900	1,844,400
1930	8,148	1,528,302	1943	13,209	2,436,766
			1944	...	2,520,251
			1945	...	3,050,675

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN BRITISH INDIA

Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved	Year	Number of disputes	Number of workpeople involved
1921	369	600,351	1932	118	128,099
1922	278	435,434	1933	146	164,938
1923	213	301,044	1934	159	220,808
1924	133	312,462	1935	145	114,217
1925	134	270,423	1936	157	169,029
1926	128	186,811	1937	379	647,801
1927	129	131,655	1938	399	401,075
1928	203	506,851	1939	406	409,189
1929	141	532,016	1940	322	452,539
1930	148	196,301	1942	694	772,653
1931	166	203,008	1943	716	525,088
			1946	1,825	2,310,239

REAL & NOMINAL WAGES (INDIA & PAKISTAN)

The following figures taken from *The Eastern Economist* (1948, Annual) will be found interesting:—

Organised Industries

Year	No. of Workers. (in thousands)	Nominal Income per head	Real* Income per head
1939-40	1751	Rs.	Rs.
1941-42	2156	287.5	287.5
1943-44	2436	324.5	282.2
1945-46	2643	525.0	212.6
1946-47	2503	595.8	235.5
1947-48(b)	2274(c)	619.4	237.3
		728.4	249.5

(a) Since 1937, Burma figures excluded.

* General Index of All-India cost of living for years noted above are:—1939-40 = 100, 1941-42 = 115, 1943-44 = 247, 1945-46 = 253, 1946-47 = 251, 1947-48 = 292.

(b) For Indian Dominion only. (c) Estimated.

STRIKES IN 1946-47*

<i>Month</i>	<i>Strikes and threatened strikes</i>	<i>Those settled amicably</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Strikes and threatened strikes</i>	<i>Those settled amicably</i>
<i>1947</i>			<i>1947</i>		
April	93	23	January	41	38
May	33	23	February	56	47
June	18	15	March	16	11
July	19	14		(first 15 days)	
August	10	9			
September	26	23			
October	24	24			
November	24	22			
December	33	31			
			Total	339	282

OPERATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT*

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Compensation paid (Rupees.)</i>
1925	11,371	6,44,120
1939	38,681	15,09,327
1942	44,443	18,69,539
1945	67,390	42,25,339

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

With the growth of the Trade Union movement the need of a central co-ordinating body was felt. Moreover, only a central body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour delegation to the sessions of the International Labour conference. The year 1920 saw the formation of the All-India Trade Union Congress. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, Bengal Trades Union Federation, All-India Railwaymen's Federation were formed in 1920. The creation of Central federations of Union of Postal and Telegraph workers followed. The high tide of the movement was during 1928-29. The Communists captured the Trade Union Congress in 1929 at its tenth session at Nagpur. Resolutions were passed favouring affiliation to International Communist organisations and for the boycott of Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the R.T.C. Mr. N.M. Joshi broke out from the Congress and with the moderate elements formed the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation also seceded but re-joined the Congress in 1935. The extreme left-wing of the Congress seceded in 1931 at the eleventh session at Calcutta and formed the All-India Red Trade Union Congress.

Things were naturally at a low ebb with three separate bodies claiming to represent Indian Labour. To bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour a Unity Committee was formed and a Representative Conference held in Bombay in 1931. It was found the difference between the Communists and others was unbridgeable and the Committee recommended a platform of unity for the rest under a new body. This was achieved in 1933 and the new body was called the National Trade Union Federation.

*Undivided India

In 1933 the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress made up their differences and agreed to recognize the parent body as the central organization. The same year the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation reached an agreement to form a joint Committee to explore the possibilities of common action. A special session of these two bodies held in 1938 decided to combine these two bodies into one central organization. The decision was notified at the 18th session of the Congress at Bombay in 1940. Splits however, occurred at the same session as a result of the Congress decision to observe neutrality towards war efforts while giving free hand to affiliated unions that desired to support the war effort. One section led by Mr. M. N. Roy formed a new body, the Indian Federation of Labour. Another seeder was Mr. Aftab Ali, President of the Seamen's Union at Calcutta, who disaffiliated his union from the Congress. On a recent investigation it has been established that the All-India Trade Union Congress is the most representative body of all such All-India bodies.

The following table shows the total membership in January 1945 of All-India Trade Union Congress as shared by the Provinces and as shared between industrial groups:—

<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of members</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>No. of members</i>
Assam	2,145	Indian States	37,007
Bengal	1,05,203	Madras	90,695
Behar	19,125	Orissa	322
Bombay	1,03,457	Punjab	10,605
C. I. & Rajputana	10,821	Sind	7,910
C. P. & Berar	21,651	U. P.	26,959
Delhi	11,055		
French India	4,959	Total	4,51,915

Below are given the shares of different industrial groups:—

<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>No. of members</i>	<i>Industrial group</i>	<i>No. of members</i>
Railways	97,147	Printing & Paper	9,840
Shipping	17,793	Non-Manual	2,229
Transport	22,207	Agricultural	1,760
Cotton Textile	1,23,250	Municipal	15,328
Jute Textile	25,368	Distributive	9,997
Mining	25,454	General	60,053
Engineering	41,490	Total	4,51,915

At the 21st Session of the A.I.T.U.C., held in Madras on the 20th January 1945, as many as 40 Resolutions were passed. In the Resolution on the political situation in the country, the A.I.T.U.C.'s support to the Indian National Congress was assured and the desirability of Congress-League unity was stressed. Another important Resolution dealing with the question of post-war planning laid down the conditions and principles essential for a plan which would be acceptable to the people of India. Resolutions on the removal of the ban on Congress and the release of Congress Leaders were also passed.

The General Council of the A.I.T.U.C. held at Nagpur on the 20th and 21st April, 1946, passed Resolutions on the release of the political prisoners and I.N.A. and R.I.N. personnel convicted on charges of mutiny and spread of disaffection etc. Another Resolution urging upon the Congress Government in Assam to withdraw all restrictions on T.U. activities in Assam was passed. Reinstatement of Railwaymen in S.I.R. convicted for political offences was demanded in another Resolution. Police firing in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Dacca and Gwalior were condemned in three Resolutions. The Railwaymen's demands for re-instatement of retrenched workers, higher wages, adequate dearness allowance and for bonus and consolidation of D.A. were also supported in a separate resolution. The newly formed Congress Ministries in the Provinces were called upon in a resolution to implement the recommendations of the various Labour Enquiry Committees appointed by Congress Ministries during 1937-39. The General Council also protested against the proposed amendment to the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1927, which sought to perpetuate War-time restrictions on right to strike and pointed out the defects in the proposed Minimum Wage Bill which excluded from its purview all organized industries and confined itself to certain small industries only. The Council also expressed its disapproval of the provisions of the Bill for amending the Trade Unions Act, 1926, in which the qualifications and restrictions governing recognition of unions, as proposed in the Bill, would leave the initiative in the hands of the Government and will take away all the present advantages of recognition—the Bill, if enacted in its present form, would stifle all independent movement. The reduction of rations of industrial workers was strongly deprecated by the Council. Some other resolutions of minor and local interests were also passed.

Of late the *Indian National Trade Union Congress* and the *Socialist Indian Trade Union Congress* have been growing in strength and been rivalling the unique position of *All India Trade Union Congress*.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

The Communist Party of India is the political party of the working class. Any person, 18 years of age or more, regardless of race, sex, colour, religion or nationality, who habitually resides in India including the "Indian States" and whose loyalty to the working class and patriotism are unquestioned are eligible for membership. According to the 1943 Party Constitution the party is based on the leadership of the proletariat and on the firm revolutionary alliance between the workers and the toiling peasantry and seeks to build the national united front of the entire freedom loving people of India, for the defence of the country from fascist aggression and for its liberation from imperialist enslavement; for complete national independence, for complete democracy, guaranteeing the right of self-determination to nationalities to the point of secession, land to peasants and security of decent standard of living and civic liberties to every citizen. The party functions democratically. All its committees from top to bottom are elected.

By the end of March 1948, the Communist Party of India was declared unlawful in West Bengal and many of its leaders were jailed without trial in this as well as in other provinces of the Indian Union.

CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

The above Commission, appointed on May 10, 1946, was required to examine and report on the conditions of service of Central Government employees with the object of achieving to the fullest degree possible rationalisation, simplification and uniformity in the pay structure: simplification of leave terms and pension and provident fund regulations. The Commission was also asked to report on the machinery required for the settlement of differences between the Government and its employees; and the principles on which remuneration of industrial workers and daily-rated employees should be based. The Commission's Report was published on May 16, 1947. The most important of the Commission's holdings is that no man should be paid anything less than a living wage and that Rs. 55 and Rs. 90 are, in the Commission's consideration fair minimum in the present economic conditions for a working class and a middle class family respectively. Further the Commission recommends house rent allowance and certain other concessions for lowpaid employees in costly cities. The Commission proposes a ceiling salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem to be relaxed only in the case of a few select post for officers of the Central Government. The Commission recommends dearness allowance slabs in relation to cost of living index for employees drawing Rs. 1,000 per mensem or less.

The raising of the retirement age limit from 55 to 58, provision for an insurance cover in addition to pension,—these are some of the other important recommendations of the Commission. Dearnness allowance estimated on the basis of the then cost of living would be paid on the following scale:—

Pay ranging up to Rs. 50	...	...	...	Rs. 25
" from Rs. 51 to Rs. 100	...	...	...	" 35
" Rs. 101—150	...	...	...	" 40
" Rs. 151—200	...	...	...	" 45
" Rs. 201—250	...	...	...	" 50
" Rs. 251—300	...	...	...	" 60
" Rs. 301—500	...	...	...	" 70
" Rs. 501—750	...	...	...	" 85
" Rs. 751—1,000	...	...	...	" 100

House rent allowance is also recommended subject to certain limitations as regards pay limits and areas. Children's education allowance is recommended for employees drawing Rs. 100 or less per month. A compensatory allowance scale for non-gazetted staff in Bombay is also recommended. The Commission also recommends Privilege Ticket Orders, now granted to Railway employees only, for all civil employees.

The Commission further recommends a 38½-hour working week for office work. There are also other minor recommendations.

GOVERNMENT DECISION ON COMMISSION'S REPORT

The Government of India accepted the minima of living wages and the scale of dearness allowance recommended by the Commission, but differed from the Commission in providing for dearness allowance for employees drawing more than Rs. 1,000 per mensem as salary. Such employees are to receive 10 per cent of their salary as dearness allowance subject to a

maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem. Such D.A. is payable to employees drawing Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000 a month.

The principles of house rent and compensatory allowances have been accepted under a modified form.

The decisions already made would cost the Central Government Rs. 30 crores per annum of which the Railways and P. & T. Dept. would absorb Rs. 24 crores.

INDIAN NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS

With the Indian National Congress accepting ministries in the Provinces on the results of the 1945-46 Provincial elections and the prospects of constitutional reforms in near future leaders of the Indian National Congress began to evince increasing interest in the matter of maintaining and encouraging production in India as a national means. The strike wave which had started after the end of the Second World War inclined the leaders of the Congress to form a new organization for workers. Acharya J. B. Kripalani launched in May 1946 the Indian National Trade Union Congress. The policy of I.N.T.U.C. is less reactionary and the weapon of strike is to be used by them as the very last resort. The new Congress has already made progress and is taking a leading role in securing justice for workers on the one hand and ensuring on the other hand that strikes are not resorted to unless peaceful and honourable negotiations with the employers have been given a fair trial.

In many matters the Indian National Trade Union Congress is offering worthy co-operation and collaboration to the Government in all measures concerning betterment of the condition of wage-earners.

LABOUR IN INDEPENDENT INDIA

As we have already noted the establishment of the Interim Government in India put a reorientation in the Government's policy towards labour and particularly industrial labour in India. In his Presidential address at the Conference of Employers' and Workers' delegates which began in New Delhi on December 6, 1946, the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Member, Government of India said: "The social justification for the modern industrial organization is that it caters to the satisfaction of human wants and thereby promotes human welfare and happiness. Industrial undertakings which do not provide a decent standard of living for their workers have no social claim to survival. No popular Government can afford to allow an industrial undertaking to subordinate its social obligations to its own financial interests."

The Government of India, the Hon'ble Mr. Jagjivan Ram added, was committing itself to a 5-year programme for improving labour conditions in India. He, however, assured the delegates that while a determined effort to raise the standard of living of workers would be made, the Government must also "emphasize the supreme necessity of increased output."

The 5-year Labour Plan launched in 1946 by the Government of India aims at a uniform co-ordinated labour policy for the entire country to promote social security and industrial peace, ensure fair wages, satisfactory conditions of work and a higher standard of living and provide for education, training and full employment. The plan embraces not only workers in organized industries but also others such as in agriculture, commercial undertakings and unorganized industries.

THE 5-YEAR PLAN

The main features of the plan relate to organization of health insurance, fair wages, increased facilities for training, provision of housing and promotion of industrial peace. The plan also envisages the extension of labour laws so as to include more workers in factories, mines and transport services as well as agricultural workers.

THE HEALTH INSURANCE PLAN

The Health Insurance Plan is initially to apply to factory workers. Its objects are medical treatment and monetary relief during sickness, maternity benefit on an extended scale and adequate compensation in case of accidents. A Bill embodying the plan has already been passed into law in March 1948. The scheme will be financed by contributions from employers and workers and from Central and Provincial grants and will be administered by a quasi-Government Corporation.

Revision of the present Workmen's Compensation Act and the introduction of a Central Act to extend and regulate maternity benefits to as many classes of workers as practicable—all these are in the contemplation of the Government.

The Government also propose to promote fair wage agreements. A Bill to fix minimum wages is also under consideration of the Central Legislature. The tripartite industrial committees—Employers', Employees' and Government—are to fix up minimum wages for different industries. Restriction of work to an 8-hour day in mines; revision of the present Factories Act for ensuring better standards in regard to lighting, ventilation, safety, health, and welfare of workers; a revision of the Mines Act to bring about a similar improvement in mines; regulation of hours of work, rest periods and holidays with pay for workers in commercial undertakings, transport services, dock and municipal labour—all these are on the Central Government's Plan. The elimination of contract labour as far as possible, extension of employment exchange services to all classes of workers, evolution of fair terms of services particularly, security of tenure and the application of the principle of the Payment of Wages Act to as many industrial establishments as possible are envisaged in the Plan.

The Plan also contemplates legislation to enable healthy growth of trade unionism, to provide for conciliation and adjudication of disputes.

Priority is given to securing living wages, provision of housing, medical relief and welfare services, weekly rests, holidays with pay etc., etc. The Government also proposes to set up an enquiry into the earnings of agricultural labourers.

The 5-year Plan has already gained approval of Provinces and States and of employers and of workers.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT 1947

With the end of the Second World War there was an enormous increase in the number of industrial strikes. Inflation, scarcity of foodstuffs and above all persisting rise in prices, all these combined with the prospect of post-war unemployment led to the tempo of industrial unrest in this country. In 1946 there were 1,825 strikes involving 2,310,239 workers and causing a loss of 12,285,215 working days. The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 has for its object the prevention of industrial labour unrest.

In August 1946, the Interim National Government came into being and the Central Government now appeared to command both respect and public faith. Compared to the pitch of unrest obtaining in the country before the Interim Government came into being, the state of things began to show definite improvement.

The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 authorizes the setting up of a machinery for the two-fold purpose of prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. The Act provides for the setting up of Works Committees consisting of an equal number of Employers' and Workers' representatives, charged with the duties of promoting measures for securing and preserving amity and good relations between the employer and the workers. The settlement of disputes when they occur is left to conciliation officers, Boards of Conciliation, Courts of Inquiry and Industrial Tribunals.

When settlement proceedings are pending strikes and lock-outs are prohibited under the Act. A distinction is drawn between ordinary industrial establishments and public utility services. In the case of former, the Government may intervene only when it is expedient in public interests to do so. In the latter case the Government has a duty to intervene and settle disputes.

The establishment of the Tripartite Labour Conference and of Standing Labour Committees on the model of International Labour Organization may be of much use in further improving relations between employers and employed and between the Government and industrial workers.

THE HOUSING PLAN

A start has been made on the proposal to construct 50,000 houses for coal miners. A number of quarters would be constructed for railway collieries including those at Bermo. About Rs. 75,00,000 would be collected in 1947-48 as welfare cess on coal. The housing scheme is being financed from out of this cess.

The execution of a variety of welfare schemes for coal miners is already in progress.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCE

With a view to ensuring the flow of production which India so badly needs the Ministry of Labour, Government of India is taking steps to arrive at an industrial truce between employers and workers. The Socialists and the Indian National Trade Union Congress have lent their support to the scheme and negotiations are proceeding for securing the approval of the All-India Trade Union Congress to the Truce Scheme.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The establishment of Employment Exchanges is a post-war development in our country. There are 54 Government of India Employment Exchanges which render free service to Employers and seekers of Employment. Upto August, 1948 these Exchanges found employment for more than 400,000 persons—ex-service men and others.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948

The above Act is a land-mark in the evolution of our National Government's policy towards industrial labour. This Act not only consolidates the privileges and provision of safety for factory labourers which had hitherto been ensured in previous Acts but guarantees such privileges as leave with wages and provides for further restriction on child labour, restriction on night-shifts, and working hours, and wider arrangements for welfare, and for more stringent inspection. The Act is a definite improvement on its predecessors. The Employees' State Insurance Act and the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Act are also definite advances on Labour legislation in India.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN INDIAN DOMINION, 1947*

*Average No. of hands.
Daily employed (ooo's omitted) -*

Government & Local Fund Factories	257
Other Factories	1,978
Mining Labour	412
	2,647*

DETAILS OF AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EMPLOYED*

Non-government Factories

	<i>Perennial ooo's omitted</i>	<i>Season ooo's omitted</i>		<i>Mining ooo's omitted</i>
Textiles	995	...	Coal	322
Engineering	207	...	Iron ore	7
Minerals & Metals	87	...	Copper	4
Food, drink &			Mica	32
Tobacco	136	160		
Chemicals & Dyes	etc	98	Manganese ore	15
		...	Petroleum	4
Paper & Printing	61	...	Others	32
Wood, Stone & Glass	90	...		...
Gins & Presses	17	61		...
Skins & hide	29	...		...
Rest	34	2		...

*Excluding East Punjab and Indian States.

STRIKES IN INDIAN DOMINION

Number of Stoppages of work in Factories

	No. of Stoppages	Monthly loss of Man-day (ooo's omitted.)
1947		
Sept.	179	1,653
Oct.	147	840
Nov.	127	470
Dec.	115	535
1948		
January	210	1,359
Feb.	148	1,103
March	176	1,367
April	163	686
May	147	494
June	142	684
July	110	644
August	105	420
Sept.	88	166
Oct.	115	425
Nov.	116	292
Dec.	120	576
1949		
January	127	520
Feb.	105	749

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Education in India may be placed under four divisions representing four main stages of Education:

(A) *Primary Education* is imparted by lower and upper Primary Schools. The number of Primary schools in British India in 1939-40 was 189,751 and the number of scholars, 11,445,392. According to the 1941 Census¹ only 12.1% of the people of this country were literate. The problem of primary education is, therefore, a national problem of the highest importance. Though in some of the big cities in India arrangements have been made for imparting free primary education, none of the Provincial Governments in India has as yet been able to make primary education free and compulsory. Some of the Indian States have stolen a march over Provinces in the matter of literacy and the percentages of literate persons in Travancore, Baroda and Mysore are higher than in any British Indian Province. The census of 1941 records a noticeable progress in literacy. In 1931, the literacy percentage was 8% and in 1941 the same rose to 12.1%. This increase beats previous records. But having regard to our colossal illiteracy problem one must say that literacy should spread 10 times more speedily. Our present Governments both in India and Pakistan are expected to give concentrated attention to this problem. A start has been made by the Government of India in their proposal for making primary education free and compulsory in the city of Delhi.

¹ Undivided India.

* For persons aged 5 and over.

(B) In Secondary education the position is not so gloomy. Compared to the literacy percentage, the number of secondary schools and scholars is fairly large. In 1939-40 there were 14,214 secondary schools in British India with 2,659,201 scholars.

(C) Undergraduate education is imparted by the post-graduate classes of the Indian Universities, though there are in some provinces, as in Bihar and Orissa, colleges which hold post-graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

(D) Post-graduate education is imparted mostly by the post-graduate classes of the Indian universities, though there are in some provinces, as in Bihar and Orissa, colleges which hold post-graduate classes side by side with undergraduate classes.

Education in India seems to be top-heavy. Comparatively speaking more money is spent on higher education and secondary education than on primary education. The existing accommodation for primary education in India is meagre, and if the country has to take its place among the progressive countries of the world, a quick, decisive and an all-comprehensive programme of a drive against illiteracy must be taken up and should be considered as one of the emergency measures for the nation.

Since 1920 increasing facilities have been made available for professional and technical training in all the provinces of British India. This has mainly been due to the fact that during the Great War of 1914-18 and after, there has been marked progress in industrial development in this country with the result that increasing numbers of students seek accommodation in technical and professional schools. In 1939-40 there were 81 technical and professional colleges and 11,087 technical and professional schools. These figures include law and educational colleges and schools.

The Government of India have under consideration wide and effective post-war educational planning.

University Education in India

Eighteen fifty-seven is an important landmark in the educational history of modern India. It was in this year that the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were founded, consequent upon the Despatch of Sir Charles Wood (1854). This Despatch, among other things, contained an outline of a University system of education in India. These three Universities were soon followed by two others: first, the Punjab University in 1882 and second, the Allahabad University in 1887. It was in 1882 that Sir William Hunter's Commission recommended the withdrawing of higher education from the control of Government and stimulating private enterprise. The next mile-posts in the history of Indian Universities were the Universities Commission of 1902, followed by the Universities Act of 1904. This Act tightened up on the one hand, the Government control over the Universities, and on the other the Universities to take up direct teaching function. This was the beginning of the present post-graduate departments in the Universities. Before this, the Universities were only examining and affiliating bodies. It was under the Act of 1904 that the Calcutta University established its now famous teaching departments. In the next years following 1904, the Imperial Government made large Imperial

grants for the Universities. These, over and above the private endowments, which were not rare, helped the Universities to build up college departments for Mastership courses, also research libraries and laboratories, etc., as specified in the Act of 1904.

Next came the important Resolution of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy in 1913. Among other things, the resolution pleaded for the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type. Two distinct, but belonging to one type, Universities came into the field very soon. In 1916, the foundations of the Benares Hindu University were laid upon the earlier structure of the Central Hindu College of Mrs. Annie Besant at Benares, and in 1920, those of the Aligarh Muslim University were laid upon that of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College of Sir Syed Ahmed at Aligarh. All the older Universities were born under official auspices, but these two were created out of private efforts, though helped by the Government. The Osmania University of Hyderabad, founded in 1918, had stolen a march over others by employing Urdu, as the medium of instruction, in all teaching of the University in non-language subjects even in such technical subjects as medicine and engineering.

The first State University in India is the University of Mysore established in 1916, and the latest, the University for Travancore, established in 1937. An alphabetical list follows of the Universities in India with their years of foundation: Agra University—1927; Aligarh Muslim University, 1920; Andhra University—1931; Annamalai University—1929; Benares Hindu University—1916; Calcutta University—1857; Dacca University—1921; Delhi University—1922; Lucknow University—1920; Nagpur University—1923; Patna University—1917 and Rangoon University—1920. (Now no longer in India.)

The history of the Universities in India is incomplete without a reference to the *Calcutta University Commission* which sat from 1917 to 1919, and was presided over by Sir Michael Sadler. Peculiarly enough the University, with which its name is appended, is perhaps till now the least benefited by its recommendations. The University of Dacca may be said to be direct fruit of this Commission, although the movement for a separate University for Eastern Bengal dates as far back as 1912. The Sadler Commission strongly advocated the cause of the unitary University (as opposed to a federal or affiliating University), as also the teaching and residential type. The Universities should be relieved of their intermediate work and concentrate more upon teaching and diffusion of higher learning. The Universities in the United Provinces have been modelled accordingly, except in the case of Aligarh and Benares. In U.P. intermediate education has been separated from Universities and placed under a Board. But even the older Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad and Punjab, could not remain aloof from this new influence, and in all of them improvement along the line have been attempted. The constitution of Allahabad was changed in 1922 and since 1927, the year when the University of Agra came into existence, it is working as a unitary type. The Bombay University has been reorganized by means of the Act of 1904. The Madras University Act of 1923, and also the Act XII of 1929 testify that the old Madras University is evolving on these new lines. The University of Punjab also has had to undergo a scrutiny by the Punjab University Enquiry Committee (1932-33).

The generous donations made by many and the magnificent sum of Rs. 20 lakhs recently donated by Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, out of which the Annamalai University has been started at Chidambaran (Annamalainagar), show that Universities in India are one of those western institutions, which have stirred Indian imagination and have grown strong roots here. The need for co-ordination in the work of the Universities in India had been a long-felt want and, that the Inter-University Board (Lucknow) established since 1926 has been working in this line, is a happy sign.

Short accounts of different Universities in India follow:

Universities in India*

AGRA UNIVERSITY: Founded on the 1st of July, 1927. It is of affiliating type 40 colleges enjoy its affiliation. The numbers of students of the affiliated colleges in 1947-48 were: Arts 4,506; Science 2,108 Law 1,023; Commerce 1,584; Agriculture 634; Medicine 390; total 10,245. The University is maintained by (a) Government grant, and (b) income from fees. The income (during the financial year) was Rs. 4,26,264-15-7 including Rs. 43,353 special Government block grant, and Rs. 2,99,539 other sources; expenditure being Rs. 4,39,735-7-11. *Chancellor:* His Excellency Sir Homy Mody.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY: Founded in December, 1920, it is a residential and teaching type. Number of students in the University under the different Faculties in 1942 was: Post-Graduate M.A., M.Sc., LL.B. and B. Th. (Final and Previous) 669; B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Hon.) 376, including 15 girls; B.T. 54 including 16 girls: I.C., I.Sc., 781, making a total of 1,880. Income in 1941-42 was Rs. 9,40,000 and expenditure Rs. 9,82,313. *Chancellor:* H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad. *Vice-Chancellor:* Mohammad Ismail Khan.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY: Founded 1887, was reorganized as a unitary, teaching and residential University in 1922. The control of its 14 associated colleges was transferred to the Agra University in July 1927. At present there are only three institutions associated with the University. Number of students in 1946-47 was: Arts, 1,887; Science 619; Commerce, 532; Law (excluding those who read M.A. and Law together) 341. Total 3,379. Income receipts in 1943-44 were Rs. 12,52,467; expenditure, Rs. 12,69,417. *Chancellor:* H. E. Sir Homy Mody, D. LITT.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1926, it is an affiliating, examining and teaching University with its own Honours College of Arts and Commerce opened on 1st July 1931, Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology opened on 4th July 1932, Erskine College of Natural Sciences opened in June 1941 and College of Law opened in July 1945. There are altogether 22 colleges under this University. Number of students in 1946-47 was as follows:—University Colleges 814; First Grade Colleges 6,167; Second Grade Colleges 1,842; Professional Colleges 813; Colleges for Oriental Studies 233. The University depends on Government grants for routine expenditure. The Maharajah Saheb of Jeypore contri-

* Those marked with an asterisk are in the Dominion of Pakistan, the rest are in the Indian Union.

butes Rs. 1 lakh a year for the maintenance of the Science College. *Officers*: *Chancellor*: H. E. The Governor of Madras, *Pro-Chancellor*: Maharajah Sree Sree Dr. Vikrama Deo Varma Garu, Hon. D. Litt. (Andhra), Kala-Prapurna, Maharajah of Jeypore (Orissa). *Vice-Chancellor*: Cattamanchi Ramalinga Reddy, M.A. (Cantab), Hon. D. Litt. (Andhra). *Registrar*: Mr. K. V. Gopalaswamy, M.A. (Oxon). Barrister-at-Law.

ANAMALAI UNIVERSITY: Founded in July, 1929, it is the first unitary, teaching and residential University in South India. The University grants in Arts B.A. (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M. Litt., Ph.D. and D. Litt. in Science B.Sc., (Pass and Hons.), M.A. and M.Sc., Ph.D. and D.Sc., and in Oriental Studies B.O.L. and M.O.L., and in Engineering and Technology B.E. and B.Sc. (Tech) degrees. *Officers*: *Chancellor*: H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Pro-Chancellor*, Raja Dr. S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiar, Kt., LL.D., D.Litt. *Vice-Chancellor*: M. Ruthnaswamy, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1916, it is teaching and residential University with 14 constituent colleges: of Arts, of Science, of Technology, of Theology, of Oriental Learning. Ayurvedic College, Engineering College, College of Mining and Metallurgy, Women's College, Teachers' Training College, Law College, College of Agricultural Research, The Besant College for Boys, the Vasant College for Women and the D.A.V. College. Its School Board manages three schools. *Officers*: *Lord Rector*, H. E. The Governor-General of India; *Visitor*, H. E. the Governor of U.P.; *Chancellor*, H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir; *Pro-Chancellors*, H. H. The Maharaja of Gwalior and Hon'ble Maharajadhiraj Dr. Sir Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga; *Vice-Chancellor*, Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.A., LL.B., M.C.A. *Registrar*, Pt. G. P. Mehta, M.A.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY: One of the first three Universities in India, created as early as 1857, it originally limited its function to examining of candidates and arranging for the courses leading up to the degree only. It was in 1914 that post-graduate work came to function. In essentials, even now the University is an affiliating one, but a Department of Economics and Sociology has been provided for teaching and guiding research. A Department of Chemical Technology has also been inaugurated since August 1, 1934. Besides these two University institutions, its number of affiliated colleges is 65; 7 for Arts; 29 for Arts and Science combined, 1 for Science; 7 for Commerce; 5 for Education, 2 for Agriculture, 4 for Medical, 2 for Engineering and 7 for Law. Total number of students reading various subjects in all the colleges was 29,569 in 1943-44. The budget expenditure in 1943-44 was Rs. 18,15,892, *Officers*: *Chancellor*, H. E. The Governor of Bombay. *Vice-Chancellor*, Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Pandurang Vaman Kale, M.A., LL.M., D.Litt.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY: Founded on the 24th of January, 1857, the University's original model was "the form, government and regulations of the University of London..." but as necessity arose it "changed and adapted them to the requirements of its own students." Initially a mere examining body, it began under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1904 to evolve and is yet evolving in multifarious ways, "which tend to the promotion of study and research." The Post-Graduate Department of the University is conducted by two Councils, the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, and the Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Science. It is the biggest teaching university in the East. Number of Post-Grad-

duate students in 1943-44 was 1,447 Arts and 428 Science. There are altogether 91 affiliated colleges. *Officers:* Chancellor, H. E. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of Bengal; Vice-Chancellor, Dr. P. N. Banerjee, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

* **DACCA UNIVERSITY:** Created in July, 1921. Until the Independence of India the University was unitary, teaching and residential. Now it is both affiliating and unitary, teaching and residential. There are four residential units in Halls, Controlled by Provosts and one hostel only for women students controlled by a Lady Superintendent. Students in 1946-47 were: 1st year B.Sc., 122, II year B.Sc., 93, III year B.Sc., 23, I year B.A., 186, II year B.A., 160, III year B.A., 68, 1st year B.COM., 48, II year B.COM., 32, 1st year M.Sc., 27, II year M.Sc., 39, 1st year M.A., 67, II year M.A., 104, 1st year Law 67, II year Law 62, III year Law 7, Research Students 8, Total 1,100 including 100 women students. Actual revenue receipts and expenditure for 1946-47, are Rs. 9,40,492 and Rs. 12,02,278 respectively. *Chancellor:* H. E., The Governor of East Bengal; *Vice-Chancellor:* Dr. S. M. Hosain, M.A., D.Phil (Oxon).

DELHI UNIVERSITY: Consequent upon the Delhi University Act (Act VIII of 1922), this University was brought into being in the month of May the same year. Three Colleges of Delhi, St. Stephen's, Hindu and Ramjas, were recognized and the teachers of these institutions became the teachers of the University. The original idea was to create a unitary, teaching and residential University, but it has developed into its present form of a federal University with as many as six constituent colleges. Number of students in 1944 were:—M.A., 227; B.A., Honours and B.Sc., Honours 423; B.A., Pass and B.Sc., Pass 1,310; M.Sc., 42 and Law 231. Estimated income and expenditure for 1944-45 were Rs. 5,15,671 and Rs. 4,97,769 respectively. *Officers:* Chancellor, H. E. the Governor-General of India. Vice-Chancellor: Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D.

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY: Established in 1947 consequent to the division of the Punjab. *Chancellor:* H. E. Sir Chandulal Trivedi; *Vice-Chancellor:* Mr. G. C. Chatterji.

GAUHATI UNIVERSITY: Created by an Act of the Assam Government, it came into being on January 1, 1948. *Chancellor:* H. E. Sri Prakasa; *Vice-Chancellor:* Mr. S. M. Handique.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY: Incorporated in December, 1920, the University is designed to be unitary, teaching and residential. The University now maintains two colleges, formerly affiliated to the Allahabad University—Canning College, and King George's Medical College. There are three other colleges forming the Women's Department of the University, not at present maintained by the University, viz., Isabella Thoburn College, Mahila Vidyalaya College and Keramat Husain Muslim Girls' College, and two men's colleges, viz., Lucknow Christian College and Kanya Kubja Inter College. Number of students in 1946-47 was: Arts 1843; Commerce 486; Medicine 390; Science 593; Law 825; Oriental Department in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, 170; L. T. Coll. 118, M. V. Coll. 144, K. H. G. Coll. 12, Christian Coll. 62, K. K. Coll. 22, M. V. College, 60. *Officers:* Chancellor, H. E. Sir Homy Mody, Governor of U. P.; Vice-Chancellor, Acharya Shri Narendra Deva, M.A., LL.B.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY: Founded under the Act of Incorporation XXVII of 1857, and reorganized under Indian University Act No. VIII

of 1904, Madras University Act No. VII of 1923, Amended Act XII of 1929, the University may be called federal in character. Although mainly an examining body, it has teaching and research arrangements in various subjects. Constituent colleges, i.e., those within the University, number 19, and affiliated colleges number 53. Degrees and titles in Oriental studies such as B.O.L., M.O.L., Siromani, Vidvan, Munshi-i-Fazil, Afzal-ul-Ulama, Adib-i-Fazil, Adib-i-Kamil, Afzal-ul-Atiba, Malpan and Soppar, and in Indian Music, such as B. Mus. and Sangita Siromoni, are a speciality of the University. Officers: *Chancellor*, H. E. Col. Maharaja Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinghji Bhavsinhji, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, K.C.I.E. Governor of Madras; *Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., D.C.L. *Ag. Registrar*, Sri R. Ravi Varma M.A. (Lond.)

MYSORE UNIVERSITY: The first Indian State University, incorporated in 1916. It is of the unitary type. There are two centres. The one at Mysore has the University Office, University Library, Oriental Library, Maharaja's College (for Arts), Medical College, Men's and Women's Intermediate College. At Bangalore, there are the Central College (for Science), the Engineering College and a College for Women, a Medical School and an Intermediate College for men. Besides, there are two Intermediate Colleges in the mofussil, one at Tumkuru and the other at Shimoga. University Unions have been established at both University Centres. The total number of students in all the Colleges in 1945-46 was 7,005. The University is maintained by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. State grant for 1945-46 was Rs. 16 lakhs. Officers: *Chancellor*, H. H. Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.B., Maharaja of Mysore; *Vice-Chancellor*: Rajadharma-prasakta T. Singaravelu Mudaliar, B.A., B.L.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY: Formed on August 4, 1923, the University is mainly an examining body. Only the Law College and the University Training College are maintained by the University. There is provision however, to make it both unitary and affiliating. There are 22 affiliated institutions. Number of students in 1944-45 was: Arts, 3,738, Science, 1,049; Law, Previous and Final LL.B. 501; Education, 104; and Agriculture, Under-graduates, 166. Income in 1945-46 (excluding deposits) was Rs. 3,45,016-1-6 and expenditure (excluding debt heads) Rs. 3,12,103-7-1. Officers: *Chancellor*, H. E. Shri Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C. P. and Berar.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY: Established by a charter in 1918, it is the first University in India to attempt imparting education by means of vernacular, which is Urdu. The University Translation Bureau is, therefore, a special feature. It is unitary, with eight institutions, four at Hyderabad and one each at Secunderabad, Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Warangal for Intermediate studies. There are: a Women's College, a College of Medicine, an Engineering College, a Teacher's Training College, for men and women, an Agricultural College and a Veterinary College. Besides the above it has the following institutions under its control:—
 (1) The Nizamiah Observatory; (2) The Research Institute; (3) The Dairet-ul-maarif; (4) The Osmania University Press. Number of students in the various Colleges and University College in 1947-48 is: Arts & Science 3,604; Theology, 40; Law 268; Medicine 300; Engineering 286; Education 56; Agriculture 90; Veterinary 39. Expenditure in 1945-46

came up to a total of O. S. Rs. 26,86,251, (Indian Rs. 100=O. S. Rs. 116-10-8). Officers: *Patron*, H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar; *Chancellor*: H. E. Major-General J. N. Chaudhari, Military Governor; *Vice-Chancellor*: Nawab Ali Jung Bahadur, B.A., (Oxon); *Registrar*, D. D. Shendarkar, B.A., B.T.T., T.D., Ph.D. (Lond.).

* PANJAB, UNIVERSITY OF THE: Estd. in 1882. The University was for long only an examining body. Since 1919 University teaching has been introduced. All Honours and Post-graduate teaching is controlled by the University. There are also three University Colleges—the Oriental College, the Law College and the Hailey College of Commerce. There are 115 affiliated Colleges. Diplomas in Literary Titles in Oriental Languages are a special feature of the University. In 1945-46, 1,00,075 candidates in all appeared in various examinations. The revenue for the year ending 31st March, 1947, amounted to Rs. 3,783,693-6-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,743,474-9-0. A Government grant of Rs. 4,23,800 was received in 1946-47. Officers: *Patron*, H. E. Khawaja Nazimuddin, the Governor General of Pakistan; *Chancellor*, His Excellency Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar Governor of the West Punjab, *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, M.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Ph.D., *Registrar*, Captain M. Bashir, B.Sc. Hons. (Edin.).

PATNA UNIVERSITY: Was established by Act XVI of 1917. But the Act has been amended and it is now an affiliating and teaching University (teaching Departments: Politics Geology, Psychology and Music). There are 32 affiliated Colleges. No. of students in 1948 were Arts 9,765; Science 2,416; Medicine 606; Engineering 207; Education 98; Law 328; Commerce 2,123; Agriculture 88; Music 38; Geology & Psychology 20. Receipts in 1948 were Rs. 14,57,402-15-3 and Expenditure Rs. 1,418,856-6-6. Officers: *Chancellor*, H. E. Shri Madhav Shrihari Ane, Governor of Bihar, *Vice-Chancellor*, Sarangadhar Singha.

SAUGOR UNIVERSITY: Founded in 1946 by Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour, who donated Rs. 20 lakhs.

* SIND UNIVERSITY: Established in 1946 by an Act of the Sind Government. *Chancellor*: H. E. Sheikh Din Mohamed; *Vice-Chancellor*: Abdulla Haroon.

TRAVANCORE, THE UNIVERSITY OF: Founded in 1937, it is primarily a teaching University established at Trivandrum, though the five private Colleges in the State have been admitted to its privileges. The University maintains the following institutions:—H. H. the Maharaja's University College, H. H. the Maharaja's College for Women, H. H. the Maharaja's Training College, H. H. the Maharaja's Law College, H. H. the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, the College of Engineering and the Institute of Textile Technology. There are 5 affiliated colleges also.

The University of Travancore was established under an Act promulgated by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore on 1st November 1937. The chief aims of the University are to effect a reorganization of the system of education in the State with a view to the gradual development of technical and technological education, to make greater and more systematic provision for the furtherance of original research in the various branches of applied science and to provide for the conservation and promotion of Kerala art and culture. The Senate, consisting of between 60 and 70

members, is the legislative body of the University and has general control over the affairs, concerns and properties of the University, subject to the ultimate control of the Government. In addition to the *ex-officio* members—the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, Deans of Faculties and Principals of Colleges the Senate includes also representatives of registered graduates and of the two Houses of Legislature and a certain number of members nominated by the Chancellor. The Senate is to be reconstituted every three years. The Syndicate, consisting of 11 members, forms the executive body of the University and the administration of the affairs of the University and the management of the institutions maintained by the University are vested in the Syndicate. The other authorities of the University are the Faculties and the Boards of Studies. *Faculties.* Arts, Science, Technology, Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, Law, Education. *Degrees:* B.A. and B.Sc. ordinary—2 years after Intermediate; Hons. 3 years; B.Sc. (Engin.), 5 years. Candidates for the M.A. and M.Sc. must undergo prescribed courses of study for 2 years after graduation. The M.Sc. is also awarded to graduates of recognized Universities on the results of research work over a period of 3 years; non-graduates, 4 years. The Ph.D. is awarded to Masters of Arts or Science by examination after 3 years' research, and to Masters of Science by research after 2 years research. The D.Sc. and D. Litt., are awarded to Doctors of Philosophy after 2 years' research. The B.L. is awarded after 2 years and the B.T. after one year of postgraduate study. The University also confers the following Titles in Oriental Studies: Mahopadhyaya (Sanskrit), Sahityavisharada (Malayalam), Vidvan (Tamil). *Diplomas:* Diplomas in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, each 4 years, Diploma in Shorthand and Typewriting, 2 years. *Officers:* *Chancellor*, His Highness Sir Bala Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.Litt., Maharaja of Travancore; *Pro-Chancellor*, Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, D. Litt.; *Vice-Chancellor*: N. C. Papworth, O.B.E., M.A.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY: Established at Cuttuck November 1943. *Chancellor:* H. E. Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Governor of Orissa; *Pro-Chancellor:* H. H. Fl.-Lt. Maharaja Sir P. C. Bhanja Deo, K.C.I.E., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj; *Vice-Chancellor:* Sri C. M. Acharya, M.A., B.L.; *Registrar:* G. C. Rath Esq., M.A.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

(FOR HIGHER EDUCATION)

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Poona) (See under Societies and Associations.)

BOSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (Calcutta): Estd. 1917 by the late Sir J. C. Bose to carry on his researches on the parity of life phenomena shown by plants and animals. Researches in Plant Physiology & Genetics. Bio- & Agric. Chemistry, Zoology & Animal Physiology, Anthropology & Physics undertaken at the Main Laboratory & Workshop, 93/1, Upper Circular Rd., Cal., Exptl. Research Stn., Falta, and Baceharaj Labty., Mayapuri, Darjeeling. *Director:* D. M. Bose, M.A., Ph.D., F.N.I.

COMMERCIAL LABORATORY AND MUSEUM: Govt. of India, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi. The Museum was founded in July 1943 with a

modest collection of some two score specimens. The object was to provide a medium of visual education to the students of Commerce.

It is housed in one of the halls of the Commerce Department of Delhi Polytechnic, and has a collection of some 5,000 specimens, classified under the following heads; (i) Agriculture; (ii) Animal Husbandry; (iii) Silviculture; (iv) Hunting and Fishing; (v) Rocks and Minerals; (vi) Handicrafts; (vii) Office Appliances; (viii) Documents and Books; (ix) Commerce & Industry; (x) Reference.

The Museum is an integral part of the training imparted in the department. Economic and commercial data on all specimens are available, and the trade, industry and agriculture of the country are profusely illustrated with charts, diagrams and posters. All important aspects of agriculture and cottage industry have been covered by the library of lantern slides and cine films maintained at the Museum, supplement the descriptive data, raw materials, semi-finished and finished products displayed in the various sections.

A representative collection of labour-saving office appliances (e.g., Comptometer, Gestetner Cyclostyle, Addressograph, Marchant Calculator, etc.) and up-to-date methods of classification, filing, etc., are on display. The Documents Section presents all the forms, books and documents used in Commercial and Government Offices.

The Museum also publishes for its alumni a Quarterly Bulletin—the *Commerce Journal*—which is printed on the rotary duplicator by the students of the Department.

FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE AND COLLEGES, starting as a Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878, the oldest institution in the East, became a recognized centre of forest research in 1906. In 1914, the first Forest Research Institute was opened at Dehra Dun on what is known as Chandbagh Estate. The present building on the Kaulagarh Estate, now known as the New Forest, about 4 miles from Dehra Dun, was opened on the 7th November 1929. It conducts research on Silviculture, Botany, Wood Technology, Wood Seasoning, Timber Mechanics, Composite Wood and Wood Preservation, Entomology, Cellulose and Paper, Chemistry and Minor Forest Products, Statistics and provides limited facilities for training in research methods. The Colleges providing training for officers and subordinate services deputed by provinces have 2 year courses each; fee per head p.a. Rs. 3,500 and Rs. 1,500. Total approximately cost Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 6,500 respectively.

GURUKULA (Kangri) UNIVERSITY (Hardwar): Founded on the 4th of March 1902 by the late Swami Sraddhanand, the institution imparts education to young men who are required to "live in continual contact with the teachers, while observing the rules of Bramhacharya (continence) up to the age of 24." In 1908, the College Department was opened. Modern subjects like English, Western Philosophy, Politics, Economics, Mathematics, Science, History, etc., along with the Vedas and allied studies, and Sanskrit Literature are taught. The medium of instruction is Hindi. Eight branch Gurukulas at Kurukshetra, Matindu, Rajkot, Bhatinda, Multan, Supa, Kamalia, and Jhajjar have been established. The Institution is managed by a Governing Body and in 1921 the Gurukula was converted into a University with four constituent Colleges.

the Arts College, the Veda College, the Ayurveda College, and the Girls' College. Gurukulu graduates can obtain and have obtained the Ph.D. and D.Sc. of foreign universities.

HARCOURT BUTLER TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, U.P. (Kanpur): Established 1921 as a centre for technological research to promote industrial development of U.P. and India and for training of qualified technologists and also as a recruiting centre for technologists qualified to occupy positions on the supervisory staff of certain selected industries. There are two sections, General Research Section and Oil Section, the former providing 2 years training in applied chemical research; a chemical engineering, applied Bio and Physical Chemistry and Industrial analysis and the latter 2 years training in Chemistry and Technology of Oils and allied products including oil hydrogenation and manufacture of soaps, paints and varnishes. Minimum qualification for admission is B.Sc. in Chemistry or Agriculture. A diploma of Associateship of the Institute (A.H.B.T.I.) is awarded to candidates who pass the examination after 2 years training. Short term courses of about six months' duration are also provided in oil milling, soap making, paints and varnishes, pharmaceutical products according to B. P., preservation of fruits and vegetables, Electroplating of metallic and non-metallic wares and anodization of aluminium, preparation of inks, metal polishes and sundry chemicals and industrial analysis and testing of commercial products. Certificates are awarded after completion of the course. The Institute also provides a two years' post-Diploma Fellowship course in General Research Section and Oil Section and awards a Fellowship Diploma (F.H.B.T.I.).

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE (New Delhi): Estd. 1905 to deal with problems of all-India importance, arrange for research, hold, 2-year post-graduate courses for chosen agric. & science graduates (Diploma of Associateship of I.A.R.I.) & supply agricl. information & advice. The Agricultural Substation, Karnal, Sugarcane Breeding Stn., Coimbatore, Botanical Sub-station, Pusa, and Potato Breeding Station, Simla, are under it. Indian Council of Agricultural Research bears the expenses of the last station.

INDIAN ASSOCN. FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta-12). Estd., 1876, by late Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar for the advancement of science through scientific research. Oldest instn. of its kind in India: donated to by Govt. and the public. The researches of Sir C. V. Raman (1907-32) earning him the Nobel Prize, and of Dr. K. S. Krishnan (1933-42) for which he was elected an F.R.S., were carried in this instn. The Assn. is known for fundamental researches in X-rays, Magnetism, Light Scattering & Raman Spectra; it is now extending its activities by adopting a scheme of research in the Physics & Chemistry of High Polymers. Presdt: Prof. Megh Nad Saha; Director (Hon'y), Prof. Priyada Ranjan Ray. Staff: M. L. S. Professor, Dr. K. Banerjee, D.Sc., F.N.I.; Prof. of Optics, Dr. S. C. Sirkar, D.Sc., F.N.I.; Prof. of Physical Chemistry, Dr. Santi R. Palit, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; Registrar Sri R. Roy, M.Sc. Conducts *Indian Journal of Physics & Proceedings of the Assn.* Life and Ord. Members, and Fellows. Comte. of 22 Members.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PHILOSOPHY (Amalner, East Khandesh): Estd. 1916 to arrange research by fellows, chosen every June from among Sanskrit-knowing high-degree-holders in Phil., in Metaphysics, Logic, Indian

Phil., Ethics & Phil. of Religion, especially in Shankar's Advatic Phil. A dept. teaches Shastries Western Philosophy.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE (Malleswaram P.O., Bangalore): Established 1911 by the late Sir Dorabji Tata and the late Sir Ratanji Tata after their father the late Mr. J. N. Tata's plan; aided by the Governments of India, Mysore, Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay, Travancore and Central Provinces; Laboratories for post-graduate work in Aeronautical Engineering, Biochemistry, Organic and General Chemistry, Pharmacology, Food Technology, Fermentation Technology, Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering, Metallurgy and Physics. Library of about 35,000 science books and journals. Awards considerable number of research scholarships and stipends. Associateship of the Institute awarded after 5 terms of recognised research; Diplomas are granted at the end of 3 year courses in Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering and Metallurgy and 2 year in Aeronautical Engineering and Internal Combustion Engineering. Fellowships awarded after approval by Visitor (H. E. the Governor-General) after 5 years' practice and evidence of original valuable research work. Hon. Fellowships may be conferred by Visitor on persons of scientific or industrial eminence or who have rendered signal service to the Institute. Its science work recorded in *The Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science* published at irregular intervals. Director: Dr. P. B. Dey, D.Sc., F.N.I.; Registrar: A. G. Pai, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES AND APPLIED GEOLOGY (Dhanbad) Estd. 1926 to teach on lines of Royal School of Mines, London. Adm. exm. of I. Sc. (with English, Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics) passed cands. end of April or early May every year on its results India & Prov. Govts. award some scholarships (Rs. 30 to Rs. 65 p.m.). Four-yr. Associateship Dip. courses in Mining Engr. & Applied Geology.

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE (Statistical Laboratory, Presidency Coll., Cal.): Estd. 1932 to promote study of pure and applied statistics and allied subjs. and afford instruction and research in them. Ord., Life and Hon. Members and Fellows. Council elected yearly. Branches with local commtes. at Mysore, Bombay, Poona, Madras, Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Delhi. Collaborates with the Statistical Publishing Society in the publication of *Sankhya*—The Indian Journal of Statistics. Holds yearly Ind. Stat. Conf. Annual grants from India Govt. and elsewhere. Trains men deputed by Govt. depts., Univs. etc. and a few qualified students from all over India, and examines for Computer's Cert. and Statistician's Dipl. Much work also done in the Laby. under Prof. P.C. Mahalanobis F.R.S. Inst.s' Hon. Secy., on applied problems, e.g., meteorology, rainfall, flood and irrigation, medl. stats., econ. and business research, agric. and animal nutrition etc., random sample surveys, diet surveys, labour inquiries, crop forecasts, industrial quality control, etc.

SRIMATI NATHIBAI DAMODER THACKERSEY INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (Bombay); Estd. 1916 to afford, through proper aided & affld. instns., higher educ. to women through Indian vernaculars & confer degrees (G. A. & P. A.), diplomas & certifs. Has 2 colleges at Poona & Bombay, 2 affld. colleges at Ahmedabad & Baroda, & some collegiate classes & schools.

THOMASON COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Roorkee): Established 1847; 3 years Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering courses for Engineering degree of the Roorkee University. Admission qualifications: Age 17-21 years. Intermediate with Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces or of any other board or university in the Indian Dominion recognized by Government; Higher School certificate of the Cambridge University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics; pre-engineering examination of Delhi Polytechnic; B.Sc. Examination of the Delhi University with English, Mathematics and Physics or Chemistry, provided that Chemistry or Physics, as the case may be, has been taken in the Higher Secondary examination of the Delhi Board; and Overseer Certificate Examination of the Thomason College of Engineering, Roorkee. (b) 2 years certificate Overseer and Draftsman courses. Admission qualifications: Age:—16-21; High School examination or its equivalent recognized by Government.

VISVA-BHARATI (Santiniketan, West Bengal): Estd. 1922 by the late Dr. Rabindranath Tagore as an international University upon the nucleus of Santiniketan Asram (estd. 1861), to bring up the diverse Eastern cultures into more intimate mutual relationship, approach, from the standpoint of their unity, with western science & culture, and realise, in fellowship of study & humanitarian work the concord of East & West. Conducts Vidya-Bhavana (School of Research in Indology and Islamic Culture), Cheena-Bhavana (School of Sino-Indian Studies), Siksha-Bhavana (College), Kala-Bhavana (School of Fine Arts & Crafts), Sangit-Bhavana (School of Music & Dancing), Patha-Bhavana (The School), Deenabandhu-Bhavana (Hall of Christian Studies), Vinaya-Bhavana (Teachers' Training Institute), Sriniketan (Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Shilpa-Bhavana (Dept. of Cottage industries and handicrafts).

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION: 1939-40

(*In Lakhs of Rupees*)

University	...	...	...	...	1,38.4
Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education	...	...	...	...	4.2
Arts and Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	3,00.5
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	8,76.4
Primary Schools	...	...	...	...	8,97.5
Normal and Training Schools	...	...	...	...	47.6
All other Special Schools	...	...	...	...	1,40.4
Direction and Inspection	...	...	...	...	1,11.3
Building, Furniture and Apparatus	...	...	...	...	1,57.1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	2,35.5
Total	1939-40	...	...	...	29,08.8
	1940-41	...	...	...	29,84.0
	1941-42	...	...	...	30,85.8
	1942-43	...	...	...	31,66.0

INDIA'S POST-WAR EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES

As is well known, Sir John Sargent, Educational Adviser to the Government of India published the famous report of the Central Advisory Board of Education on post-war educational development in India in January 1944. In October 1945, the Government of India accepted generally the principles and objects of the report. On the initiative taken by the Government of India all the provincial governments except that of N.W.F.P. had prepared their first five-year programme of educational expansion. In a statement made on 4.11.47 in the Central Assembly by the then Education Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the following information on the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government was disclosed.

1. In the first quinquennium universal compulsory and free basic (primary and middle) education for all boys and girls between the ages 6-14 is provided for. According to the statement the provinces of Bihar, Orissa, Madras, the United Provinces and the centrally administered areas had agreed to provide for compulsory basic education in due course for the entire age-group 6-14. The remaining provincial governments had not made it clear if it is their objective to cater for the entire age group 6-14 though they made provision for the age-group 6-11 in the first instance. The Governments of Sind and N. W. F.P. had not by then finalized their plans. The total expenditure for 5 years in respect of basic education including expenditure on the training of teachers, inspection, school meals, amount to Rs. 56.95 crores; Rs. 20.52 crores capital and Rs. 36.43 crores recurring which is 58% of the total provincial expenditure on 5-year plans. The total expenditure of the Centre for the same purpose was to be Rs. 1.9 crores, capital Rs. 1.14 crores, recurring Rs. .79 crores.

2. TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION:—In co-operation with the provincial governments the Government of India would be sending 500 scholars each year abroad for higher technical training and scientific research. This would cost the centre Rs. 3.60 crores over the 5-year period. An All-India Council for Technical Education had already been set up for making a survey of the need of the country as a whole and for recommending ways and means to meet her urgent requirements. In the 5-year period the provinces have provided for 160 new institutions—105 junior technical and vocational schools, 35 technical high schools, 16 polytechnics and 4 engineering colleges. The total capital expenditure in these schemes for 5 years will be Rs. 7.1 crores and the total recurring expenditure Rs. 4.43 crores. For training of high grade engineers and technologists (designers, planners, research workers, production experts etc.) the Central Government would provide for two central Higher Technological Institutions each meant for an annual output of 1,000 engineers and technologists costing Rs. 3 crores in capital and Rs. 46 lakhs annually in recurring expenditure. Besides considerably strengthening Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and the Delhi Polytechnic, a technical teachers' training college would be set up. The Central schemes were expected to cost about Rs. 8.48 crores in capital and Rs. 2.96 crores total recurring expenditure over five years and with an ultimate recurring expenditure of Rs. 1.06 crores.

3. ADULT EDUCATION:—The provincial governments propose to spend Rs. 2.10 crores over the 5-year period on adult education.

4. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH:—Rs. 2.54 crores are to be spent on Delhi (Rs. 1.14 crores) Aligarh (Rs. 70 lakhs) and Benares (Rs. 70 lakhs) Universities. The two latter universities would be encouraged to set up medical colleges for teaching up to the degree standard. Provincial plans for strengthening provincial universities are expected to cost Rs. 5.24 crores over the 5-year period. The National Institute of Sciences would advise the Government of India on all scientific matters. It is proposed to spend Rs. 75 lakhs for promotion of scientific research during the quinquennium.

5. OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES:—Strengthening of secondary education, training of teachers, improvement of the health of school children, women's education—all these have been given attention to in the 5-year plans. It is proposed that the Central government would start a post-graduate training college for men and women, a training college for physical education and to reorganize the Lady Irwin College for domestic science. A grant has already been made to the Viswa-Bharati for training of teachers on the lines recommended by the Board and a grant is being paid for the same purpose to Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. A proposal to reorganize on all-India basis the Morris College of Hindustani Music is also under consideration.

PLAN FOR UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The Government of India's plan for universal compulsory education envisages 2 five-year plans and 1 six-year plan extending upto 1964-65. The first 5-year plan will bring under compulsory instruction 40% of the boys and girls of the age group 6-11. The second 5-year plan will bring the whole of the age group 6-11 under compulsory education. The next plan—the 6-year plan—will complete compulsion so that at the end of 6-years all children aged 6 to 14 years will be under schooling.

The original 40-year plan has thus been changed to a 16-year programme. The total expenditure from year to year on compulsory education is expected to be:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Crores of Rupees</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Crores of Rupees</i>
1949-50	14.4	1957-58	131.5
1950-51	27.5	1958-59	152.7
1951-52	39.8	1959-60	11.3
1952-53	49.4	1960-61	23.3
1953-54	57.8	1961-62	35.6
1954-55	71.2	1962-63	50.1
1955-56	90.6	1963-64	64.4
1956-57	110.7	1964-65	79.7

INDIAN DOMINION'S EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The total expenditure provided in Central and Provincial Budgets for 1948-49 amounted to Rs. 33.9 crores (Central Rs. 3.85 crores and Provin-

cial Rs. 30.5 crores) out of total budget provisions for Rs. 642 crores in the two spheres (Rs. 395 crores Central and Rs. 247 crores Provincial). Public expenditure on education, therefore, roughly constitutes a little over 5% of our total public expenditure both by the Central and Provincial Governments. If we include the expenditure on education by bodies like district and local boards and municipalities, the percentage would not improve by more than 1% making the total percentage 6%. The corresponding percentage of public expenditure in U.K. is 11%. India with a population of 350 millions spends about Rs. 40 crores on education (from all public sources) whereas the United Kingdom spends about Rs. 400 crores per year for a population of about 46 millions and U.S.A. with a population of about 140 millions spends Rs. 3600 crores per year on education.

An analysis of undivided India's expenditure on Education in 1942-43 is given below:—

In crores of Rupees.

Govt. Funds	13.9
Board Funds	2.9
Municipal Funds	2.0
Fees	8.5
Other Sources	4.4

Rs. 31.7 crores.

Since 1942-43 things have naturally improved in our country and at present the total expenditure on Education from all sources, private and public, would amount to Rs. 50 crores for Indian Dominion alone.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS, 1945-46 *British India**

<i>Types of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Institutions</i>	<i>No. of Scholars</i>
Universities	16	—
Colleges (Arts & Science)	454	175,477
High Schools	4,949	1,979,518
Middle Schools	12,120	1,626,000
Primary Schools	1,67,841	12,103,187
Professional & Technical Colleges	85	36,306
Training Colleges	38	2,553
Training Schools	517	26,765
Other Special Schools	9,980	402,892
Unrecognised Institutions	13,564	467,253
<i>Total</i>	<i>209,564</i>	<i>16,819,951</i>

* Six Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education are not included in the figures.

**RECOGNIZED INSTITUTIONS AND SCHOLARS THEREIN
IN BRITISH INDIA 1939-40**

<i>Province</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Schools</i>	<i>College Students</i>	<i>School Stuc</i>
Madras	77	42,183	18,518	3,288,214
Bombay	32	21,823	17,789	1,735,914
Sind	5	3,041	2,282	219,923
Bengal	77	62,000	43,026	3,582,048
United Provinces	78	24,974	24,211	1,771,246
Punjab	50	12,197	20,077	1,207,516
Bihar	17	23,606	6,067	1,129,470
Orissa	6	7,903	992	335,248
Central Prov. &				
Berar	16	6,178	3,921	517,576
Assam	11	8,856	3,299	517,174
North-West F. P.	4	1,166	976	108,720
British Balu- chistan	—	107	—	8,952
Ajmer-Merwara	2	351	382	27,123
Coorg	—	123	—	13,161
Delhi	8	331	2,877	53,313
Bangalore	1	95	483	17,692
Administered Areas in Indian States	1	118	6	26,218
<i>Total</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>2,15,052</i>	<i>144,904</i>	<i>14,559,390</i>

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN EACH PROVINCE

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

<i>Province</i>	<i>From Govt. Funds</i>	<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure on Rural Education</i>
Madras	Rs. 2,92.5	Rs. 5,93.3	Rs. 2,98.0
Bombay	1,97.0	4,38.8	1,25.6
Sind	31.1	71.3	24.2
Bengal	1,80.1	5,27.2	2,04.6
United Provinces	2,18.7	4,25.5	1,05.8
Punjab	1,69.9	3,46.4	1,16.8
Bihar	51.2	1,73.8	83.2
Orissa	27.1	42.4	24.6
C. P. & Berar	53.2	1,19.5	37.1
Assam	35.2	64.0	27.4
N. W. F. P.	22.1	33.8	17.1
British Baluchistan	2.6	4.7	9.8
Ajmer-Merwara	4.4	10.9	1.6
Coorg	1.2	2.4	0.7
Delhi	10.7	30.3	2.1
Bangalore	3.3	10.4	...
Administered Areas in Indian State	3.6	14.1	0.3
<i>Total 1939-40</i>	<i>13,03.7</i>	<i>20,0848</i>	<i>10,60.0</i>

Joint Stock Companies

<i>As on 31.3.</i>	<i>Unidivided India No of Companies</i>	<i>Paid-up capital in crores of Rupees.</i>
1938	10,657	279.2
1942	12,049	325.2
1945	14,859	389.
1946	17,343	423.2

NEW REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION OF COMPANIES IN INDIAN DOMINION

	<i>No. of Cos. registered</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital in Rs. lakhs.</i>	<i>No. of Cos. Ceasing Work</i>	<i>Paid-up Capital in Rs. lakhs.</i>
1947*	1,280	29.5	130	125.5
1948				
January	261	30.7	28	15.3
February	237	10.2	27	6.8
March	256	2.5	35	71.0
April	314	7.8	41	17.9
May	254	3.9	27	21.2
June	243	10.6	50	5.1
July	247	3.7	65	25.8
August	253	7.3	39	17.7
September	275	5.3	23	27.2

INSURANCE IN INDIA†

The number of Insurers registered under Insurance Act, 1938 stood at 339 by the end of September 1948. Out of these 232 were constituted in the Indian Dominion and 107 outside India. Of the 232 insurers constituted in Indian Dominion 144 did only life business, 47 did life and other business and 41 did non-life business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total number of Life Insurance policies in force at the end of 1947 was 29,36,000 insuring Rs. 649 crores and bringing total premium income of Rs. 32.8 crores. The number of policies effected in 1947 was 5,44,000 assuring in total Rs. 126.4 crores and with a total annual premium of Rs. 6.9 crores per year. Compared to 1946, Life business production in 1947 showed shrinkage. The following table shows the com-

*August to December 1947

† For Statistical purposes Insurers and Provident Societies constituted in Pakistan have been included in the group of Indian Insurers and the returns for 1947, as agreed upon between the two Dominions, do not show separately business done in India and Pakistan.

parative position between Indian and non-Indian Insurers in respect of Life business in India:—

TOTAL BUSINESS UP TO END OF 1947

In crores of Rupees

	No. of policies	Sum Assured & Bonus. Rs.	Premiums Rs.
Indian Insurers.	27,07,000	547	27
Non-Indian Insurers.	2,29,000	102	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,36,000</i>	<i>649</i> crores	<i>33</i> crores

NEW BUSINESS IN 1947

	No. of Policies	Sum Assured (Crores of Rs.)	Premiums Crores of Rs.	Average sum insured per policy Rs.
Indian Insurers.	524,000	114	6.2	2,177
Non-Indian Insurers	20,000	12	.71	6,170
<i>Total</i>	<i>544,000</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>6.91</i>	

ANNUITIES BUSINESS.

	New Business effected in 1947 Annuities per annum Rs. (ooo)	Net amount of business in force at the end of 1947 Annuities per annum Rs. (ooo)
Indian Insurers	328	29,80
Non-Indian Insurers	7.49	35.55
<i>Total</i>	<i>10.77</i>	<i>65.35</i>

	Indian Insurers	Non-Indian Insurers
Premiums	29.00	574
Interest, Dividend & Rents	363	121
Other Receipts	50	48
<i>Total</i>	<i>33.13</i>	<i>7.43</i>

PARTICULARS OF OUTGO OF INSURERS IN RESPECT OF LIFE BUSINESS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	<i>Indian Insurers.</i>	<i>Non-Indian Insurers.</i>
Claims by Death	356	84
Claims by Maturity	388	181
Annuities.	9	13
Surrender Values	39	76
Expenses of Management	8,83	115
Depreciation etc.	59	25
Miscellaneous	17	158
Shareholders	6	1
	1,757.0	653.0

	<i>Expense Ratio</i>			<i>Rate of net interest earned on mean</i>	
	I	II	III	A.	B.
1943	16.0	27.9	31.4	3.88	2.79
1944	18.6	31.2	36.1	3.64	3.35
1945	19.2	32.2	37.6	3.48	3.22
1946	20.2	31.2	37.8	3.20	3.18
1947	20.0	30.4	35.1	3.03	3.10

I. Non-Indian Offices.	A—Indian Insurers.
II. Indian Offices.	B—Non-Indian Insurers.
III. Indian offices excluding the 6 biggest offices.	

DISPOSITION OF ASSETS—1947

	<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i>
1. Indian Govt. Securities	96.07
2. Securities of Indian States	124
3. British, Colonial or Foreign Govt. Securities	136
4. Municipal, Port Trust, etc., Securities	966
5. Mortgages on Property	308
6. Loans on Policies	690
7. Loans on Stocks & Shares	42
8. Other loans	95
9. Shares in Indian Companies	19.27
10. Land and House Property	6.23
11. Agents' Balances, outstanding Premiums interest etc.	10.24
12. Deposit, Cash & Stamps	959
13. Miscellaneous	284

INSURERS CONSTITUTED IN INDIA

<i>Province where Head office is situated</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Bombay	48	26	15	89
West Bengal	40	4	13	57
Madras	18	6	9	33
East Punjab	7	2	2	11
Delhi	11	5	2	18
U. P.	6	2	—	8
C. P. & Berar	3	—	—	3
Bihar	1	—	—	1
Assam	1	—	—	1
Ajmer-Merwara	—	1	—	1
Indian States	9	1	—	10
<i>Total</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>232</i>

Note.—1. Doing Life business only. 2. Life and other classes of business. 3. Other class or classes only. 4. Total.

INSURERS CONSTITUTED ELSEWHERE THAN IN INDIA BUT WORKING IN INDIA.

<i>Country where Head office is situated</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Pakistan	2	3	1	6
U. K.*	1	10	56	67
Australasia	—	—	6	6
Canada	1	1	3	5
Hong-Kong	—	—	7	7
Straits Settlements	—	—	2	2
Africa	—	1	—	1
U. S. A.	—	—	9	9
Switzerland	1	—	2	3
Java	—	—	1	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>107</i>

*Note.—1-4 See Note on previous Table. * Including 5 insurers holding standing contracts with Lloyds.*

Indian Insurers' Life Business outside India: In 1947 Indian Insurers sold 16,500 policies assuring Rs. 5.51 crores and with a premium-income of Rs. 35 lakhs. The total of such policies in force at the end of 1947 was 84,500 assuring in total Rs. 2,5.35 crores and with a premium income of Rs. 143 lakhs.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

Fire Insurance: In 1947 insurers doing Fire Insurance business received Rs. 6.9 crores as premiums of which the Indian offices' share was Rs. 4.7 crores. The total claims paid by Insurers in respect of Fire Insurance amounted to Rs. 2.3 crores the claim ratio being 34 per cent. The total commission and expenses of management were Rs. 1.5 crores and Rs. 1.8 crores constituting 21 per cent and 26 per cent respectively of the total premiums.

Marine Insurance: The total premiums received in 1947 amounted to Rs. 2.9 crores. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 1.4 crores or 48 per cent of premiums. The commission and expenses of management were Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 56 lakhs representing 12 percent and 19 per cent respectively of the premiums.

Miscellaneous: Miscellaneous Insurances brought in Rs. 4 crores as premium of which Rs. 1.4 crores or 35 per cent was spent on claims, Rs. 65 lakhs or 16 per cent on commission and Rs. 93 lakhs or 23 per cent on expenses of management.

LICENSED AGENCY

In 1947, altogether 1,74,169 licences were issued. The following table shows the issue of licences during 1943-47.

Year	New Licences	Renewal Licences	Total
1943	...	...	65,921
1944	46,425	43,477	89,902
1945	66,553	56,373	1,22,926
1946	82,520	74,472	1,56,992
1947	85,245	88,924	1,74,169

Provident Societies

In 1947 there were 108 Provident Societies which sold 19,926 policies assuring Rs. 123.5 lakhs and Rs. 700 per annum as annuities. The total number of policies of these societies in force at the end of 1947 was 76,835 assuring Rs. 302 lakhs in total and Rs. 26,100 p.a. as annuities. The total Life Funds of these Societies amounted to Rs. 68 lakhs. The expense ratio and the rate of interest earned on mean life funds were 45.2 per cent and 3.08 per cent respectively.

PRICES

The successful working of the Gold-Exchange Standard had a steady effect on price level in India up to the outbreak of the First World War. But with the progress of this War, prices in India and abroad as well began to rise. In 1913, the price level was 100 and in 1917, it was 145, in 1918 it rose higher to 176. After the signing of the Armistice, the price level began to rise more rapidly than before reaching the maximum of 202 as annual average for 1920. The following table shows the movement between 1917 and 1939:—

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLE-SALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA (1914 = 100)

Annual Average level

Year	Year	Year	
1917	145	1929	141
1918	176	1930	116
1919	196	1931	96
1920 }	202	1935	99
1921 }	179	1936	91
1923	172	1937	102
1925	159	1938	95
1928	145	1939	108

The sharp fall during 1920-21 and 1929-31 indicates the trade depression of the two periods.

The effect of World War II on the Indian price level was similar to that of World War I. The rise became speedier towards the end of each war and during years immediately following the cessation of hostilities in both the wars, the price level persisted in its upward course. The following table shows price movement in India during and after World War II:—

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF GROUPS OF ARTICLES

Average of Weekly Prices week-ended 19th Aug. 1939 = 100.

Compiled by Economic Adviser, Government of India.

Food Articles	Agricultural Commodities	Raw Materials	Primary Commodities	Manufactured Articles	Chief Articles of Export	General Index
1939-40	...	127.5	118.8	124.2	131.5	125.6
1940-41	106.5	108.6	121.5	113.4	119.8	114.1
1941-42	122.1	124.2	146.9	132.5	154.5	137.3
1942-43	174.6	166.2	165.9	166.0	190.4	171.0
1943-44	263.4	268.7	185.0	232.5	251.7	236.4
1944-45	232.9	265.4	206.9	240.5	258.3	243.9
1945-46	237.0	272.6	210.0	246.2	240.0	248.9
1946-47	256.8	313.8	235.3	280.0	259.1	296.8
						275.4

POST-WAR RISE OF PRICES

As in the case of World War I, prices sharply advanced rather than recede, World War II was followed by steep rise in prices both in India and abroad. Due to lack of effective control over supply and distribution in India, the rise in prices in India has been much higher and quicker than in countries like U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Unlike in these countries the mechanism of taxation, and of control over supply and distribution of commodities has not been faultlessly worked in India. By the middle of 1948 the Government of India reacted to the urgency felt necessity of arresting and controlling inflationary tendencies in prices. They copied the British pattern in principles but not in practical details. For example, the Government of India adopted the policy of curtailing public expenditure on long-term plans without encouraging the execution of short-term plans for increasing supply of commodities. The Interim Food Plan initiated late in 1948 ought to have been started at least 12 months earlier. The second step taken by the Government of India for holding inflation in check was liberalization of import control so as to bring in larger supply of imported articles. Our imports during first half of 1949 have been on a much higher scale than at any time during the last two years. But these measures appear to have no tangible effect on the un-

usually high level of prices. The General Index number which was at 347.9 in April 1948 stood at 376.1 in April 1949. In July 1948 the Index had touched 389 and through 9 months of Government action the level has been reduced by only 13.1 points. The upward tendency since the end of March 1949 is, however, expected to continue for some months to come. The principal cause of our present inflationary level of prices is dearth of essential goods—food, building materials, etc.—and rise in the supply price of goods. Before the days of managed currency, high prices usually encouraged production but in these days of managed currency India has been a victim to a vicious phenomenon *viz.* rising prices with a static or decreasing level of production. The two Tables that follow show recent price-trends in this country:

INDEX NOS. OF WHOLESALE PRICES & COST OF LIVING
(1937 = 100)

Year & month	U.K.		U.S.A.		CANADA	
	P	C	P	C	P	C
1944	153	151	121	122	121	117
1945	156	152	123	125	122	118
1946	161	154	140	136	128	122
1947	176	...	176	155	152	134
1947—January	167	...	164	149	135	125
—March	169	...	173	151	142	127
—June	175	162	170	153	151	133
—Sept.	180	162	182	159	158	138
—Dec.	187	168	189	163	170	144

RECENT MOVEMENT IN PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Year & month	Prices (a)		Cost of living (b)		
	P.1	P.2	C.1	C.2	C.3
1947	297.4	292.2	279	378	309
1948	367.1	374.1	303	471	339
1948 October	381.7	393.1	315	547	358
Nov.	382.3	394.1	317	534	351
Dec.	383.6	397.5	326	508	344
1949					
January	376.1	385.3	316	506	333
Feb.	372.0	383.8	307	515	323
March	370.2	376.5	311	479	332
April	376.1	373.8			

P—Wholesale Prices. C—Cost of living.

P₁—Wholesale Prices Index, weekly averages. P₂ Wholesale Food Prices index weekly average. C.₁ Bombay Index of working class cost of living (monthly average.) C.₂. for Kanpur. C.₃ for Calcutta.

(a) year ended August 1939 = 100. (b) C.₁. Bombay 1934 = 100; C.₂.—Kanpur—Aug. 1939 = 100; C.₃. Calcutta—August, 1939 = 100.

INDIAN CURRENCY

The history of Indian currency practically dates from the year 1835 when the silver rupee was made a standard coin and the standard measure of value for all the British possessions in India. The history of Indian currency may be divided into several periods.

I. 1835-1893. Silver Standard: During this period, the exchange value of the rupee was determined with reference to the gold value of the silver content of the rupee. The exchange value of the rupee, therefore, widely fluctuated in response to the fluctuation in gold price of silver. After 1870, there was a sharp fall in the price of silver, consequent upon the demonetization of silver by some of the European countries, and the abolition of bimetallic standard. An enormous fall in silver prices resulted in heavy depreciation of the rupee exchange. The Government of India underwent severe monetary losses in remitting Home Charges. It was in this state of things that the famous Herschell Committee was appointed to recommend measures for establishing a stable currency in India. The Committee (1893) recommended the stoppage of free coinage of silver in order to create an artificial scarcity of rupees in India and suggested that 1s. 4d. (gold) should ultimately be the exchange ratio for the rupee.

II. 1894-1900. Period of Transition: Indian mints were closed, but the fall in the price of silver could not be arrested, nor the exchange value of the rupee could be stabilized. But in the course of a few years the desired results were obtained and there was a scarcity of rupees in India and a rise in the exchange value of the rupee followed. By 1898, the rupee exchange had slowly risen to about 1s. 4d. It was at this stage that the Government of India appointed the Fowler Committee for recommending measures for establishing a gold exchange standard in India. The Fowler Committee recommended that : (1) The rupee ratio was to be Re. 1: 1s. 4d. (gold). (2) Sovereigns were to be minted in India and freely exchanged with rupees at Rs. 15 per sovereign. (3) The rupee was to continue to be an unlimited legal tender. Government of India introduced a currency system which was effective from 1900, the main features whereof were: (1) India had a gold exchange standard, the rupee exchange being maintained at 1s. 4d. (gold) by making available gold exchange in London to remitters in India and by supplying in India rupee exchange to remitters in England. The exchange rate was maintained between the two specie points 1s. 3-29/32d. and 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In maintaining the above exchange rate the Government of India had to build up gold or sterling reserves in London and rupee reserves in India.

III. 1901-1916. The Gold Exchange Standard: With the exception of the years 1907-08 the gold exchange standard worked admirably. It maintained a rising level of industrial production in India and stability of internal prices. But owing to the outbreak of the war in August 1914, both Indian currency and exchange were put to severe strain. Hitherto the Government of India had issued gold at the rate of £1=Rs. 15, but with the outbreak of the war the issue of gold was stopped. The gold exchange standard was maintained up to the end of 1916, when it was suspended owing to the fact that balance of trade in favour of India had been so enormous that rupee resources of the Government were insufficient to cash all the drafts on India.

IV. 1916-1920. Silver Standard: Due to rise in the price of silver

and also to nervous hoarding of gold and silver by the people of India it was found more and more difficult to supply sufficient rupees for financing the increasing trade and commerce in India during a period of rising prices. India, therefore, reverted to the silver standard. After the end of hostilities the Government of India attempted to re-establish gold exchange standard.

V. 1920-21. Temporary Gold Exchange Standard: On the recommendations of the Babington-Smith Committee of 1920, the Government of India fixed the exchange ratio for the rupee at 2s. gold in 1920. Meanwhile, England went off gold standard with the result that sterling began to depreciate heavily in terms of gold and dollar. Rupee began to appreciate in terms of sterling with every fall in its purchasing power.

VI. 1921-26. Transition: The price of silver had in the meantime risen so high that the Government of India found it expedient to give up gold exchange standard and leave everything to itself. The rupee exchange, fixed at 2s. (gold) had meanwhile risen to 2s. 8d. sterling, and taking advantage of this favourable exchange, Indian traders and business men began to place heavy orders in England for sundry manufactured articles, and Indian exports were severely discouraged. This produced the natural reaction, viz., depreciation of exchange. In 1921 it reached 1s. 3d. and eventually 1s. But very soon the demand for Indian materials and agricultural produces rose and the exchange began to rise step by step till in 1925 it reached 1s. 6d. sterling. At this stage England again linked her currency to gold.

VII. 1927-31. Gold-Bullion Standard: The rupee became equal to 1s. 6d. (gold). The Hilton-Young Commission of 1926, made the following recommendations: 1. Rupee was to be stabilised at 1s. 6d. gold. 2. India was to have a gold bullion standard, the Government of India undertaking to sell and purchase gold at fixed prices. 3. A central bank of issue which was to act both as a Government's bank and a bankers' bank was to be established. The Commission made some other minor recommendations. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Commission the rupee exchange was stabilized at 1s. 6d. (gold) and the Government of India undertook to sell and buy gold at fixed prices, and gold bullion standard was sought to be established in India by the Currency and Coinage Act of 1927. But there was some flaw in the Act: the Government of India could at their option give sterling exchange in place of gold bullion. This clause gave the Government the power to convert the gold bullion standard into a sterling exchange standard.

VIII. 1931 to Date. Sterling Exchange Standard:* When England went off gold standard in September, 1931, the Government of India by notification absolved themselves of the responsibilities of giving gold for rupees and currency notes and fixed the exchange at 1s. 6d. (sterling). Thus the gold bullion standard gave place to sterling-exchange standard, which is still at work. The maintenance of the exchange at 1s. 6d. sterling has been entrusted to the Reserve Bank of India since it was established in 1935, and the Reserve Bank of India maintain the exchange by buying sterling or sterling exchange, as and when necessary. The present standard worked favourably in spite of the exigencies of

* By virtue of India's membership of International Monetary Fund Indian currency is now linked to gold.

World War II and an unprecedented inflation of our paper currency during World War II and after.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY

Indian paper currency was introduced as early as 1862 under an Act of the preceding year. The Rt. Hon. James Wilson, a famous economist and Finance Member of the Government of India had formulated the scheme of a paper currency for India. Up to the year 1914 the Indian paper currency was modelled on the fixed fiduciary principle. The fiduciary portion of the issue was small. Whatever currency note was to be issued beyond the fiduciary limitation was to be backed by gold coins or rupees or gold and silver bullion. It was only after the outbreak of the war of 1914-18 that the fiduciary issue began to be gradually increased till it reached the maximum mark of Rs. 120 crores. By an act of 1923 the currency was in a way linked to the Indian money market by the provision that in a busy season the Currency Office might advance up to Rs. 12 crores to the Imperial Bank of India against internal bills of exchange. The paper currency system underwent several changes in the course of the next few years. But in general the fixed fiduciary principle was observed. With the establishment of the Reserve Bank of India the monopoly of note-issue was given over to the Bank. Since 1942 the expansion of the Paper Currency has been phenomenal. The gross circulation which was Rs. 257.7 crores on 31.3.41 rose to Rs. 891.8 crores on 31.3.44. Even after the war the expansion has gone on uninterrupted. The gross circulation on 14.6.46 stood at Rs. 1,254 crores. After partition of India into India and Pakistan the assets of the Reserve Bank of India were divided in proportion to the notes in circulation in the two Dominions. The present composition of the Reserve Bank of India's liabilities and assets are given in the appropriate Tables that follow in the next page.

The present currency system comprises the nickel rupee, the notes of different denominations issued by the Reserve Bank of India—both unlimited legal tender—and subsidiary coins such as 8a, 4a, 2a, 1a, $\frac{1}{2}$ a, 1 pice and 1 pie pieces. At present Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 notes are full legal tender while Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000 notes have been demonetized. The subsidiary coins are all token coins and limited legal tender. The rupee, the standard of value in India, was itself a token coin, containing 165 grains of silver and 15 grains of alloy. After the outbreak of the present war and particularly after the collapse of France in June 1940 there were mad demands for whole rupees, and the Government of India found themselves compelled to introduce Re. 1 notes and quarterary rupees, half-rupees and quarter rupees. The coinage of quarterary pieces has recently been stopped and only nickel rupees, $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees and $\frac{1}{4}$ rupees are being struck at the mints.

COINAGE

During 1835-1946 the total number of whole rupees coined at Indian mints was 755,29,90,130. Of these 270,20,56,128 were coined at Calcutta, 10,76,07,305 at Madras; 453,98,01,165 at Bombay and 20,35,25,532 at Lahore. Rupee coins minted in 1943 amounted to Rs. 3.49 crores against Rs. 22.6 crores in 1942. Of the total of Rs. 755.3 crores of rupees minted at Indian mints Rs. 106.7 crores are quarterary rupees which had been minted since 1940.

MINTAGE OF COINS AT INDIAN MINTS

	1946-47 Rs. lakhs	1947-48 Rs. lakhs
Quarternary Rupees	170.97	1,151.4†
Nickel $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees	265	188.6
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees	209	180.4
„ 2 annas	125.05	71.4
„ 1 annas	117.26	57.2
„ $\frac{1}{2}$ anna	51.64	23.4
Single Pice	35.28	21.3
Total Rs.	974.20	16,93.7

ABSORPTION OF CURRENCY 1939-40 TO 1947-48

Year	<i>In Lakhs of Rupees</i>			<i>Total</i>
	Notes	Rupee (a)	Small Coins	
1939-40	49.45	10.08	2.21	61.74
1940-41	19.11	33.23	4.28	56.62
1941-42	152.40	7.18	5.06	164.64
1942-43	261.85	44.93	11.64	318.42
1943-44	238.91	25.60	18.46	282.97
1944-45	202.39	10.05	19.20	231.64
1945-46	133.89	18.35	9.98	162.22
1946-47	23.26	1.94	5.91	31.11
1947-48	62.33	12.34	3.98	53.97

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
Issue Department

Last Friday:	Liabilities		Assets		
	Total notes	Issued	I	II	III
	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores	Rs. crores
1938	206.4	44.4	59.5	70.2	32.3
1941	347.7	44.4	227.6	34.2	41.5
1943	850.4	44.4	734.8	12.8	58.3
1945	1,222.2	44.4	1,105.3	14.6	57.3
1946	1,258.7	44.4	1,135.3	21.1	57.8
1947	1,274.4	44.4	1,135.3	36.8	57.8
1948*	1,198.7	41.4	768.8	45.3	343.2
January	1,274.5	44.4	1,135.3	36.9	57.8
April	1,336.3	44.4	1,135.3	42.7	113.8
July*	1,281.5	42.7	1,080.8	43.8	114.2
Dec.*	1,198.7	41.4	768.9	45.3	343.3
1949.					
January*	1,193.9	40.6	752.5	44.1	356.7
Feb.*	1,186.6	40.0	741.6	42.5	362.5
March*	1,191.1	40.0	741.6	42.0	367.5
April*	1,201.4	40.0	720.3	47.4	393.7

† Nickel rupees.

(a) Including 1-rupee notes.

I—Gold coin and Bullion. II—Foreign Securities. III—Rupee coin and 1-rupee notes. IV—Rupee Securities.

* Figures for Indian Dominion only.

price of commodities and stocks and shares obtaining during 1942-46. By the end of 1946 the war-time psychological factors responsible for inflationary rise in the price of stocks and shares together with the disturbed conditions in the country had ushered in sharp fall in stock and share prices. As a matter of fact since 1947, there has been continued depression and persistent fall in the prices of shares and stocks. During 1942-46 Indian Banks had earned large profits from their investments against stocks and shares and against the execution of war orders. Most of the weakly managed Banks—largely the smaller Banks—had invested their funds injudiciously and contrary to principles of sound banking. Mention should, however, be made in this connection of the prevailing optimism among financial and speculating circles after the collapse of Japanese military resistance in 1945 that there would be a prolonged industrial and financial boom in this country. In 1947 as a result of the sharp fall of prices in the share-market and civil disturbances which started on 16th August in 1946 and continued right up to the end of 1947, many of these unsound banks had to close operations. Under the existing law the Reserve Bank of India no doubt did what it could to afford relief to deserving banks and to regulate the operations of Indian banks—and particularly the scheduled Banks—with a view to preventing the situation from being worse. But legal handicaps and the absence of comprehensive banking law did not allow the Reserve Bank of India to render adequate help and exercise all-round supervision and control over the working of Banks in India. Ordinances were, however, passed, but the magnitude of the problem was found to be such as would defy all temporary checks and attempts at regulation. The Government of India rightly felt that a complete piece of banking legislation for ensuring a healthy development of banking in India was over-due. Two Acts were passed—The Reserve Bank of India Nationalization Act 1948, and Banking Companies Act 1949,—for achieving this object.

Reserve Bank of India Nationalization Act 1948: Even before the passing of the Reserve Bank of India, 1934, there had been keen and prolonged controversy in this country centering on the question whether the Reserve Bank of India would be a State Bank or a share-holders' Bank. When the Act was passed in 1934, the then Government of India somehow succeeded in carrying their point that the Reserve Bank of India like the then Bank of England should be a share-holders' Bank though nationalist India pressed for a State Bank. In Free India the Government of India found little difficulty in nationalizing the Reserve Bank particularly when the Bank of England had already been nationalized in 1945 and when nationalization of Central Banks has been so popular a post-war feature in Europe and in Americas. Under the Reserve Bank of India Nationalization Act 1948, the Government of India were to take over shares of Reserve Bank of India, after payment of compensation to share-holders. The Act came into force as from January 1949. Under this Act, Section 17 of Reserve Bank of India has been amended by the substitution of the words "foreign exchange" for the word "sterling". Further the Reserve Bank of India has also been empowered to hold as assets the securities of any country which is a member of the International Monetary Fund in place of sterling securities alone.

The Indian Banking Companies Act 1949: The object of this Act is to consolidate and amend the law relating to banking companies with a

view to ensure a healthy development of banking in this country. The prevention of mushroom growth and the ensuring of banking operations on sound principles seem to be the two-fold goal aimed at by the Act. The important provisions of the Act are: (1) The minimum sizes of paid-up capital and reserve have been prescribed; (2) restrictions on authorized and subscribed capital of banks have been placed; (3) the nature and scope of Banking Companies' operations have been defined; (4) the disposition of the assets of Banking companies has been sought to be restricted to sound limits; (5) the management of banking companies has been sought to be brought under regulation; (6) restrictions have been placed on the opening of branches; (7) the powers of the Reserve Bank of India to supervise and control the operation of all Banking companies have been widened and been made more substantial; (8) Provisions have been made for enabling the Reserve Bank to widen the scope of its rendering relief to Banking companies. The Act has numerous other provisions of minor nature. As indicated above the Act is a complete Banking Legislation and is unique of its kind in India. The Reserve Bank of India which had hitherto exercised control and supervision over Scheduled Banks only is now empowered to exercise control and supervision on all banking companies operating in India.

PROGRESS OF BANKING IN INDIA

*Joint-Stock Banks**

(Figures in crores of Rupees)

As at 31st. Dec.	Capital & Deposits		As at 31st. Dec.	Capital & Deposits	
	No.	Reserves		No.	Reserve
1921	65	13	80	1938	163
1929	78	13	66	1939	170
1931	88	13	66	1940	180
1933	89	14	76	1942	...
1935	100	15	90	1943	...
1937	147	15	108.5	1944	...
				1945	...
					45

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Deposits in Banking Dept. (Crores of Rupees.)

Last Friday	Central Govt.	Other Govts.	Banks	Others	Total
1938	4.9	6.3	12.2	.8	24.3
1941	8.7	9.2	33.9	4.3	56.1
1944	241.5	13.1	75.9	20.8	351.3
1945	486.8	21.1	76.3	15.2	593.4
1946	457.6	18.0	71.8	17.1	564.5
1947	346.0	18.0	108.1	35.7	507.8
1948†	214.5	15.6	66.9	64.8	361.8
1948 June	285.9	26.1	104.3	46.4	462.6
July†	216.1	16.7	112.5	48.9	394.2
Dec.	214.5	15.6	66.9	64.8	361.8
1949 January	215.9	11.8	62.6	61.1	351.4
Feb.	206.0	13.0	56.1	69.5	344.6
March	183.9	24.6	55.0	68.7	332.3
April	163.0	21.9	54.7	68.2	307.8

* With paid-up capital of over a lakh of rupees.

† Since July 1948 Indian Union only. Prior to that undivided India.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA*
Banking Department (Last Friday Figures.)

LIABILITIES. (IN CRORES OF RUPEES.)

Last Friday	Capital & Reserve	Deposits	Other liabilities	Total liabilities
1938	10	24.3	2.5	36.8
1941	10	56.1	4.3	70.4
1944	10	351.3	15.5	376.8
1945	10	593.4	14.0	617.4
1946	10	564.5	14.9	589.4
1947	10	507.8	12.8	530.6
1948†	10	361.8	14.0	385.8
1948 June	10	462.6	20.5	493.1
July	10	394.2	9.2	413.4
Dec.	10	361.8	14.0	385.8
1949 January	10	351.5	14.3	375.8
Feb.	10	344.6	17.9	372.6
March	10	332.3	20.8	363.1
April	10	307.8	19.2	337.0

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA—Banking Dept‡

ASSETS (Last Friday Figures)

In Crores of Rupees

Last Friday of:	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1938	18.5	1.3	1.1	0.11	8.2	5.6	1.9	36.8
1941	12.3	47.2	—	0.39	—	8.8	1.8	70.5
1944	12.0	342.3	0.31	0.25	2.0	16.1	3.9	376.8
1945	11.7	562.3	0.43	0.78	8.2	25.4	8.6	617.4
1946	34.4	487.4	0.09	0.36	0.4	40.4	26.4	589.5
1947	49.2	383.1	0.26	0.02	0.64	92.3	4.1	530.6
1948§	10.7	256.4	3.0	18.4	2.2	92.2	3.1	385.8
June	31.2	400.1	0.02	0.03	1.7	53.2	6.8	493.2
July§	47.7	312.0	0.1	0.05	3.6	44.2	5.7	413.4
Dec.	10.7	256.4	2.9	18.4	2.2	92.2	3.1	385.8
1949—								
January	21.0	235.7	4.7	4.5	9.9	97.0	3.2	375.8
Feb.	22.0	224.6	4.6	5.0	5.3	106.0	4.1	372.6
March	21.9	202.5	—	6.4	2.1	126.0	4.3	363.2
April	20.2	180.8	3.47	6.3	10.4	110.8	5.1	337.0

* Upto June 1948 undivided India, thereafter Indian Dominion.

† Indian Dominion.

‡ I.—Notes & Coins. II.—Balances held abroad. III.—Loans and advances to Government. IV.—Other Loans and advances. V—Bills purchased and discounted. VI.—Investments. VII—Other assets. VIII.—Total.

§ Upto June 1948, undivided India and from July 1948, Indian Union only.

SCHEDULED BANKS' CONSOLIDATED POSITION SINCE 1935-36*—INDIA & PAKISTAN

IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

Average of Friday Figures	No. of Scheduled Banks	Demand Liabilities	Time Liabilities	Total Demand and Time Liabilities†	Cash	Balances with Reserve Bank	Total of V & VI	Advances	Bills dis- counted	% of VII to X
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII, VIII	IX	
1935-36	50	1,21,90	98,66	2,20,56	5,95	31,86	37,81	87,70	3,56	17.14
1938-39	55	1,29,98	1,07,85	2,37,83	6,64	15,94	22,58	115,85	4,86	9.50
1939-40	59	1,39,65	1,06,93	2,45,68	7,08	17,43	24,51	125,89	5,25	9.98
1940-41	63	1,63,90	1,04,94	2,68,84	8,37	36,42	44,79	122,13	3,84	16.66
1941-42	59	2,11,35	1,07,61	3,18,96	9,86	36,65	46,51	120,20	4,93	14.58
1942-43	61	3,06,28	1,04,21	4,10,49	12,97	55,73	68,70	95,68	2,18	16.73
1943-44	75	4,56,63	1,42,78	5,99,41	20,57	63,63	84,20	156,14	5,59	14.05
1944-45	84	5,84,80	1,94,12	7,78,92	27,31	89,25	116,56	224,22	11,16	14.96
1945-46	91	6,34,53	2,59,52	9,14,05	34,80	89,91	124,71	285,07	16,05	13.64
1946-47	96	7,25,54	3,23,11	10,48,65	41,11	81,25	122,36	406,39	21,32	11.67
1947-48†	101	7,06,65	3,43,89	10,50,54	39,92	100,81	140,73	427,54	16,82	42.30
	...	(74,86)	(28,39)	(103,25)	(4,29)	...	...	(39,40)	(100)	...

* From 1942-43, only figures for India and prior to that Burma included.

† Apart from this, the figures for Savings deposits for 1939-40, 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46 and 1946-47 are Rs. 38,86 lakhs, Rs. 37,58 lakhs, Rs. 37,24 lakhs, Rs. 48,30 lakhs, Rs. 90,58 lakhs Rs. 121,56 lakhs and Rs. 133,04 lakhs respectively.

‡ The figures in bracket are for Pakistan.

SCHEDULED BANKS' CONSOLIDATED POSITION—Indian Union
In crores of Rupees.

Last Friday:	I*	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
1948—								
July	98	695	315	1,010	39	112	406	16
October	95	671	298	969	35	66	405	14
1949—								
January	95	645	293	938	35	62	443	18
Feb.	95	642	289	931	36	55	460	17
March	94	631	285	916	35	54	478	18
April	...	620	287	907	35	53	491	18

DEMAND & TIME LIABILITIES AND CASH BALANCES OF
 NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

In lakhs of Rupees.

Last Friday:	I†	II	III	IV	V	VI
1939	669	15.96	4.87	11.09	8	9.0
1943	530	34.79	17.52	17.27	4.88	14.0
1945	632	73.64	33.92	39.71	9.24	12.6
1946	659	78.44	32.79	45.65	6.59	8.4
1947‡	439	47.83	20.13	27.70	3.44	7.2

MONEY RATES IN INDIA

	Bank Rate	Imperial Bank Hundi Rate	Average Treasury Bill Rate
1935-36	3 to 3½	3 to 3½	1.21
1938-39	3	3	1.63
1939-40	3	3 to 3½	1.87
1940-41	3	3 to 3½	0.89
1941-42	3	3	0.72
1942-43	3	3	0.87
1943-44	3	3	0.90
1944-45	3	3	0.49
1945-46	3	3	0.40
1946-47	3	3	0.42
1947-48	3	3	0.45
1948 July	3	—	0.46
Oct.	3	—	0.56
Dec.	3	—	—
1949 January	3	—	—
Feb.	3	—	—
March	3	—	—
April	3	—	—

* I.—No. of Banks. II—Demand Liabilities. III—Time liabilities.
 IV.—Total deposit liabilities. V.—Cash. VI.—Balances with Reserve
 Bank. VII.—Advances in India. VIII.—Bills discounted in India.

† I.—No. of reporting Banks. II—Total Time & Demand Liabilities.
 III—Demand Liabilities. IV—Time Liabilities. V—Cash Balances. VI—
 % of cash to deposit liabilities (i.e., V: II).

‡ Provisional figures for Non-Scheduled Banks in Indian Union only.

MONEY RATES IN INDIA

	<i>Call Money Rate</i> <i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Bazaar Bill Rate</i> <i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
1935-36	½ to 1	½ to 3½	5 to 8	3 to 6½
1938-39	½ to 2½	½ to 2½	6 to 8	3 to 5½
1939-40	½ to 2	½ to 2½	6 to 7	5½ to 6½
1940-41	½ to 1½	½ to 1½	6 to 7	5½ to 6½
1941-42	½	½ to ½	6 to 7	4½ to 6½
1942-43	½	½	6 to 7	5 to 6½
1943-44	½	½	6 to 7	4½ to 6
1944-45	½	½ to ½	6 to 7	4½ to 5½
1945-46	½	½ to 1	6 to 7	5½
1946-47	½	½ to ½	6 to 10	5½
1947-48	½	½ to 10	10 to 9	5½ to 7½

Clearing House Statistics

(In crores of Rupees)

I Calcutta; II Bombay; III Madras; IV Karachi; V Rangoon;
VI Cawnpore; VII Lahore; VIII Delhi.

Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Total
1918-19	741	570	25	22	74	—	—	—	1,432
1924-25	945	621	56	46	117	6	6	—	1,806
1928-29	1,094	652	66	28	125	7	9	—	1,981
1930-31	866	667	50	24	107	6	11	—	1,731
1933-34	831	655	53	27	56	9	10	—	1,641
1937-38	967	815	110	30	82	12	11	18	2,051
1938-39	935	786	99	33	81	12	10	19	1,975
1939-40	1,154	884	100	38	98	14	11	20	2,379
1940-41	1,008	802	109	47	119	19	16	29	2,149
1941-42	1,234	1049	136	59	109	30	27	41	2,685
1942-43	1,075	1345	131	78	—	56	49	82	2,979(a)
1943-44	1,719	1967	197	101	—	101	78	119	4,599(a)
1944-45	23.52	22.37	2.27	125	—	113	96	130	52.79(a)
1945-46	28.26	24.88	2.98	145	—	113	103	146	61.20(a)
1946-47	28.42	28.59	3.78	202	—	143	137	156	67.17(a)
1947-48	26.00	24.53	3.48	2.75	—	110	49	126	56.61(a)

(a) The totals for 1942-43 to 1947-48 include Rs. 163 crores, Rs. 298 crores, Rs. 338 crores, Rs. 422 crores, Rs. 451 crores and Rs. 519 crores for other centres.

RECENT CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS.
INDIAN DOMINION

In crores of Rupees.

<i>Years & month</i>	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1948							
July	579	242	216	15	13	34	58
August	503	199	209	9	10	30	45
September	562	213	243	12	12	36	47
October	509	212	199	11	11	29	49
November	519	212	198	12	12	35	50
December	598	240	242	13	13	37	53
1949							
January	592	249	232	11	12	35	52
February	500	202	196	11	12	36	43
March	636	262	250	13	16	39	57
April							

GOLD AND SILVER

Formerly India was considered as a sink for world's precious metals. Before Sept. 1931 India had been one of the biggest individual consumers of gold and silver in the world. She produced on an average about 2% of the total world output of gold and her requirement was 20% of world output on an average. Though gold had never been used on any considerable scale as currency, it had been in keen demand in this country for ornaments and as a store of value. For about 150 before Sept. 1931, India had year after year been importing huge quantities of gold. The same story holds good for silver. Until recently silver rupees had formed the bulk of Indian currency. It was only in and since 1940 that serious attempts have been made to use substitutes for silver rupees and at present silver has been demonetized. The use of silver as ornaments, in arts, and as currency rendered India as a major market for silver. Before the separation of Burma in 1937, India could count upon the Burma production of silver as her own production, but since the separation India's silver production has been negligible. In 1948, the estimated production of gold in India was 131,766 ounces valued at Rs. 3.48 crores as compared with 168,366 ounces valued at Rs. 3.40 crores in 1945. The corresponding figures for silver production are 11,378 ounces valued at Rs. 40,652 and 14,154 ounces valued at Rs. 48,622.

The prices of gold and silver in India since the outbreak of World War II have widely fluctuated. Speculative forces, international situation and internal and external political prospects and trade control have largely influenced price movements. The rise of prices both of gold and silver has been steady and steep since 1942-43. India's output of gold recorded an increase in 1947, the estimated production being 171,696 ounces valued at about Rs. 5 crores and the corresponding figures for

silver production being 14,749 ounces and Rs. 54,724. Indian Dominion's share in world production was 0.7% in gold and 0.01% in silver. But even under the present restrictions on imports India's intake of foreign metals continues to be high. The net imports of treasure into the Indian Dominion are given below:—

Month	Value in lakhs of Rs.
1948—	
July	14
August	5
September	—
October	—
November	—
December	—
1949—	
January	—
February	—
March	—

NET IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF GOLD SINCE 1900—OR.

(Undivided India)

	Quantity in 1,000 ounces	Value in lakhs of Rs.	
		Net imports (+)	Net exports (-)
I Total for 31 years from 1900-01 to 1930-31	+ 89,245	+ 5,47.75	
II Do. 16 years from 1931-32 to 1946-47	- 42,882		- 3,73.09
Total Net absorption from 1900-01 to 1945-46	+ 46,363		+ 1,74.66

NET IMPORTS OR EXPORTS OF SILVER SINCE 1900-1901

(Undivided India).

	Quantity in lakhs of ounces	Value in lakhs of Rs.	
		Net imports (+)	Value in lakhs of Rs.
I Total for 31 years 1900-1 to 1930-31	+ 24,456	+ 4,78.74	
II Total for 16 years 1931-32 to 1946-47	+ 2292		+ 4,330
Total absorption during 1900-1901 to 1946-47	+ 26,748		+ 52,204

The average prices of gold per tola in Bombay since 1930-31 are given in the table that follows:—

Year	Average Price per fine tola Rs. A. P.	Year	Average Price per fine tola Rs. A. P.
1930-31	21 12 6	1941-42	44 7 11
1931-32	24 4 3	1942-43	57 10 10
1932-33	29 5 2	1943-44	76 11 6
1933-44	32 4 5	1944-45	71 7 4
1934-35	35 15 8	1945-46	80 3 0
1935-36	35 4 11	1946-47	101 1 2
1936-37	34 12 6	1947-48	108 0 4
1937-38	34 7 10	1948—April	115 8 9
1938-39	35 10 3	—July	113 7 3
1939-40	39 13 11	—Oct.	114 10 0
1940-41	42 6 0	1949 January	114 14 0

Since 1st March 1946 an import duty of Rs. 25 per tola was imposed on gold imports which has since 12th August 1946 been reduced to Rs. 12.8 as per tola.

The sharp rise in average price since 1942-43 reflects speculative and nervous buying of gold in India since extension of war to Far East.

The average Prices of Silver in Bombay as from 1930-31 and import duty thereon are given in the following table:—

Year	Average Price per 100 tolas gross Rs. A. P.	Import Duty Rs. A. P.
1930-31	46 15 1	9 6 0
1931-32	50 3 11	14 1 0
1932-33	52 11 4	14 1 0
1933-34	56 0 10	17 9 3
1934-35	60 13 5	11 11 6
1935-36	65 1 1	4 11 0
1936-37	50 5 8	4 11 0
1937-38	51 4 1	7 0 6
1938-39	51 11 3	7 0 6
1939-40	55 4 9	7 0 6
1940-41	62 8 0	7 0 6
1941-42	66 11 4	8 7 0
1942-43	94 2 6	8 7 0
1943-44	120 7 11	8 7 0
		8 7 0
1944-45	128 10 9	8 7 0
1945-46*	155 1 11	18 12 0
		18 12 0
1946-47	162 4 10	9 6 0
1947-48	166 12 6	
1948—July	174 2 10	
—Oct.	176 4 0	
1949—January	182 2 0	

* The import duty was increased to Rs. 18-12 as from 1.3.46 and as from 12.8.46, it was reduced to Rs. 9-6.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Average for	U.S.A. per 100 dollars Rs.	Canada per 100 dollars Rs.	Australia per Rupee: s. d.
1945	332- 1/4	302	1—10-13/32
1946	332-1/16	316- 5/16	1—10-13/32
1947	331- 3/4	331-25/32	1—10- 7/16
1948	331- 3/4	331- 3/4	1—10- 3/8
1949—			
January	331- 3/4	331- 3/4	1—10- 3/8
Feb.	331- 3/4	331- 3/4	1—10- 3/8
March	331- 3/4	331- 3/4	1—10- 3/8
April	331- 3/4	331- 3/4	1—10- 3/8

STERLING PURCHASES AND SALES BY RESERVE BANK
OF INDIA (Indian Union)

	Net purchases (+) £ (000)	Net Sales (-) Rs. lakhs.	Rate Re. 1 = s. d.
1948—			
January	+ 19,895	+ 2,653	1—5-31/32
Feb.	+ 23,495	+ 3,133	1—5-31/32
March	+ 7,277	+ 970	1—5-31/32
April	+ 4,695	+ 626	1—5-31/32
May	+ 3,550	+ 473	1—5-31/32
June	- 6,020	- 804	1—5-31/32
July	- 9,592	- 1,280	1—5-31/32
August	- 5,745	- 767	1—5-31/32
Sept.	- 6,155	- 822	1—5-31/32
Oct.	- 2,355	- 315	1—5-31/32
Nov.	- 4,755	- 635	1—5-31/32
Dec.	- 5,947	- 794	1—5-31/32
1949—			
January	- 9,049	- 1,208	1—5-31/32
Feb.	- 8,235	- 1,099	1—5-31/32
March	- 3,050	- 407	1—5-31/32
1945*	+ 4,761	+ 635	1—5-31/32
1946*	- 1,628	- 218	1—5-31/32
1947*	+ 676	+ 89	1—5-31/32
1948	+ 1,529	+ 203	1—5-31/32

Finance

The history of India's finance is a changeful narrative. During East India Company's rule the Provinces and particularly the Presidencies were so many independent units for financial purposes responsible to the Home Authorities in London. Later a system of Unitary Control from the Central Government on all provincial finances was gradually evolved. Before the publication of the report of the Decentralization Commission of 1908, the process of centralization had been carried to the extreme

limit. Before the introduction of the 1919 Reforms some changes had already been effected in the matter of decentralization of provincial finance as recommended by the Decentralization Commission. It was the introduction of 1919 Reforms in 1921 which for the first time completely separated Provincial Finance from the Central. The system introduced under these Reforms divided the sources of Revenues between the Centre and the Provinces the latter being required to make annual contributions to the Centre for meeting its deficits. This contribution system continued upto 1928 whereafter the improvement in the revenue resources of the Centre allowed total abolition of the contribution system. Under the Government of India Act 1935, the principle of separation was carried further and the Centre was required to pay to the Provinces subventions and parts of the proceeds of taxes: Income Tax and jute duty.

Under Provincial Autonomy as provided in the Constitution Act of 1935, the Provinces were enabled to raise taxes or to modify taxation on certain specified subjects scheduled in the Provincial list of subjects. The present system which embodies the provisions of the Act of 1935 carries the principle of provincial financial autonomy. The Centre only exercises authority in matters of raising loans by Provinces or in raising or altering taxes from sources in the concurrent list of subjects whereon the Centre and the Provinces have concurrent jurisdiction.

RISE IN REVENUE & EXPENDITURE: Since World War I (1914-18) the receipts and expenditure of the Central and the Provincial Governments have increased from year to year—with only a few exceptional years during which fall in prices and economic consideration had forced the Government to check raising of taxes and spending. The principal causes of the rise in public expenditure—and of revenue as well—are rise in prices, and extension of the scope of public expenditure and the sphere of governmental activities. The gradual abandonment of the *laissez faire* principle by the Government also deserves mention in this connection. The two World Wars have profoundly affected the taxation system in this country. Both the Wars were accompanied by inflation of currency and rise in price level, making it necessary to increase public expenditure. But the tempo of rise in public expenditure was by far higher during the second than during the first War. The time taken for world recovery of normal economic conditions was considerably shorter after World War I than after World War II. The precipitous fall in prices following 1920 has not repeated itself after World War II. Financiers all the world over have taken a lesson from the trade depressions of 1921-22 and 1930-31 and from the tragic necessity of having to stick to gold standard. Managed currency is now the rule and gold standard the exception. The price levels in India and abroad have not only been not allowed to register sharp falls but have been kept even at higher levels after more than 3 years of the termination of World War II than during that War. The level of public expenditure on civil heads is, therefore, still on the rise.

Two important changes in the financial policy of the Government have profoundly affected the taxation structure of this country. Prior to 1924 taxes were levied entirely for revenue purposes. But since 1924 the Government of India have adopted the policy of discriminating protection. This policy has widened the scope for taxation and added

to the financial resources of the Central Government besides helping the growth and stabilization of certain big industries of essential importance. Before 1924, Land revenue was the principal source of revenue among all the sources—Central or Provincial. After 1942 Customs ousted land revenue from its more than century-old privileged position. The Second World War has wrested the place of privilege from Customs and given it to taxes on income. At present more than 50% of the revenue of the Central Government is accounted for by taxes on income—income tax, super-tax, corporation tax.

Since 1921 when the first experiment on provincial autonomy was initiated the scope of provincial taxation and the sphere of public spending on social welfare have been widening year after year. The Central Government's sphere of earning and spending has also expanded. In free India the process of expansion has been quickened. The Governments both at the Centre and in the Provinces have now wider responsibilities for social services and for economic betterment of the country. The table that follows gives some idea of the change in the size of India's Revenues, Expenditure and Public Debts—Central and Provincial—in 1938-39, 1945-46, 1947-48 and 1948-49.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

INDIA'S PUBLIC REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND DEBT

(N.B.—Figures from 1947-48 are for Indian Union only, and prior to that for undivided India.)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE—CENTRAL GOVT.

	(In Crores of Rupees)			
	1938-39*	1945-46*	1947-48†	1948-49‡
Revenue	84.52	360.67	178.77	255.24
Expenditure	85.15	484.57	185.29	257.37
(a) Central Govt.				
Total outlay	85.15	894.20	185.29	257.37
(b) Expenditure recoverable				
War expenditure	.....	374.54	.....	.....
Central Govt. Debts	1,205.76	2,282.38	2,162.34	2,214.27
(1) Sterling Loans	464.94	33.84	26.42	23.86
(2) Rupee Loans	437.87	1,492.20	1,517.09	1,575.05
(3) Small Savings	141.45	221.52	233.10	264.35
(4) Treasury Bills etc.	46.30	83.33	86.84	96.94

PROVINCES' REV. AND EXP.

Revenue	84.74	229.33	207.04(a)	242.77
Expenditure	85.75	218.14	211.08(a)	258.27
GROSS TOTAL				
Provincial Debts	163.20	162.97	119.88	.....

* Accounts. † Revised Estimates for 7-1/2 months. ‡ Budget.

(a) West Bengal Interim Budget estimates for 1947-48 and not revised estimates are included.

IMPORTANT HEADS OF REVENUE—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

<i>Heads of Revenue</i>	<i>(In Crores of Rupees)</i>			
	1938-39*	1946-47*	1947-48†	1948-49‡
<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Budget</i>	
Customs	40.51	87.50	54.50	80.76
Central Excise	8.66	42.78	20.72	45.97
Corporation Tax	2.04	69.53	40.43	49.80
Taxes on Income (a)	15.24	87.47	74.57	87.58
Currency and Mint	0.58	15.75	1.25	9.40
Railways	1.37	5.61	—	4.50
Posts and Telegraphs	0.19	4.78	2.14	0.78
Total Tax Revenue (a)	76.35	300.58	191.79	266.61

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE—CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

	<i>In Crores of Rupees</i>		
	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48†
<i>Accounts</i>	<i>Revised</i>	<i>Budget</i>	
Direct Demand on Revenues	9.2	10.1	5.3
Irrigation, Embankment etc.	.2	.2	.07
Debt Services	33.7	42.0	20.5
Currency and Mint	1.5	1.9	1.2
Civil Works	.6	6.2	6.2
Defence Services (net)	360.2	238.1	92.7
Miscellaneous	10.3	27.5	48.7
Contributions and Adjustments between Centre and Provinces	9.7	1.7	.45
Civil Administrations, Extra-ordinary payments etc.	59.2	53.8	22.2
Total	381.5	481.5	197.4

PUBLIC DEBT OF INDIA SINCE 1913-14¹

<i>End of March:</i>	<i>Total Debt</i>	<i>In Crores of Rupees</i>	
		<i>Sterling Debt</i>	<i>Rupee Debt</i>
1914	445.58	265.81	179.77
1919	662.86	304.08	358.78
1924	880.28	397.76	482.52
1939	1,179.06	469.10	709.96
1943	1,261.77	55.59	1,206.18
1946	1,974.64	37.69	1,936.95
1947	2,178.61	36.61	2,142.00
1948	2,165.25	30.28	2,134.97(a)

* Undivided India. † 7-1/2 months from August 15, 1947.

‡ As passed by the Legislature. (a) Including Provinces' Share.

1. Upto 1947 undivided India.

(a) Including Pakistan's share of liabilities in Postal Savings Bank, and Cash Certificates.

INDIAN UNION BUDGET FIGURES

In the preceding Tables Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government in undivided India and in Indian Union for 7½ months from 15.8.47 are given. The Table that follows gives the position of central finance. The figures in brackets to the right of revenue figures under 1949-50 Budget indicate proposed changes in the existing level of taxation,—increase (+) or decrease (-).

REVENUE

In lakhs of Rupees.

<i>Heads</i>	<i>1948-49 Revised</i>	<i>1949-50 Budget</i>
Customs	11,725	11,123 (+398)
Central Excise	5,025	6,927 (+1,152)
Corporation Tax	5,725	4,181
Income Tax	10,075	10,709 (-610)
Opium	108	118
Interest	142	119
Civil Administration	705	678
Currency and Mint	—1,305	970
Civil Works	102	102
Pre-partition Receipts		1,340
Other sources	652	...
Post and Telegraphs	373	537
Railways	734	447 (+284)
<i>Less Share of Income Tax payable to Provinces</i>	<i>—4,179</i>	<i>472</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>33,832</i>	<i>—4,085 (+300)</i>
		<i>32,298</i>

EXPENDITURE

In lakhs of Rupees.

<i>Heads</i>	<i>1948-49 Revised</i>	<i>1949-50 Budget</i>
Direct Demands on Revenues	9,88	1,006
Irrigation	8	12
Debt Services	3,991	3,929
Civil Administration	3,835	4,050
Currency and Mint	276	223
Civil Works	815	732
Pensions	268	268
Miscellaneous:		
Expenditure on Refugees	1,945	985
Subsidy on Foodgrains	3,196	3,297
Other expenditure	530	512
Grants to Provinces etc.	296	296
Extraordinary items	221	206
Defence (Net)	15,543	15,737
Pre-Partition Payments	2,075	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>339,87</i>	<i>32,253</i>
(deficit)	<i>—155</i>	<i>Surplus +45</i>

STERLING DEBT REPATRIATION

The Government of India's Sterling Debts—*i.e.*, interest-bearing obligations in United Kingdom—which stood at £469.10 millions on 31st March 1939 had undergone reduction since 1939-40. During World War II the Government of India had to finance, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, war efforts and operations. Due to War conditions H.M.G. could not pay for these financial services either in cash or in kind. The liabilities in respect of Government of India's Sterling Debts were, therefore, transferred to H.M.G. in exchange for Government of India's financing war efforts and operations. During 31-3-39 and 31-3-45, India's Sterling Debts thus got reduced from £469.1 millions to £38.13 millions. By 31-3-48 the figure had further been reduced to £30.28 millions and the process of repatriation has continued thereafter.

STERLING BALANCES

These are just the opposite of India's Sterling Debts. The financial commitments of Government of India on behalf of H.M.G. and other Allied Powers were on such a gigantic scale that mere repatriation of Sterling did not suffice for paying for these commitments. Since 1941-42 the Government of India had to spend hundreds of crores of rupees on behalf of H.M.G. and as war conditions did not permit of the payment of these amounts by H.M.G. to Government of India, the amounts were credited to India's account in Bank of England. These amounts reached the peak figure of Rs. 1,733 crores at the end of 1945-46. During 1946-47 the figure declined to Rs. 1,612 crores as Rs. 1,21 crores worth of Sterling Balance had to be spent in purchasing food and other commodities and in repatriating British Capital. During 1947-48 the Balance was further reduced to Rs. 1,545 crores.

LONDON AGREEMENT ON STERLING BALANCES

Early in July 1948, Mr. R. K. Sanmukham Chetty, the then Finance Minister, Government of India, concluded an agreement with H.M.G. the main points whereof are:—

1. The purchase price for U.K. stores and installations which the undivided Government of India took over in April 1947, was settled at £100 millions (Rs. 133.3 crores) the book value of the stores and installations being estimated at £375 millions (Rs. 500 crores). In full satisfaction of this amount, £100 million was to be deducted from the Sterling Balances.
2. Under the Partition arrangements, the primary responsibility for payment of all pensions was taken by the Government of India with provisions for future recovery from the Government of Pakistan. Of the total pensions payable by the Indian Government, the Sterling pensions were estimated to amount to £6.25 millions per year—decreasing year by year. The Agreement provided for the capitalization of these pensions into £147.5 millions (Rs. 197 crores) and for the transfer of the responsibility for payment of Sterling pensions to H.M.G. in exchange for a further reduction of £147.5 millions (Rs. 197 crores) in India's Sterling Balances.

3. An Interim arrangement was entered into with H.M.G. for their releasing during three years following June 30, 1948, a sum of £80 millions (Rs. 107 crores) which together with India's Account No. 1 with Bank of England would amount to £160 millions (Rs. 213 crores) during 3 years beginning with July, 1, 1948. The entire release would be utilized in financing imports into India from mainly Sterling areas and to a very limited extent from hard currency areas.

The following extracts from the report of a Press Conference given by Mr. Chetty on 15-7-48 clears the question of hard currency convertibility of released sterling under the above agreement:—

"In view of the various uncertain factors affecting the economy of the world in general and the U.K. in particular, we agreed that the arrangements relating to multilateral convertibility may be confined to one year in the first instance to be renewed after further discussion later on. After a careful examination of our trade position with the hard currency areas for the next twelve months, it has been agreed that multilateral convertibility should be limited to £15 millions or Rs. 20 crores during the first year.

"In estimating the adequacy of convertibility there are certain important factors which must be specially noted. We have secured certain substantial advantages in other directions, Switzerland, for instance, has been a hard currency area.

"The British Government have recently concluded an agreement with Switzerland which will give us the benefit of paying that country in sterling approximately to the extent of our adverse balance of payments with that country during 1947. Similar agreements have also been made with some other countries. These countries under the arrangement would accept sterling from us. This also applies to France and Czechoslovakia. It will thus be found that amongst the countries of Europe with which we are concerned for purposes of trade relationship the only two countries which would still remain hard currency areas for us are Belgium and Portugal besides the Anglo-American zone of Germany, as it may be broadly stated that the other countries have become soft currency areas for us. With regard to Japan we are entitled to get dollars to the extent of £3-1/2 million or Rs. 4-3/4 crores out of our trade balance with that country. These are very substantial gains which must be taken into account in assessing the amount of convertibility secured. We have also been able to secure certain other advantages which have a direct bearing on the question of convertibility. I would like to add here that certain outstanding dues from the United Kingdom Government under the Defence Expenditure Plan, including anticipated claims to be met by India, have been settled to our complete satisfaction. The final position, therefore, is that all claims and counter claims as between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the United Kingdom Government on the other hand arising out of the war, including the U. K. Government's property in Defence stores and installations, have been finally settled. The apportionment of the relevant assets and liabilities as between India and Pakistan has also been settled between the two Governments.

"The payment for the stores and installations and the capitalised value of the pensions would disclose a more realistic picture of the total amount of the sterling balances. From the balance thus left, Pakistan

would be entitled to get her share in accordance with the currency arrangement already made. It is difficult to say at present what exactly will be the share of India in the sterling balance. It may be estimated that after deducting all these items, however, the net balance in favour of India would be approximately £800 million or Rs. 1,067 crores. Out of this about £200 million or Rs. 267 crores may be considered as a normal currency reserve. The balance available for use including the amount in the Reserve Bank's account No. 1 will be approximately £600 million (Rs. 800 crores)."

.THE PRESENT POSITION

The following extracts from the 1949-50 Budget speech of Dr. John Mathai, Finance Minister, Government of India throw much light on our present position in the matter of Sterling Balances and on India's Dollar deficit:—

"The sterling balances which reached the peak figure of Rs. 1,733 crores at the end of 1945-46 declined by Rs. 121 crores to Rs. 1,612 crores during 1946-47. This reduction was due mainly to the large imports of food but there were also substantial imports of other goods in satisfaction of the pent up demand of the war years and a certain amount of repatriation of British capital."

"During 1947-48 the reduction was somewhat smaller due to the restrictive import policy which was introduced towards the close of 1947 and the balances fell by only Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 1,545 crores. In the first ten months of the current year (1948-49) there has been a further drop of Rs. 556 crores in these balances. This heavy outgo is due to several causes. The first is the payment to the United Kingdom Government in accordance with the agreement reached with them last July, of Rs. 284 crores for the purchase of annuities for financing the payment of sterling pensions and the acquisition of the Defence installations and stores left behind in India by the United Kingdom at the end of the war.

"The second is the payment to the State Bank of Pakistan or Pakistan's share of these balances following the separation of its currency from that of India. This payment is still continuing as the sterling and other assets of the Issue Department are handed over in instalments as Indian notes are withdrawn from circulation in Pakistan and handed over to the Reserve Bank. Sterling to the extent of Rs. 1,77 crores has so far been transferred to the Pakistan State Bank. The third factor responsible for the decline is India's adverse balance of payments on current and capital account.

DOLLAR DEFICIT

"India's dollar deficit in the past used to be financed by the central reserves of the sterling area. But beginning from January, 1948 the United Kingdom refused to carry this responsibility any further and insisted on limiting the convertibility of our sterling very rigidly. The limits imposed—£10 million (\$40 million) for the half year January-June, 1948 and £15 million (\$60 million) for the year July 1948 to June, 1949—bear no relation whatever to our needs.

"Concurrently with the imposition of these limits on convertibility, there came the separation of the exchange resources of Pakistan from India which also took place in January, 1948. This has also handicapped us severely as many commodities which before partition earned hard currency, such as raw jute, raw cotton and hides and skins were largely exported from territories now in Pakistan.

"In spite of the maximum possible limitation of imports from the hard currency areas and the maximum possible encouragement of exports thereto, India had a deficit in her balance of payments with the hard currency countries in the six months April to September, 1948 of \$45 million. The deficit for the next three months, for which preliminary figures are available, is expected to be \$48 million. Of these deficits, the purchase of foodgrains was responsible for \$35 million and \$40 million respectively. These deficits which exceed by far the convertibility allowed to us by the United Kingdom have been met by loans from the International Monetary Fund from which since March, 1948 we have borrowed no less than \$92 million."

INDIAN UNION

The Indian Union as at present constituted under Indian Independence Act, 1947 and orders thereunder comprise an area of 1,276,000 sq. miles and a population of 318 millions on the basis of 1941 census. The estimated mid-year population in 1948 is 342.1 millions. The respective shares of the Provinces and the States are given below:—

	Population in millions		
	Area in 1,000 sq. m.	1941 Census	1948 mid-year estimate
Provinces	631	227	245
States	645	91	97
Total	1,276	318	342

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES*

	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births
1947	26.6	19.7	146
1948—			
January	23.8		
February	21.2	17.2	...
March	21.5	15.0	...
April	22.6	15.1	...
May	23.8	16.6	...
June	25.2	17.3	...
July	28.2	17.4	...
August	30.1	17.3	...
September	32.3	17.6	...
October	32.4	19.1	...

* Figures for undivided India—See P. 102—103.

The Provinces¹

Province	Area sq. m.	Population 1941 Census
Assam	49,600	74,04,094
Bihar	69,348	3,63,40,151
Bombay	76,443	2,08,49,840
C. P. and Berar	1,18,710	1,68,13,584
East Punjab	35,600	1,24,09,924
Madras	1,24,363	4,98,40,564
Orissa	32,198	87,28,544
U. P.	1,06,247	5,63,46,456
West Bengal	28,255	2,11,96,453

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

The consolidated Accounts and Budgetary position of the Provinces in Undivided India and in Indian Union which is given hereunder shows an analysis of the revenues and expenditures of the Provinces. As will be evident from the figures the principal heads of Provincial revenue are: (1) Share of income tax and customs; (2) Excise; (3) Land Revenue and (4) Stamps. The principal heads of expenditure are: (1) Security Services (*i.e.*, Services for maintaining law and order); (2) Social Services (such as Education, Medical, Sanitation, Agriculture, Industries, Veterinary, Co-operation etc.); (3) Direct Demands on Revenues; (4) Irrigation and (5) Debt Services.

TOTAL REVENUES FOR ALL PROVINCES

	In Crores of Rupees.					
	I*	II	III	IV	V	VI
1938-39 (Accounts) (a)	4.0	25.4	13.1	9.6	59.0	79.2
1946-47 (Accounts) (b)	21.7	22.2	40.5	12.5	127.0	169.8
1947-48 (Revised)	31.9	23.9	38.6	13.8	150.4	207.0
1948-49 (Budget)	36.3	25.5	32.2	15.4	158.5	242.8

TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR ALL PROVINCES

	1†	2	3	4	5	6	7
1938-39 (Accounts) (a)		8.8	5.6	1.8	26.6	20.9	80.5
1946-47 (Accounts) (b)		12.5	5.3	5.0	43.1	37.2	162.2
1947-48 (Revised) (c)		16.4	7.7	5.2	57.4	55.2	211.1
1948-49 (Budget)		18.3	10.6	4.4	67.9	68.4	258.3
							...

(1) Read The Sections *Indian States and Chief Commissioners' Provinces.*

* I.—Customs and Income Tax. II.—Land Revenue. III.—Excise. IV.—Stamps. V.—Total Tax revenue. VI.—Total Revenue.

† 1.—Direct Demands on Revenue. 2.—Irrigation. 3.—Debt Services. 4.—Security Services. 5.—Social Services. 6.—Total expenditure. 7.—Debts outstanding on 31.3.

(a) Pre-partition. (b) Excludes figures for East Punjab and West Bengal. (c) Includes West Bengal.

**SUBVENTIONS AND OTHER PAYMENTS FROM THE CENTRE
TO THE PROVINCES**

<i>Paid to</i>	INCOME TAX		<i>In lakhs of Rupees</i> SUBVENTIONS	
	1946-47 Accounts	1948-49 Budget	1946-47 Accounts	1948-49 Budget
Madras	448.0	655.4	...	...
Bombay	597.4	764.6	...	...
West Bengal*	597.4	436.9	...	...
U. P.	448.0	691.8	...	50.0
Bihar	298.7	473.3	...	...
East Punjab*	239.0	182.1	...	175.0
C. P. and Berar	149.4	218.5	...	...
Assam	59.7	109.2	30.0	30.0
Orissa	59.7	109.2	40.0	40.0
Total	2,897.3	3,641.0	70.0	295.0

JUTE DUTY PAID TO THE PROVINCES

<i>Paid to</i>	1946-47		1948-49†
	Accounts	Budget	
West Bengal*	251.0	48.22	
Bihar	14.0	17.23	
Assam	20.1	24.11	
Orissa	2.0	3.44	
Total	287.1	93.00	

**DIVISION OF INCOME-TAX BETWEEN THE CENTRE
AND THE PROVINCES:**

According to Government of India (Distribution of Revenues) Order 1948, 50% of Income-Tax proceeds is to be shared among the Provinces as per under-noted percentages and 50% is to be the Centre's share. The Order was given retrospective effect from 15-8-47.

<i>Province</i>	<i>% of the pool of income-tax divisible among provinces</i>
Madras	18
Bombay	21
U. P.	19
West Bengal	12
Bihar	13
C. P. and Berar	6
Assam	3
East Punjab	5
Orissa	3
Total	100

* Figures for 1946-47 are for Undivided Bengal and Punjab.

* Undivided Bengal for 1946-47.

† Provisional.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

In administration the Provinces enjoy autonomy and the provincial government is carried on in accordance with Government of India Act 1935, as amended under Orders under Indian Independence Act, 1947. The present administrative structure is that every Province has a constitutional Governor as the Head of the administration and the administration is carried on by a Council of popular ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. Four of the 9 provinces in India have bicameral legislature while the rest have unicameral legislature. In the Government of India Act as amended up-to-date, Section 93 providing for suspension of the constitution and other provisions giving special powers to Provincial Governors have been deleted. The Tables that follow give the present composition of Provincial legislatures in India.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES (Lower Houses)*

<i>Province</i>	<i>Total No. of Seats</i>	<i>No. of General Seats</i>	<i>No. of Communal Seats</i>	<i>No. of Seats for special interests</i>	<i>No. of Seats for women</i>
Madras	212	146	39	19	8
Bombay	172	114	35	17	6
U. P.	226	140	67	13	6
Bihar	150	86	48	12	4
C. P. and Berar	111	84	16	8	3
West Bengal	90	44	25	18	3
East Punjab	81	31	43	6	1
Assam	71	37	26	7	1
Orissa	60	44	10	4	2

SEATS IN PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (Upper Houses)

	<i>Total No. of Seats</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by election</i>	<i>Seats to be filled by Governor's nomination</i>
Madras	{ Not less than 53 Not more than 55	45	{ Not less than 8 Not more than 10
Bombay	{ Not less than 28 Not more than 29	25	{ Not less than 3 Not more than 4
U. P.	{ Not less than 57 Not more than 59	51	{ Not less than 6 Not more than 8
Bihar	{ Not less than 28 Not more than 29	16†	Not less than 12 Not more than 13

* All the seats are to be filled by election.

† Out of 16 seats, 12 are to be filled by the Legislative Assembly of Bihar.

DISTRICTS IN INDIAN PROVINCES

The 9 Provinces in the Indian Union have 193 districts as under: Assam—13; Bihar—16; Bombay—19; C. P. and Berar—19; East Punjab—13; Madras—25; Orissa 6; U. P.—48; West Bengal—14. The districts in all the Provinces except Bengal, Punjab and Assam remain unaltered after the partition of India. The present Assam has 13 districts in place of 14 in pre-partition days, as Sylhet has been added to Eastern Pakistan.

The names of the districts in the new provinces of West Bengal and East Punjab are given below:—

West Bengal—Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapur; Calcutta, 24 Perganas, Murshidabad, Nadia; Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Dinajpur, Malda.

East Punjab—Ambala, Amritsar, Ferozepur, Gurdaspur, Gurgaon, Hissar, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Kangra, Karnal, Lahore, Ludhiana, Rohtak.

Details about the Provinces in the Dominion of India are given in the following:—

MADRAS

Madras is the southernmost Presidency in India, covering an area of 124,363 sq. miles and containing a population of about 49.3 millions according to 1941 census, chiefly of Dravidian origin. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada are the principal languages of the province. The entire Presidency lies to the south of the river Kistna and the Tungabhadra. It is traversed on the east by a mountain range of the Eastern Ghats, which divides this province into a coastal plain extending from Ganjam to the Cape. The Western Ghats descend the western coast right down to Cape Comorin, reaching a maximum height of 8,640 ft. at the Dodabetta peak of the Nilgiri Hills. The western coast is called the Malabar coast and the break in the continuity of the Western Ghats, called the Palghat gap, forms the means of communication between Malabar and the Karnatic. The chief rivers are the Kistna, the Godavari, the North Pennar, the Palar, the South Pennar and the Kaveri.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is free from extremes. Rice, millets, ragi and pulses are the principal crops of this province. Cotton is grown in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and Bellary. Tobacco is grown in Madura and Coimbatore. Coffee is also largely grown in this province and also in the States of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. Rubber, is grown principally in Travancore, and Cochin. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood of the province. Irrigation has been successfully and profitably carried on in the province, the area under irrigation in 1939-40 being about 8.5 million acres, interest-earning from productive irrigation works being 6.36% of the capital at charge. There were 1,811 factories employing 197,266 hands in 1939-40. In 1938-39 there were 38,818 miles of roads, of which 24,554 were metalled. There were about 5,100 miles of railway lines. The principal ports of the province are Madras and Cochin, both major ports. The population is mainly rural and the principal cities of the province are Madras, Madura, and Trichinopoly. Hindus form about 90% of the population of the province. There are large numbers of

Indian Christians in the Presidency and they constitute nearly 60% of the total native Christians in India. There are 3 universities in the Presidency: Madras, Andhra and Annamalai and in 1938-39 there were 78 colleges and 39,000 schools for boys, both elementary and secondary, and 4,866 schools for girls. The number of college students was 17,013 and the number of scholars in schools was about 3,205,519.

Government: Under the Government of India Act of 1935 as amended by Orders in Council under Indian Independence Act 1947, Madras is a Governor's Province with a bicameral Legislature. Provincial Autonomy was introduced with effect from April 1, 1937. The Congress members of the Madras Legislature took office as Ministers, but at the outbreak of the war the Indian National Congress decided that Congress members should not continue in office as Ministers so long as the British Government did not clearly and satisfactorily set down their war aims, and the Congress Ministry resigned. Since then and till May 1946 the Governor carried on the administration under Section 93 of Government of India Act. In May 1946 a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Upper House of the Madras Legislature consists of *not less than* 53 and *not more than* 55 members, of whom 35 are from General constituencies, 7 from Mohammedans, 3 from Indian Christians, and *not less than* 8 and *not more than* 10 seats are to be filled by nomination by the Governor. The Lower House consists of 212 members, of whom 146 belong to General constituencies including 30 for Scheduled Castes, 1 to Backward Tribes, 28 to Mohammedans, 2 to Anglo-Indians, 8 to Indian Christians, 6 to representatives of Commerce, Industry, etc., 6 to Landholders, 1 to University representative, 6 to Labour, 8 to Women and 1 to representatives of backward areas and tribes.

Finance: According to the Revised Estimates, the Province had a revenue of Rs. 55.2 crores and expenditure of Rs. 55.2 for 1947-48. The Budget for 1948-49 put the figures at Rs. 55.9 crores as revenue and as expenditure as well. The total debts stood at Rs. 30.26 crores on 31.3.49.

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

BOMBAY

Bombay, the smallest of Indian Presidencies, stretches along the western coast of India. It has an area of 76,443 sq. miles and a population of about 21 millions, according to the census of 1941. Bombay is the chief port and the principal trade and industrial centre of India. The principal Indian States in the Presidency are Baroda, Kutch, Palanpur, Rewa, the Kathiawad States, and Kolhapur. The Vindhya and the Western Ghats are the chief mountain ranges. The north-west part, viz. Gujarat and Cutch, is flat. The Tapti and the Narbada are the chief rivers of the northern part, and the Kistna and the Godavari belong to the southern part of the province.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate of the province is free from extremes and rainfall throughout the province is not uniform. The average annual rainfall in Gujarat is 32.5 inches, in Konkan 107.4 inches

and in Bombay Deccan 30.4 inches. Agriculture is the means of livelihood for more than 60% of the population. Cotton is the principal crop and is the source of agricultural prosperity of the province. Of the total cultivated area of over 29 million acres 1.25 million acres were irrigated in 1939-40. The net interest earning of the Government of Bombay from irrigation was 9.43% of the capital at charge invested in productive works. In 1939-40 there were 3,120 factories in the province employing 466,040 hands, permanent and seasonal. The construction of the famous Tata Hydro-Electric plant has made cheap electricity available in the industrial areas of the province. There were in 1938-39, 20,435 miles of roads, of which about 10,128 miles were metalled. The total length of the railways of the province was 2,390 miles. Bombay is the largest port in India, the value of the total sea-borne trade being Rs. 138 crores in 1939-40. The Province also enjoys a large volume of coastal trade, the average annual coastal trade being about 40 crores of rupees. Majority of the people of the province are Hindus, being about 80 per cent of total population. The Parsis, who form a very minute fraction of the population, are an important community and the city of Bombay contains nearly 50 per cent of the total Parsi population in India. Of all British provinces, Bombay has the highest percentage of urban population. The principal cities of the province are Bombay (pop. 1,490,000), Ahmedabad (591,000), Poona (258,000). There is only one University in the province besides the Thackersey University for women—an unrecognized University—which is the only institution of its kind in India. There is a School of Economics and Sociology attached to the University and there are 22 arts and professional colleges. In 1939-40 there were 17,787 college students. There were 28,699 schools, primary and secondary; the total number of scholars being 1,551,121. The principal languages spoken in the province are Gujarati, Marathi, and Kanarese.

Government: The province, a Governor's province has a bicameral Legislature and a Council of Ministers. On the outbreak of the war, the Bombay Ministry along with other provincial Congress Ministries resigned and the Governor of Bombay carried on the administration under section 93 of Government of India Act, 1935. In May 1946, a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Bombay Legislature consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). The Upper House has *not more* than 29 seats and *not less* than 28 seats. Of the members not more than 4 and not less than 3 are nominated by the Governor and remaining members are elected. The Lower House consists of 172 seats, of which 114 are general seats (including 15 for Scheduled Castes), 29 seats for Mohammedans, 2 for Anglo-Indians, 3 for Indian Christians, 7 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 2 for Landholders, 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 1 for University, 7 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance: According to Revised Estimates 1947-48 the Province had a revenue of Rs. 43.5 crores and expenditure of Rs. 42.9 crores, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget, are Rs. 41.4 crores and Rs. 44.0 crores respectively. The Province's Debts on 31.3.48, stood at Rs. 31.01 crores.

Government Directory and High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

This province is bounded on the north by Nepal, on the west by East Punjab and Rajputana, on the south by Central India and on the east by Bihar. It has an area of 106,247 sq. miles and a population of 55,020,617, according to 1941 census.

Climate, Production, etc. The climate is dry and one of extreme heat and cold. Rainfall is moderate; irrigation canals are numerous and a wide area is under cultivation. Among agricultural production, millets and sugar-cane come first in importance. Wheat, barley, and pulses are also grown. It is the only opium-producing province in India. The total irrigated area of the province is about 5.2 million acres. The capital at charge on productive irrigation works stood at Rs. 25.7 crores on 31st of March, 1938, and the net interest earned by the Government was 5.32% of the capital at charge. The success of the Government's irrigation policy in this province is reflected in the increase of the agricultural production. There were 546 factories in the province in 1939-40 employing, in all, 159,738 hands including seasonal workers. There were 83 sugar mills, 3 woollen mills and 25 cotton mills. The growth of the sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. There were in 1937-38, 30,770 miles of roads of which 8,106 miles were metalled. The province possesses the longest railways route mileage of any province in British India. An overwhelming majority of the people are Hindus. More than 75% of the people get their livelihood from agriculture. The people are mainly rural, but of all provinces in India, the number of towns of moderate size is the largest in U.P. The principal towns are: Lucknow (pop. 354,560), Kanpur (398,408), Agra (257,368), Benares (255,744), Allahabad (246,226). The province possesses as many as five Universities: Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, Benares and Aligarh. There were in 1939-40, 78 colleges with 23,211 scholars; 24,974 schools with 1,771,246 scholars.

Government: U. P. is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers and a bicameral Legislature. After the declaration of the 2nd World War by the British Government, the Congress Ministry in U. P. resigned. The Governor of U. P. carried on the administration under section 93 of the Act of 1935. In April 1946 a Congress Ministry was re-established in the Province. Of the two Houses of Legislature, the Upper House, the Legislative Council, has *not more than* 59 members and *not less than* 57 members of whom 51 are elected and not more than 8 and not less than 6 are nominated by the Governor. The Lower House, the Legislative Assembly, has 226 seats composed of as follows: General 140 (including 20 for Scheduled Castes), 64 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Indian Christians, 3 for Commerce, Industries, etc., 6 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour, and 6 for Women.

Finance: According to Revised estimates for 1947-48, the Province had a revenue of Rs. 39.4 crores and expenditure of Rs. 39.7 crores, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 45.9 crores and Rs. 50.6 crores. On 31-3-48 the Province's debts stood at Rs. 37.8 crores.

U. P. Govt. Directory and High Courts—See Under Provincial Government Directory.

BIHAR

Bihar includes Chota Nagpur and has an area of about 69,745 sq. miles and a population of about 36,340,000, comprising a variety of races speaking various tongues, chief among which is Eastern Hindi. Bihar is bound on the north by Nepal, on the west by the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, on the south by Orissa, and on the east by Bengal. The rainfall is scanty and it experiences extremes of temperature during the year. Until 1912 Bihar had been a part of Bengal, but became a separate province under a Lieutenant-Governor after the removal of the partition of Bengal in 1912. In 1921, it became a Governor's province and by the Government of India Act of 1935, it became a self-governing province with two Houses of Legislature and a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers. There are twenty-six Feudatory States in Bihar.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is more or less dry, and has extremes of temperature, the maximum being 87°, and the minimum being 60°. The normal annual rainfall is registered as 48.4" for Bihar and .52.6" for Chota Nagpur. Agriculture is the major industry in the province, though coal-mining and other kinds of mining are common. Bihar supplies the major portion of coal in India and the Jharia coal mines are said to be the best in India. The success of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., at Jamshedpur has thrown employments open to Indians and has contributed to add to the economic strength of the country as a whole. Rice is the principal crop of Bihar. Maize, sugar-cane, tea, indigo, oil-seeds and tobacco are its other crops. There is a large cigarette factory at Monghyr. Most of India's coal and mica are to be found in Bihar. In fact Chota Nagpur, one of the richest in minerals in the world, holds the monopoly of the world's mica. Iron is another important mineral wealth of Bihar and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur is the world's second largest steel factory. Giridih, Dhanbad, and Jharia are noted for collieries. Manganese, gold, silver, chromite, nickel, copper, lead and saltpetre are also included in the mineral wealth of Bihar and are chiefly mined in Chota Nagpur. In 1937-38 there were 295 factories with 90,469 hands including seasonal workers. The growth of sugar industry in recent years has been phenomenal. In 1937-38 there were as many as 41 sugar mills in the province. In 1937-38 there were 28,000 miles of roads in the province including 3,386 miles of metalled roads. The roads in the district of Hazaribagh are said to be the best motor roads in India. Railway mileage is very considerable in the province. The people are mostly Hindus. Of the total population of 36 millions nearly 90% are Hindus, the remaining belonging to other religions. The people are mainly rural. The number of big towns is very small. The principal towns are Patna (176,000), Gaya, Jamshedpur. Ranchi is the summer capital of the province. In 1939-40 there were 17 colleges with 6,067 scholars; 23,606 schools with 1,129,470 scholars.

Government: Bihar is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the 2nd World War the Congress Ministry resigned and the administration of the province was vested, under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, in the Governor till April 1946 when a Congress Ministry was re-established. The Province has a bicameral Legislature, the two Houses being the Bihar Legislative

Council and the Bihar Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council (the Upper House) has *not more than* 29 members and *not less than* 28 members and is composed of the following: General seats 9, Mohammedian seats 4, seats to be filled in by the Legislative Assembly 12, seats to be filled in by the Governor by nomination, *not more than* 4 and *not less than* 3. The Lower House consists of 150 seats, of which 86 are General including 15 for Scheduled Castes, 7 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 39 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce, Industry, etc., 4 for Landholders, 1 for University, 3 for Labour and 4 for Women.

Finance: According to Revised estimates for 1947-48, the Province had Rs. 17.9 crores as revenue and Rs. 16.9 crores as expenditure, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 21.6 crores and Rs. 20.1 crores respectively. On 31-3-48 the Province had debts amounting to Rs. 2,23 crores.

Bihar Government Directory and Patna High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR

Central Provinces and Berar form a single province under a Governor. The province is bounded on the north by Central India and Bihar, on the south-west by Hyderabad, and on the south-east by Orissa. It has an area of 98,575 sq. miles and a population of 16,822,000. The area and population of Berar are 17,809 sq. miles and about 3,602,000 respectively. Between 1905 and 1935 there have been several adjustments and readjustments of territories between C. P. and adjacent provinces, of Bihar and Orissa.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate of C. P. and Berar is mostly dry, and extreme heat and cold are the usual features. The average rainfall is for C. P. West 46.6 inches, for C. P. East 53.8 inches and for Berar 32.5 inches per annum. The principal crops are cotton, rice, and wheat. The total cultivated area irrigated by Government works was 288,352 acres in British districts. Forestry is also a paying concern. There were in 1937-38, 767 factories employing 51,186 hands including seasonal workers. The principal industries are cement, lime, coal-mining and manganese-mining. In 1937-38 there were not less than 9,000 miles of roads including 5,520 miles of metalled roads. There were more than 2,500 miles of railway lines. The majority of the people—above 90% of population—are rural. The leading towns are Nagpur (302,000) and Jubbulpur (140,000). Of the total population of 16.8 millions a great majority are Hindus. There are Animists, Mohammedans, and Christians. Hindi and Marathi are the principal languages of the province. There are two Universities—Nagpur and Saugor. In 1939-40 there were 14 colleges with 3,921 scholars; 6,178 schools with 517,576 scholars.

The Government: Under the Act of 1935, C. P. and Berar together form a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of 2nd world war, the Congress Ministry in the province resigned and the Governor of the province carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers. In April 1946, a Congress Ministry was re-established in the Province. Berar is vested in British India since 1853 by a treaty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in return for the

former's maintenance of the Hyderabad contingent for protection of the Nizam's State. In 1902 Lord Curzon negotiated a perpetual lease of this province from the Nizam at a fixed rent of 25 lakhs of rupees per annum. The treaty of 1936, while recognizing the Nizam's sovereignty over Berar, conferred on him the title of "His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar," and on his Heir-Apparent that of "the Prince of Berar," maintains the *status quo* so far as administration is concerned. The payment of the annual rent of Rs. 25 lakhs remains unaffected. The Nizam further has the privilege of being consulted in the appointment of the Governor of C. P. and Berar, his flag is flown along-side the Indian standard and his right to hold durbars and confer titles in Berar, and to maintain a political agent in C. P. and Berar is also recognized. The province has a unicameral legislature, the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly which contains 111 seats, of which 84 are General seats (including 20 for the Scheduled Castes), 1 for Backward Areas and Tribes, 14 for Mohammedans, 1 for Anglo-Indians, 2 for Commerce and Industry, etc., 3 for Landholders, 1 for University, 2 for Labour, and 3 for Women.

Finance: According to 1947-48 Revised estimates, the Province had Rs. 12.4 crores as revenue and Rs. 12.4 as expenditure, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 15.8 crores and Rs. 15.7 crores respectively. The Province's debts stood at Rs. 7.12 crores on 31-3-48.

C. P. and Berar Government Directory and Nagpur High Court—See under Provincial Government Directory.

ORISSA

Orissa is a separate province since April 1, 1936. Situated on the eastern coast of India below the Gangetic delta and bordering on the Bay of Bengal, it has an area of about 32,198 sq. miles and has a population of about 8,729,000, mostly Hindus. Puri, the holy city is one of India's most famous places of pilgrimage and contains the renowned temple of Jagannath. The new province comprises: (1) Orissa division of the former province of Bihar and Orissa; (2) Portions of the former Madras Presidency: (a) Ganjam Agency tracts, (b) Ganjam Taluks; (3) Portions of C. P.: (a) Khariar in Raipur district, and (b) Chandrapur.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is free from extremes, the maximum and minimum temperatures being 88.8° and 67.8° respectively. The normal annual rainfall is 57.5 inches. Agriculture is the principal means of livelihood in the province. The principal crops are rice, jute, pulses, sugar-cane, etc. Turmeric is extensively cultivated. Small industries like handloom industries, *endi* and *tussore*, bell-metal and silversmithy are very common; these have reached a high degree of skill and efficiency. The chief mineral products are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica; 60% of India's iron ore come from Mayurbhanj, Bonai, and Keonjhar, Feudatory States of Orissa. Coal-mines are found in Amjul, Sambalpur, Gangpur, Talcher, and Athmalik. The number of factories in 1937-38 was 72 with 34,302 hands including seasonal workers. Chilka and Puri export 9,000 mds. of cured fish and 50,000 mds. of fresh fish to Calcutta every year, fishing being an important industry in Orissa. A large area is covered with forests producing a considerable quantity of

timber. Hides and skins form another minor industry. In 1937-38 the province had 1,453 miles of roads, of which about a thousand miles were metalled. The total mileage of railway in the province is only a little over 500 miles. The construction of Vizagapatam harbour has given a stimulus to the foreign trade of the province. The people are mostly rural and majority of them are Hindus. The number of towns is small. Notable are Cuttack, Puri, and Berhampur. There were in 1939-40, 6 colleges with 992 scholars; 7,903 schools with 135,248 scholars. A university, the Utkal University, was established in 1943.

Government: Under the Act of 1935, Orissa is a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. After the outbreak of the 2nd World War the Congress Ministry of Orissa resigned and the administration of the province was vested in the Governor acting with an official Adviser. A Congress Ministry was re-established in April 1946. Orissa has a unicameral Legislature consisting of 60 members. The House is composed of as follows: General seats 44 including 6 for Scheduled Castes. Mohanmedans 4 seats, Backward Areas and Tribes 5 seats, Indian Christians 1 seat, Commerce and Industry, etc. 1 seat, Landholders 2 seats, Labour 1, and Women 2 seats.

Finance: According to 1947-48 Revised estimates, the Province had Rs. 6.5 crores as revenue and Rs. 6.57 crores as expenditure, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 6.8 crores and Rs. 7.5 crores respectively. The Province's debts stood at Rs. 91 lakhs on 31-3-48.

Orissa Government Directory—See under Provincial Government Directory.

ASSAM*

Assam is the north-eastern province of India with a population of 8,209,659. Its boundaries are Bhutan on the north, West and East Bengal on the west and Burma on the south-east. Its capital is Shillong. Under the Act of 1919 Assam became a Governor's province and in 1937, a self-governing province with a Legislative Council (22 seats) and a Legislative Assembly (108 seats). The executive head is the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers.

Climate, Production, etc.: The maximum and minimum temperatures in Assam are 85° and 60° respectively and rainfall is plentiful. Cherrapunji in Assam records the maximum annual rainfall in the world. The normal annual rainfall in the whole province is 100 inches and Cherrapunji itself records more than 500 inches every year. Assam is principally a hilly country covered in many places with forests. The two principal valleys, the Surma Valley and the Kachar Valley, are very fertile regions. Tea is the most important crop in Assam and rice and wheat are also grown. Rubber, silk and cotton are also grown in small quantities. Among mineral products may be mentioned petroleum, kerosene, coal, etc. The latent mineral resources are said to be large. In 1937-38 there were 734 factories employing 48,515 hands including

* Most of the Sylhet district in Assam has been ceded to East Bengal in Pakistan after a referendum under Provisions of Indian Independence Act, 1947.

seasonal workers. There were about 6,000 miles of roads including about 700 miles of metalled roads. The uneven surface of the province has rendered construction of railways rather difficult and expensive. There are, however, 1,300 miles of railways. The Brahmaputra and its tributaries offer high-roads to steamer and country boats. The people of Assam mainly belong to the Tibeto-Burman race. According to the census of 1941, there were 4,540,497 Hindus and 3,474,141 Mohammedans and the rest belonged to tribal religions. About 45% of people speak Bengali, 21% Assamese, and Hill tribes speak Tibeto-Burman tongues. The people are mainly rural. The important towns of the province are Gauhati and Shillong, the latter is the capital of the province and a famous health resort. In 1939-40 there were 11 colleges with 3,299 scholars, and 8,796 schools with 517,174 scholars. A university, the Gauhati University, was established in 1948.

Government: As has already been noted, Assam is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. Assam which had a bicameral Legislature has now a unicameral legislature consisting of 71 seats, of which 37 are General Seats, 9 for Backward areas and Tribes, 16 for Mohammedans, 1 for Indian Christians, 4 for Commerce and Industry, 3 for Labour and 1 for Women.

Finance: According to Revised Estimates for 1947-48 the Province had a revenue of Rs. 6.97 crores and expenditure of Rs. 7.62 crores, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 13.12 crores and Rs. 14.61 crores respectively. The Province's debts stood at Rs. 1.78 crores on 31-3-48.

Assam Government Directory—See under Provincial Government Directory.

EAST PUNJAB

This newly constituted province, as its name implies, is the eastern part of the former province of the Punjab. It has an area of 35,600 sq. m. and a population of 12.4 millions on the basis of 1941 census. The Province including the whole of Jullunder and Ambala Divisions, Amritsar District of Lahore Division, parts of Gurudaspur and Lahore Districts in Lahore Division. The population is now overwhelmingly non-Muslim, the Sikhs and Hindus constituting the two majority communities. The present capital of the new province is Simla.

Climate, Production etc.:—The climate is extreme in heat and cold during the hot and the cold seasons respectively. Though the new province is less fertile than West Punjab, there is scope for agricultural improvement through extension of irrigation works. The principal agricultural crops are wheat, grains and pulses, oil seeds, cotton, etc. There are some woollen and cotton mills. The people are industrious.

Government and Constitution: East Punjab is a Governor's Province with a Council of Ministers, and has a unicameral legislature consisting of 81 seats of which 31 are General, 20 for Sikhs, 23 for Mohammedans, 1 for Commerce and Industry, 2 for Landholders, 1 for University, 2 for Labour and 1 for Women.

Finance: According to Revised estimates for the last 7-1/2 months of 1947-48 the Province had a revenue of Rs. 6.32 crores and an expenditure of Rs. 13.30 crores, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget

being Rs. 11.13 crores and Rs. 17.82 crores respectively. The Province's debts stood at Rs. 6.34 crores on 31-3-48.

E. Punjab Directory. See Provincial Government Directory.

WEST BENGAL

This province consists of the whole of Burdwan Division, the city of Calcutta, the district of 24 Perganas and Murshidabad and parts of Nadia and Jessore districts in Presidency Division and the district of Malda, Darjeeling and major part of Jalpaiguri District and a little of Dinajpur District in Rajshahi Division. The total area and population of the new province are respectively 28,255 sq. m. and 21.2 millions on the basis of 1,941 census.

Climate and Production:—The climate generally is very humid, especially during the summer and the rains, the variations in temperature are not large. The province is generally fertile and particularly so in the Ganges valley. In the western-most districts the land is amenable to improvement through irrigation. The irrigation canals in Burdwan District have proved of much value in recent years. Rice is the principal agricultural product while jute, sugarcane, grain and pulses and other varieties are also grown on lesser scales. The Province is highly industrialized. Nearly 90% of the jute mills, 10% of the cotton mills, and endless varieties of industries, large and small, are concentrated in this small but thickly populated region. West Bengal produces nearly 25% of the total output of coal and iron and steel in India. Calcutta, the capital city and the largest city in the East, is the most important seat of education, industry and trade in India.

Government, Constitution etc.: West Bengal is a Governor's Province. It has a unicameral legislature consisting of 90 seats of which 44 are for General, 21, for Mohammedans, 3 for Anglo-Indians, 1 for Indian Christians, 7 for Commerce and Industry, 2 for Land-holders, 1 for University, 8 for Labour, and 3 for Women.

Finance: The Revised estimates for the last 7½ months of 1947-48, put the revenue at Rs. 18.9 crores and the expenditure at Rs. 16.5 crores, the corresponding figures in 1948-49 Budget being Rs. 31.2 crores and Rs. 32 crores respectively. The Province's debts stood at Rs. 3.42 crores on 31-3-48.

Government Directory—See Provincial Government Directory.

Chief Commissioner's Provinces in India

At present there are 5 Chief Commissioner's Provinces, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, the Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands and Panth Piploda. A Chief Commissioner's Province is administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Delhi

Delhi with its surrounding districts was made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner in 1912. It is the smallest province in India having an area of 573 sq. miles and a population of 636,245. The city

of Delhi is the capital of India and has a population of 447,500. It had been the seat of many imperial thrones in the past centuries and had witnessed the rise and fall of many empires in the chequered political history of this land. New Delhi is entirely reconstructed on up-to date lines and is the seat of the Central Government. Jewellery, brass, copperware, ivory work, pottery, weaving, gold and silver embroidery are the several industries of Delhi. Six railways meet in this city. It is 700 ft. above sea level. Delhi is now an important educational centre in India. In 1939-40 there were one University, 8 colleges with 2,877 scholars and 331 schools with 53,313 scholars.

Ajmer-Merwara

This is a small province in Central Rajputana covering an area of 2,711 sq. miles and having a population of 560,300, 78% being Hindus. Hindi and Rajasthani are the spoken languages. The Political Agent in Rajputana is the *ex-officio* Chief Commissioner. It is covered with hills and unsuitable for cultivation. Cotton is grown in Ajmer. The famous Pushkar Tirtha is seven miles from Ajmer. In 1939-40 there were 2 colleges with 382 scholars; 351 schools with 27, 123 scholars.

Coorg

This is a small province to the south-west of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 sq. miles and population 169,000. Its capital is Mercara. In 1939-40 there were in all more than 13,161 scholars in 123 schools. Coffee is the principal agricultural product of the place.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of 5 large islands closely grouped together and of some 200 islets in the Bay of Bengal. The total area of the islands is 2,500 sq. miles. The islands are full of forests and contain valuable timber resources. They also possess a number of first class harbours. The total population of the islands including the aborigines is above 19,000. Since 1858 the islands had been used as a penal settlement for life and long-term convicts. In 1942 the islands were occupied by the Japanese and the British reoccupied the islands in 1945. In 1948-49, some non-Muslim refugees' families from East Bengal were settled in the Andaman Island through the good offices of West Bengal Govt. The Nicobar Islands attached to the Chief Commissionership of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has a total area of 635 sq. miles and a native population of about 10,000. The Islands are situated to the south of Andamans within some 80 miles.

NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Recently 5 centrally administered States of Cutch, Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal, Rampur and Bilashpur have been converted into 5 Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

THE INDIAN STATES

In undivided India the Indian States comprised a total area of 712,508 sq. miles, and had together a total population of 92,973,000 according to the census of 1941—38.8% of the area and 23.4% of the population in India. The position of the Indian States, internally and externally, before 15th, August 1947, may be summed up as follows:

The Indian States were governed by their own rulers subject to certain limitations imposed by the necessity of their allegiance to the Paramount Power, *viz.*, the British Crown. The system of government in most of the Indian States was autocracy. The economic, social and political development of the numerous States in India considerably vary. States like Baroda, Mysore, Travancore, Hyderabad, Cochin, Tripura, Mayurbhanj, and Cooch Behar are far advanced in all respects—in education, in government and in economic development. But there are Indian States where progress is comparatively slow. The area and population of these different States also considerably vary. Hyderabad, the biggest Indian State, has an area of 82,698 sq. miles, and a population of 14,436,148, whereas there are numerous States of which the area is not more than a few sq. miles and the population not more than a few thousands.

The relations of the States with the Paramount Power were based on treaties, *sanads*, customs and sometimes on the executive actions of the Crown in India. The Indian States were governed by their rulers with or without the help of ministers. The Crown in India while guaranteeing protection against aggression from outside, strictly forbade diplomatic relationship with foreign countries or with other States in India. The system of Government was autocratic in theory though self-government was being gradually introduced in many of the major States. In all internal affairs and over their own subject, the Rulers were supreme. But even in case of internal administration, the Paramount Power reserved the right of intervention in case of serious trouble or maladministration. The States had to maintain a fixed proportion of organized, regular State forces which might be utilized by the Paramount Power in case of emergency. In return the States enjoyed the benefit of protection against foreign invasion and all the advantages arising out of the Paramount Power's diplomatic activities, railway and commercial facilities.

The Chamber of Princes. In 1921, a Chamber of Princes was established as a permanent consultative body for discussing matters of Imperial interest or matters concerning the common interests of the States. It was to meet once a year. The office-bearers of the Chamber were the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor and a Standing Committee.

The Act of 1935 sought to establish a Federation of Indian Provinces and Indian States. But due to lack of unanimity among the Princes themselves and also to War emergency the establishment of the Federation had been postponed *sine die*. At its 1942 session the Chamber passed an important resolution on the attitude towards the question of constitutional reforms in view of Stafford Cripps' visit. The resolution stated among other things, any scheme to be acceptable to the States must effectively "protect their rights arising from treaties, engagements and *sanads* and otherwise, and ensure the future existence, sovereignty and autonomy of the States thereunder guaranteed and leave them complete freedom duly to discharge their obligations to the Crown and to their subjects." The members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes submitted resignation *en bloc* as they could not agree with the Paramount Power on question relating to the revision of treaties, to the proposal for integrating smaller states with bigger ones and to various post-war problems confronting the States. This was a crisis and it was over by the middle of 1945.

The Chamber has since ceased to exist.

THE MERGER PROPOSAL

There were numerous small States, lying scattered in Western India and Gujarat, which due to their smallness and the slenderness of their resources have been in a backward condition compared to the bigger States. The total area and population of these diminutive States are 7,000 sq. miles and 8,00,000 respectively. A communique issued to the Press and the public in 1946 stated that H. E. the Crown Representative had under review the perplexing political and administrative problems arising from the existence in Western India and Gujarat of literally hundreds of small units, which though they are usually referred to as semi-jurisdictional or non-jurisdictional estates or taluks, do actually fall within the category of Indian States, and that as a result of the review H. E. the Crown Representative was satisfied that without some drastic simplification of the existing arrangements any kind of co-ordinated development of the countryside or any form of real progress was impossible.

Salutes of Indian States

21 Salute States

Baroda; Gwalior; Hyderabad & Berar; Jammu & Kashmir; Mysore.

19 Salute States

Bharatpur; Bhopal; Indore; Kalat; Kolhapur; Travancore; Udaipur (Mewar).

17 Salute States

Bahawalpur; Bikaner; Bundi; Cochin; Cutch; Jaipur Jodhpur; Karauli; Kotah; Patiala; Rewa; Tonk.

15 Salute States

Alwar; Banswara; Bhutan; Datia; Dewas (Senior Branch); Dewas (Junior Branch); Dhar; Dhalpur; Dungarpur; Idar; Jaisalmer; Khairpur; Kishangarh; Orchha; Partabgarh; Rampur; Sikkim; Sirohi.

13 Salute States

Benares; Bhavangar; Cooch Behar; Dhrangadhra; Jaora; Jhalawar; Jind; Junagadh; Kapurthala; Nabha; Nawanagar; Palanpur; Porbandar; Rajpipla; Ratlam; Tripura.

11 Salute States

Ajaigarh; Alirajpur; Baoni; Barwani; Bilaspur; Cambay; Chamba; Charkhari; Chhatrapur; Chitral; Faridkot; Gondal; Janjira; Jhabua; Maler Kotla; Mandi; Manipur; Morvi; Narsinghar; Padma; Pudukkottai; Radhanpur; Raigarh; Sailana; Samthar; Sirmur; Sitamau; Suket; Tehri (Garhwal); Wankaner.

9 Salute States

Balasinor; Banganapalle; Bansda; Barundha; Bariya; Bhor; Chhota Udepur; Danta; Dharampur; Dhor; Haipaw; Jawhar; Kalahandi; Kengtung; Khilchipur; Limbdi; Loharu; Lunawada; Maihar; Mayurbhanj; Mong Nai; Mudhol; Nagod; Palitana; Patna; Rajkot; Sachin; Sangli; Sant; Savantvadi; Shahpura; Sonpur; Wadhwani; Yawnghwe.

The Position of Indian States after 15th August, 1947

As has already been noted, by the Indian Independence Act 1947 British sovereignty over Indian States was withdrawn with effect from 15th August 1947 and the Indian States individually assumed sovereignty and were free to accede to either of the two Dominions—India or Pakistan. Some months before 15th August 1947, some of the major States in India had intimated their readiness to accede to the Indian Dominion, the principal among them being Cochin, Baroda, Patiala, Jaipur, Gwalior, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Rewa. Three big states viz., Hyderabad, Kashmir and Travancore, however, looked forward to assuming sovereignty after 14th August 1947. Of these, Hyderabad had signed a Standstill Agreement for one year with the Indian Dominion, Travancore acceded to the Indian Dominion in response to popular sentiment in the State and Kashmir has found herself compelled to accede to the Indian Union under pressure of circumstances. The Kathiawad State of Junagadh whereof the Ruler had, contrary to the wishes of the people, acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan re-acceded to the Indian Dominion under a plebiscite after the Ruler had left his State. In respect of States like Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh a peculiar position had arisen. The Rulers of these States belong to the minority community of the State whereas the majority community in these States have been in favour of their respective State acceding to the Dominion of the people's choice. In order to obviate this delicate position the Government of India has decided to act on the principle that in all such cases the question of accession would be determined by plebiscite to the people themselves.

It must be said in justice to the Rulers of the Indian States that most of them had generously responded to the demands made on them by the Cabinet Mission Plan, or the appropriate provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

It is further noteworthy that most of the Rulers have agreed to democratize the State Constitutions so as to encourage, develop or establish self-government in the States.

All the States in the area of Indian Dominion except Hyderabad have acceded to the Indian Dominion. This State is at present under administration by a military governor appointed by the Government of India. The question of formal accession will, it can be hoped, be decided early in a democratic manner.

INDIAN STATES IN FREE INDIA

There are, it is estimated, 584 States in the Indian Union covering a total area of 645,000 sq. miles and having a total population of about 91 millions. The total area and population of the Provinces in India are 631,000 sq. miles and 227 millions (1941 census). "Thus whereas the States occupy 50.5% of Indian territory, their people comprise 23.8% of the Indian population." The States range from Hyderabad with a population of 16½ millions to Bilbari with a population of 27 only. Of the 283 Kathiawar States, 274 States had a total revenue of Rs. 135 lakhs. The total area of 283 Kathiawar States is about 32,000 sq. miles and their total population 4,000,000. There is thus, on the average, a separate State for every 25 sq. miles and every 500 heads of population.

With the exception of such States as Travancore, Cochin, the Kathiawar Peninsula, and Cutch, the Indian States are so many land-locked islands within India. The size, geographical position and economic resources of most of these States are not such as would ensure modern system of administration or modern standard of economic life. Even before India became free, there were strong feelings in this country that "these small States and estates were a relic of feudal days and ought to be abolished as separate political entities."

INTEGRATION OF STATES¹

Merger and Union of States

In a few months after 15th August, 1947, the States Ministry of the Government of India under the able leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, attained notable success in achieving an end which even a year ago seemed to be a dream. The Merger movement to which we have already referred got an impetus from the changed political outlook in the country since 15th August, 1947. Some of the numerous small States lying scattered in the territories got merged with neighbouring Indian Provinces and while others, big and small, began to get themselves consolidated into States' Unions. In the process of merger and union formation, the Indian Princes have taken a liberal view of the changed political atmosphere and of the demands of public interests. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar had expressed as early as July 1947, timely sentiments in the following public utterance:

"We are Indians first and then Princes. Verily if India is free, the Princes are free. If India is safe, the Princes are safe. If India is prosperous, the States are prosperous. If India is honoured, every unit is honoured. But if India is threatened, what hope have the States? If India goes under, who survives?"

The States Ministry of the Government of India found no difficulty whatever in conquering the isolationism of Indian States and by the end of 1948 as many as 351 States got merged with neighbouring Provinces in India and some 140 States formed themselves into 8 States' Unions. Some details about the mergers and the Unions are given in the tables that follow.

ESTIMATED TOTAL AREA AND POPULATION OF MERGED STATES AND STATES' UNIONS

	<i>Area in 1,000 sq. miles</i>	<i>Population in crores 1941</i>	<i>Estimated Revenue total Rs. crores</i>
All Merging States*	93.84	1.53	12
All Unions†	159.54	3.13	40
Total	253.38	4.66	Rs. 52

i. The Process of integration is still undergoing changes and development.

* Including Baroda and Rampur.

† Including Travancore-Cochin Union.

MERGER WITH PROVINCES

Name of Province	No. of States	Total Area of merged States sq. m.	Total population of merged States	Rs. lakhs Total Revenue of merged States
Orissa (a)	23	23,647	40,46,000	98.74
C. P. and Berar	15	31,749	28,34,000	88.31
Madras	2	1,444	4,83,000	30.81
East Punjab	3	370	31,49,410	10.38
Bihar	2	623	2,08,000	6.45
Bombay*	304	26,941	12,97,590	307.15
Total	349	84,774	1,20,18,000	Rs. 541.84 lakhs
Baroda	1	8,176	28,55,010	(b) Rs. 550.74 ..
Rampur†	1	893	4,76,912	(b) Rs. 100 ..

STATES UNIONS

Name of Union	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1,000	Revenues in lakhs of Rupees	Names of the States forming Union
1. Saurashtra	31.885	35.22	800	Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Goda, Rajkot, Wankaner, Porbandar, Morvi, and 22 other States
2. Matsya	7.536	18.38	183.06	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli,
3. Rajasthan	29.977	42.61	316.67	Udaipur, Dungarpur and Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk.
4. Himachal Pradesh (c)	10.6	9.36	84.56	Chamba, Mandi, Sirmur and 19 other States
5. Vindhya Pradesh	24.6	35.69	243.3	Rewa, Panna, Datia, Orchha, and 31 other States.

(a) Mayurbhanj has recently merged with Orissa.

* Recently Baroda, one of the major Indian States, and Kolhapur have merged with Bombay. † Merged with Govt. of India. (b) Estimated.

(c) Centrally administered States.

<i>Name of Union</i>	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>	<i>Popula- tion in 1,000</i>	<i>Total Revenues</i>	<i>Names of the States forming Union</i>
			<i>in lakhs of Rupees</i>	
6. Madhya Bharat or Malwa Union	46.27	71.50	776.42	Gwalior, Indore, Jaura, Ratlam, Dewas, Senior and junior and 14 other States.
7. Patiala and East Punjab States	10.10	16.81	...	Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Farid- kot, Malerkotla, Kalsia, Nalagarh.
8. Cutch	8.25	5.8	88.84	
9. Travancore Cochin Union	9.14	74.93	1,200.00	

THE GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF THE STATES MINISTRY

The principle acted upon by the States Ministry of the Government of India is, as Mr. V. P. Menon, Secretary, States Ministry, said was that such of the disintegrated States which could not stand alone as democratic States with modern and up-to-date government, should form themselves into a compact union and those which were situated within an Indian Province and were quite apart from other States, should be merged with the Indian Union. It was not the intention of the States Ministry, he added, to amalgamate with any Province those States which could stand together by forming into a union. Mr. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Indian Dominion, declared that in the matter of securing a Ruler's agreement to merger no compulsion was exercised by the States Ministry.

The merger and union development is a timely and most desirable event and as the States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said, it is a "blood-less revolution."

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES UNIONS*

It is interesting to note that interim Governments consisting of personnel commanding respect and confidence in the integrating States are being established in the States Unions. These Governments of the States Unions will be entrusted with the administration of subjects which affect the integrating states in common. Constituent Assemblies for these Unions are also proposed for the framing of the Union constitutions of the integrating States. The Chief Executive of the Union will be known as *Rajpramukh* and under him will be the Prime Minister and other Ministers. Many of the Indian States enjoy individual representation on the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Dominion. Such States, as Mr. Gadgil said,

* Recently the Constituent Assembly has taken up in right earnest the framing of States Union constitution.

would be treated as viable units. In the administration of the unions the principles of democracy are being applied.

PRIVY PURSE OF RULERS

For Indian States which have acceded to the Indian Union, the States Ministry at New Delhi has worked out a scheme under which no Ruler of an Indian State will receive more than Rs. 10 lakhs per annum as his privy purse. A formula for determining the size of the Privy Purse, prepared by the States Ministry and accepted by the Princely order is: For the first one lakh of Revenue, the Ruler of a particular State will get 15%; for the next four lakhs, 10% of the revenue and for the subsequent each lakh of State revenue at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the revenue. The maximum limit, however is Rs. 10 lakhs per annum. The scheme is to operate as from 1st April, 1948, and assessment will be made on the basis of the income of the State in 1945-46. This scheme has since undergone some modification.

Principal Indian States

Some details about the Indian States are given in the following, the names of the union or the Province with which a particular State has got united is indicated in brackets on the right-hand side of the name of the State.

ALWAR

Alwar, a State in the east of Rajputana, has an area of 3,158 sq. miles and a population of about 750,000. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 38 lakhs. The present Ruler is a descendant of Raja Udai Karan, who ruled in the 14th century. Alwar entered into a treaty of alliance with the British Government in 1803 and has rendered meritorious services to the British Government during the Mutiny and also during the two Great Wars and the Afghan War. In 1889, the title of Maharaja was conferred on Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns.

BARODA (BOMBAY)

The State of Baroda having an area of 8,176 square miles including Pethapur tributary and a population of 2,855,010 (1941) of which 89.8% are Hindus, is situated partly in Gujarat and partly in Kathiawad and is divided into five blocks: (1) Northern district of Mehsana, north of Ahmedabad, (2) Central or Baroda district, north of Nurbuda, (3) Western district of Amerli in Kathiawad, (4) Southern district of Navsari near the mouth of Tapti and (5) Okha.

His Highness the Maharaja is assisted by the Dewan and an executive council consisting of Naib Dewans or ministers in charge of Revenue Section, Development Section, Legal Section, Education and Labour Section. There is a Legislative Council consisting of 60 members out of which 37 are elected. Three of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council are appointed to the Executive Council as the popular ministers. Revenue of the State for 1945-46 was Rs. 450.74 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 370.29 lakhs. About 64 per cent of the population depends on agriculture and pasture for their livelihood. The principal crops are rice, wheat, grain,

tobacco, castor, rape-seeds, cotton, hemp, sugarcane and maize. There are 11 agricultural banks and 1,500 co-operative societies. The number of operatives employed in industrial concerns coming under the Factory Act was 44,101 in 1945 while the number of factories was 190. There are 64 towns and 2,896 villages in the State. There are 795 miles of State-owned railways and 2,196 miles of roads. The State has merged with the Province of Bombay.

More than anything else Baroda is famous for its achievements in the field of education and social reform. The Education Department of the State includes in its orbit 2,701 institutions, several colleges—arts, commerce and teachers' training—the Kalabhavan Technical Institute and the district industrial schools, the teachers' training institutions, the Boy Scout organization, Physical training centres, museum and art gallery, etc. Special attention is given to the education of the backward classes and to vocational education. According to the census of 1941 about 22 per cent of the people are literate. The State introduced the system of free and compulsory primary education in Baroda so far back as 1893. In 1938 compulsory physical training was introduced in the whole of the State. The State maintains the widely known rural and travelling libraries. The annual expenditure on education is about Rs. 44.8 lakhs. The city of Baroda is the capital of the State. The social reform acts and the great rural uplift organization of Baroda State are widely renowned.

BENARES (U.P.)

Benares, an ancient Hindu kingdom, came under Moslem domination in the 12th century. The present State of Benares was founded in the eighteenth century by a Hindu Zeminder. After a series of swings of fortune Benares became a State in 1914. Ramnagar was added to the State in 1918. The Central Government reserved control over post and telegraph offices, over matters connected with excise and retains such other rights which were enjoyed by the Central Government prior to the transfer. The State has an area of 875 sq. miles and a population of 451,428 according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 22.9 lakhs. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns.

BHARATPUR (Matsya Union)

Bharatpur State has an area of about 2,000 sq. miles and a population of 575,625 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 47 lakhs. The rulers are Jats. The State belonged to the Eastern Rajputana Agency and the Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns.

BHAVNAGAR (Saurastra Union)

Bhavnagar, one of the Kathiawar States, has an area of 2,961 sq. miles and a population of 618,429 according to 1941 census. The average annual revenue is Rs. 1,08,90,000. The rulers belong to the Gohel Rajputs who settled here in the 13th century. British connection dates from the early nineteenth century. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Naib Dewan, a judicial assistant and a personal assistant. Heads of different departments are independent of each other and are responsible only to the Dewan. The Judiciary is distinct from

the Executive. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and sugarcane. Salt, oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth are chief manufactures. The State possesses a modern port and enjoys considerable foreign sea-borne trade.

BHOPAL

Bhopal, an important Central India State, and next to Hyderabad (Deccan), the most important Moslem State of India, has an area of 6,924 sq. miles, a population of 784,560 (1941 census), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 80 lakhs. The present Ruler is assisted in the administration by an Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council. Cotton, wheat cereals, sugarcane and tobacco are the chief crops. There are extensive forests owned by the State. Bhopal is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. The State is rapidly growing in industry. The capital of the State is Bhopal. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns outside and 21 inside the State.

BHUTAN

Bhutan runs along the foot of the Himalayas for a length of 190 miles east and west on the northern border of West Bengal and Assam. It has an area of 18,000 sq. miles and a population of 300,000 mostly Buddhists. The average annual revenue is Rs. 4.25 lakhs. Maize is the principal crop. There is no standing army deserving mention. In addition to the temporal chief, there was a spiritual chief, the Dharmaraja, whose re-incarnation in the royal family is believed to take place after a lapse of one or two years after death. The Tibet Mission of 1904 was greatly assisted by the Ruler, who received a K.C.I.E. in return.

BIKANER

Bikaner State, the second largest of the Rajputana States and the sixth largest of all the Indian States, has an area of 23,317 sq. miles and a population of 12,92,938 according to the census of 1941. The capital city is Bikaner which has a population of 1,27,226 and is the third largest city in Rajputana. The revenues of the State are: Ordinary, Rs. 280 lakhs and Extra-Ordinary and Capital Rs. 39 lakhs, total Rs. 319 lakhs. (1947-48 Estimates). The reigning family of Bikaner belongs to the Rathore clan of Rajputs. The Ruler of the State is assisted in the administration of the State by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 51 Members with an elected majority. H. H. has recently announced the formation of responsible Government in the State. There is a State-owned Railway with a mileage of 883.05. Rainfall is low and fertility poor. Irrigation was rare till 1927 when the Gang Canal taking its waters from the Sutlej river was constructed. It is the longest lined canal in the world and irrigates about 7,37,000 acres of land in the northern portion of the State. The Bhakra Dam project when it materializes would irrigate 12 lakhs of acres in the north of the State.

COCHIN (Travancore and Cochin Union)

Cochin has an area of 1,480 sq. miles and a population of 1,423,000 (1941). Situated on the south-west coast of India, Cochin is bounded

on the north by Malabar and on the south by the Travancore State. On its east are the well-known Malaya Hills while its western shores are washed by the waters of the Arabian sea. Nearly a third of the State consists of forest tracts and lagoons or backwaters. The average density of population is 961 per sq. mile; and if only the habitable area is taken into account, the density works at about 1,645 per sq. mile. Cochin is thus one of the most densely peopled areas in the world. Of the total population, 63.4 per cent are Hindus.

Rice is the principal crop. Cocoanuts are the chief exports. Forests abounding in teak, ebony, and black-wood form most valuable assets. There is a small State Force. Ernakulam is its capital. There is a State-owned railway and a steam tramway for forest development.

The State possesses a first class and up-to-date harbour. The capital outlay on Cochin Harbour, State Railways, Stoneware Works, etc., stood at Rs. 112 lakhs. The value of the total liabilities of the State now exceeds 6 crores 65 lakhs whereas the assets of the State at the end of the last financial year were over 8 crores 20 lakhs. Even before 15th August 1947, the State had made substantial progress in evolving democracy and self-government. Cochin is the first State in India where the rule of law is made absolute. The Dewanship terminated in August 1947. All subjects dealing with Governmental activities are administered by the elected representatives of the people. The administration of the State is in the hands of a cabinet of three members responsible to the Legislature. The Legislative Council has the right to throw out a Ministry by a vote of no-confidence. It has its own elected President and Deputy President. His Highness the Maharaja is a constitutional ruler who acts on the advice of the Ministers. The Ministers are assisted by a Secretariat and a permanent Civil Service.

There are 9 first grade colleges, 513 primary schools, 5 fishery schools, one training institution, one Sanskrit college, 11 Sanskrit schools, one Music school, one school for the blind, one for the deaf and dumb and one for the contaminated children of the lepers. The total strength of all the educational institutions is 2,29,800. There are 40 industrial schools. There are 10 public libraries and 213 rural libraries. The percentage of literacy in 1941 was 41% and the female literacy in Cochin is said to be the highest in India.

Ayurvedic treatment is given in 104 institutions and allopathic treatment in 57. There are six municipalities. There are 87 Panchayats to serve 269 villages in all. Cochin is reported as one of the most advanced and progressive States in India culturally, politically and socially.

COOCH-BEHAR

Cooch-Behar is one of the two Bengal States under the Indian Union: It has an area of 1,318 sq. miles, a population of 640,842 (1941) and an annual revenue of Rs. one crore. The capital is also called Cooch-Behar. In December 1936, the State was included in the Eastern States Agency, and is now in direct political relations with the Government of India. The ruling family belongs to the Kshatriya Varna caste. The hereditary titles of Maharaja and Bahadur were conferred on the Ruler of the State in 1884 and also the titles of His Highness and Bhup Bahadur, the latter being recognized as a family distinction. The first recipient

of these appellations was Maharaja Nripendra Narayan, the grandfather of the present Ruler. The Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. The rulers of Cooch-Behar have been progressive in their outlook on administrative problems. The State possesses a first-grade college, 9 high schools and over 600 primary and middle schools. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness the present Maharaja had been pleased to increase the number of non-official members of the Cooch Behar Legislative Council in order to insure a non-official majority. One Minister is elected by the Legislative Council. The State possesses its own railway.

CUTCH (India)

Cutch is the premier State in Western India States Agency, and has an area of 8,249.5 square miles, exclusive of the Runn of Cutch, a population of 500,800 and with the annual revenue of Rs. 48 lakhs. The capital of the State is Bhuj, and Kandla and Mandvi are the major ports. His Highness the Maharaja enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns and local salute of 19 guns. The administration of the State is carried on with the assistance of the Dewan. The State has its own currency and is famous for its silver and embroidery work.

DHRANGADHRA (Saurastra)

The Dhrangadhra State lies between North lat. $23^{\circ}13'$ and $22^{\circ}33'$ and East long. 71° and $71^{\circ}48'$ and is 1,167 square miles in area exclusive of the Runn of Dhrangadhra. Population 94,417. Annual Revenue Rupees 25,00,000. Average rainfall 25 inches. Climate hot and dry with cool breezes at night, flat arable land. Chief agricultural products: cotton, juwar, bajri and wheat. Natural resources: stones quarries. Industries—extraction of salt combined with manufacture of soda ash, soda bicarb and caustic soda at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., which is the first of its kind in Asia, manufacture of magnesium chloride. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness through an Executive Council, appointed by him. His Highness introduced constitutional and administrative changes within a short period of less than a year since His Highness assumed the reins of his Government.

FARIDKOT (Patiala and East Punjab)

Faridkot is one of the Eastern Punjab States, having an area of 643 sq. miles, a population of 1,99,283, according to the census of 1941, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50.4 lakhs. The Rulers of this State are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs. The ruling house was founded in the middle of the 17th century. The Ruler of the State enjoys a permanent salute of 11 guns. A Sanad conferring the power of capital sentence was granted on the Ruler in 1922, and took effect when the present Ruler was invested with ruling powers.

GONDAL (Saurastra)

A progressive Kathiawar State, Gondal has an area of 1,024 sq. miles, and a population of 205,846 and an average annual revenue of Rs. 66 lakhs. Chief crops are grain, cotton and groundnuts and chief manufac-

tures are linen, woollens and gold embroidery. There are no export or import duties in the State and primary education is free. Large sums have been spent by the State on irrigation and electrification. The State was a pioneer in introducing railway in Kathiawar. The Medical Department of the State is in the charge of Maharaj Kumar Bhupat Singhji, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M., M.B., B.CH. The capital of the State is Gondal, a fortified town.

GWALIOR (Madhya Bharat)

Gwalior, a Central Indian State, west of U. P., has an area of 26,367 sq. miles and a population of 3,992,000 (1941 census). The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,62 lakhs. The Ruling House of Scindia was founded by Ranaji Scindia, a military officer under Chhatrapati Shahu whose military exploits in Delhi in 1730 earned him distinction. The treaty of Salbain in 1782 terminated hostilities between the British Government and Madhoji Scindia, the then ruling prince, whose sovereignty was recognized by the British. The succeeding chiefs were Daulat Rao (1794-1827), Jankoji Rao (1827-43), Jayaji Rao (1843-86), and Madho Rao (1886-1925). The present Ruler, Jivaji Rao, ascended the throne on 5th June 1925, as a minor. A Council of Regency administered the State during his minority. Jivaji Rao attained majority in 1936 and assumed full ruling powers.

Even before joining the Madhya Bharat Union the State had made much progress in democracy.

Cotton mills, leather factory, tannery, pottery works and electric power houses are several of the State's industrial achievements. It has its own light railway. Rural reconstruction, proposal for a well-equipped female hospital, the Harsi reservoir, road construction, seaplane base at Madhab Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur mark the progress made during recent years. The State has good motor roads.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR†

The area of Hyderabad and Berar is 100,465 sq. miles and the population (excluding Berar) according to the 1941 census is 16,194,313. The revenue for the year 1944-45 is estimated at Rs. 1664.00 lakhs, and expenditure Rs. 1,400.25 lakhs. The State is divided, for purposes of administration, into 4 Subas, 16 Districts and 104 Taluks. The State maintains an army of 12,600 regulars. It has its own postal service and its own gold, silver, copper and paper currency. The new scheme of Constitutional Reforms which was announced in 1939 is being introduced piece-meal. All the Statutory Advisory Committees under the Reforms Scheme have been established and District Conferences are held annually since 1942.

There are 5,796 educational institutions, excluding colleges, the budget of which is Rs. 110 lakhs. Primary education is free and has the mother-tongue as its medium of instruction. The Osmania University and the associated Colleges have 3,031 students on their rolls. The annual budget of the University amounts roughly to Rs. 25 lakhs. The subjects taught in the University include arts, science, law, theology,

† Read *Hyderabad in India in 1948-49* in this Book.

medicine, engineering and teachers' training, the medium of instruction being Urdu. Arrangements for post-graduate study in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese have been made in the University. The Nizam's College is affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction. There are 1,360 miles of railways, 688 miles broad-gauge and 672 miles metre-gauge. The Railway Department has undertaken motor bus service in the city and the districts. It is also in charge of aviation. There is an Aero-Club for training pilots.

Of the total population of the State nearly 60% depend on agriculture. The chief crops are jowar, bajra, wheat, barley, rice, maize, sugarcane, castor seeds, cotton, and groundnuts. There are 6 large cotton mills, beside local handloom industries, which supply almost half the total demand of the State. Coal for internal consumption as well as for export is supplied by the coal mines within the State. There are large number of tanneries, leather, cement and sugar factories, and paper mills. Hyderabad's contribution to the Allied War Effort exceeded Rs. 5 1/3 crores. The State is now under administration by a Military Governor appointed by the Government of India after Police action in 1948.

IDAR (Bombay)

Idar, one of the Rajputana States, has an area of 1,910 sq. miles, a population of 3,54,311 including attached units, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 55 lakhs. The Ruling family belongs to the illustrious Rathor family. The State enjoys plenary powers. The capital is Himatnagar. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

INDORE (Madhya Bharat)

The total area of the State of Indore is 9,934 sq. miles, (area of the City of Indore 11.02 sq. miles) and a population, according to the census of 1941, is 15,13,966. The population of the City rose from 2,03,000 to 3,20,518 in the year 1946. The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet, consisting of 8 Ministers. Besides the social and political reforms in respect of the creation of State Savings Bank, uplift of Harijans, formation of life insurance scheme, compulsory primary education, expansion of rural education, water supply and drainage scheme for Indore City, fixing of minimum marriage ages for boys at 18 and for girls at 14, passing of Nukta Act and Marriage Expenses Controlling Act and formation of Legislative Council consisting of a overwhelming majority of elected members, there have been far-reaching further advances recently, the most important amongst them being the grant of Responsible Government which includes half the number of public Ministers.

Following the famous proclamation of His Highness in 1938 declaring temples and other public places open to the Harijans, Harijan uplift and welfare work is being actively pursued. With the help of a donation of a lakh of rupees per year given from the privy purse of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar about 200 tenements have been constructed for the poor. Village Panchayats are given civil, criminal and administrative powers. Many Panchayats are given powers to impose House tax, Hat tax, Wheel tax etc. His Highness's Government have also donated an annual grant

of Rs. 25,000 to the Panchayats for doing works of public utility. 4,44,398 people of 1,069 villages (including Jagir) are served by Panchayats.

There are two First Grade Colleges 11 Boys' High Schools and 2 Girls' High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and a number of Middle and Primary Schools. About 20 New Primary Schools are opened every year. There is an Institute of Plant Industry for improvement of cotton. There is a State-owned Railway. The State possesses 714 miles of roads besides trunk roads.

JAIPUR

Jaipur, the fourth largest Indian State in Rajputana, has an area of 16,682 sq. miles and a population of 30,40,000. The average annual revenue is Rs. 2,32 lakhs. The history of the Ruling House dates back to the 9th century A.D. The administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Council called the "Council of Ministers." Amin-ul-Mulk, the Prime Minister, is also the President of the Council consisting of three Ministers (Finance, Home and Revenue). The State is making rapid strides in all-round development, and was the first in the field with a post-war scheme. Under its new constitution, Jaipur will soon have a Legislative Assembly and a Representative Council with an elected majority, the elections being fought on the basis of joint electorates.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR†

Jammu and Kashmir is the northernmost Indian State with an area of 84,471 sq. miles and a population of 40,21,616 (1941). Its average annual revenue is over Rs. 4.50 crores. Chief crops of the State are rice, maize, wheat, oil-seeds, barley, cotton, tobacco, saffron, walnuts, almonds, beans, hops, pears and apples. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Mineral resources include coal, bauxite, Fuller's earth, zinc, copper, slate, kaolin; lead, gold, sapphires, etc., are also to be found. Silk filature industry is the most important. Woollen shawls, carpets, and wood carving are important industries of the State and are famous all over the world. Advances in public work include telephone, electric power station, constructions of an aerodrome, a flood spill channel and canals, irrigation canals, a bridge over the Chenab, which has the longest unsupported span in India. The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a branch of the N.W. Railway, is the only railway in the State. There are in all 2,078 educational institutions including 5 Arts colleges. Education for boys has been made compulsory in municipal areas since 1929. A High Court of judicature was established early during His Highness' rule and a board of judicial advisers with an advocate-general for advising the Ruler in civil and criminal appeals have recently been established. Other important reforms have also been introduced. The *Praja Sabha*, established 1934, was given a non-official majority in 1939 and four non-official members as Under-Secretaries of the Ministers have been appointed and the power of voting of grants on votable items has been introduced in 1939. More recent reforms include the grant of Letters Patent to the High Court of Judicature and of appointment of two

† Read *India in 1948-49*.

popular ministers from members of the State Assembly. Srinagar is the capital and has a Visitors' Bureau for the convenience of tourists, attracted by the beauty spots of the State. Kashmir is one of the world-famous tourists' resorts and attracts visitors from all parts of India and the world.

At present the administration of the State is vested in a Ministry headed by Sheik M. Abdulla. This ministry is composed of persons commanding public confidence in Jammu and Kashmir.

JODHPUR (Marwar)

Jodhpur is one of the premier States of India and the largest in Rajputana in respect of area and revenue. The ruler is head of the Rathore clan of the Rajputs. The area of the State is 36,071 sq. miles and population is 25,55,904. The average revenue is nearly Rs. 2.8 crores. The State extends from the Aravalli Hills in the east to the Runn of Cutch in the west. The soil, climate and rainfall vary greatly. Rainfall is very scanty and precarious except in the Aravalli region. The population is mainly supported by agriculture and pasture. The State produces grains and cereals. The cattle census of the State gives the figure of 2,300,000. The quality of Jodhpur Nagauri bullocks is excellent. The Kankraj and Tharpakar cows are well-known as heavy milkers. Jodhpur exports wool (80,000 mds.), cotton (65,000 mds.), hides and skins (13,000 mds.), bones (66,000 mds.), oil-seeds (16,000 mds.), and ghee (15,000 mds.).

Jodhpur has its own railway system covering over 1,125 miles; and also a modern railway workshop fitted with up-to-day machinery and equipment. One very big cotton ginning and pressing and spinning and weaving mill has recently been established in Pali near Jodhpur. There are electric generating plants and workshops. The cottage industry products consist of handloom blankets, woollen namdas for horses and camels, metal hollow-ware bottles for drinking water (Indian pattern), frying pans, tripods, cooking utensils, brass and iron, cutlery, saddlery and camel corps equipment, special lacquerware, embroidered shoes, coloured scarfs and silks, dyed and processed. Marwar is pretty rich in mineral wealth, having mines which yield wolfram, bentonite, gypsum, salt, saltpetre, mica, beryl, marble, felspar, Fuller's earth, lime, kankar, lime-stone and building stone. Jodhpur has large forest areas too; the principal products being timber, fuel, grass (about 5 lakhs mds. annually) bamboo, honey-wax, anwal (*Cassia Avericulata*), and charcoal.

His Highness the Maharaja is the administrative head and is assisted by a Council of 6 Ministers. Representative Advisory Assembly with an elected majority and elected Municipal Board for Jodhpur are recent advances towards the democratization of the State. The Civil List allotment is less than 7% or Rs. 13,94,000. There is a school in every Khalsa village of 2,000 inhabitants and the expenditure on education is 11,77,000 rupees while that on medicine is nearly 9 lakhs. Departments of Animal Husbandry, Agriculture, Co-operative Marketing, Industries and Mines, Economic Development, Ayurvedic Board and Village Panchayets have been established for the welfare and economic prosperity, of the people.

JUNAGADH

Junagadh, a maritime State in Kathiawar, has an area of 3,337 sq. miles and a population of 6,70,719, and an average annual revenue of Rs. 150 lakhs. The principal crops are cotton, bajri, jowar, wheat, rice, cereals, tobacco, cocoanuts, and sugarcane. Molasses, sugarcandy, brassware, embroidery, pottery hardware, leather, dyeing, etc., are the principal industries. Stone, timbers and bamboos are other products. The capital is Junagadh, a very ancient and beautiful town with relics of antiquity dating as far back as the Buddhistic era of Emperor Asoka. There are fine modern buildings too. Extensive forests rich in timber and other natural products form valuable assets of the State.

In October 1947, the Nawab Shaheb of Junagadh who had, contrary to the wishes of the people of the State, acceded to Pakistan, had to desert the State under pressure of popular rising. In November 1947, the Government of Junagadh requested the Government of India to take over the State administration. This was done and Mr. S. W. Shiveshwarkar, M.B.E., I.C.S., Administrator was put at the head of the State on behalf of the Indian Union. By plebiscite the people of Junagadh has decided the State's accession to the Indian Union.

KAPURTHALA (Patiala and East Punjab)

Kapurthala State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the Jullundur Doab (East Punjab). The Rulers are Rajputs. The State has an area of 652 sq. miles and a population of 378,380 (1941 Census). Chief crops are wheat, maize, gram, cotton and sugar-cane. There are two big sugar factories at Jagatjit Nagar and Phagwara, one large starch factory and a very large-scale textile mill is under construction. The State has an efficient Army. Primary Education is free. There are two first class Colleges at Kapurthala and at Phagwara. The Capital is Kapurthala which contains the Maharaja's palace and many other important buildings. The city has electricity and Water Works. Kapurthala State was one of the earliest to accede to the Indian Dominion.

KOLHAPUR (Bombay)

A Southern Indian State in the Deccan States Agency, Kolhapur has an area of 3,229 sq. miles and a population of about 12 lakhs. The State proper is divided into seven Pethas and three Mahals and has, besides, nine Feudatory Jagirs. It pays no tribute. The State force includes one complete battalion known as Rajaram Rifles and a Transport Company known as No 50 (Kolhapur) G.P.T. Company R.I.A.S. which has seen service abroad. Kolhapur City, the capital of the State, is known as Southern Benares on account of its religious importance. The Mahalaxmi temple in the City is famous for its architectural beauty. Kolhapur is also a cultural centre of Maharashtra and has three Colleges (Arts and Science, Teachers' Training, and Law), 12 High schools, a Technical Institute. Kolhapur is a flourishing business centre and has a sugar mill, a textile mill and 2 oil-mills. It is a seat of the Joint High Court in which 11 Deccan States have joined so far. The principal articles of production are gur, sugar, jowar and tobacco.

The potential resources of the State are very great. The Western Ghats give rise to a number of rivers on which large irrigation and

hydro-electric projects are possible. The Ghat ranges have also very rich bauxite deposits.

The Maharaja being a minor, the administration is carried on by a Council of four Ministers with Her Highness Shri Tarabaisaheb Chhatrapati, the Senior Maharanisaheb and Regent, as its President.

Recently the Regency Council launched a Development Plan for the State as a whole. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 12 crores, and is spread over 15 years. It comprises over 300 schemes, the most important of which is the construction of a reservoir on the Bhogavati river at Radhanagari. This reservoir will store about 8,000 million cubic feet of water and will be mainly used for irrigation. It is estimated to cost about Rs. 160 Lakhs.

Ruler: H. H. Shri Shivaji VI, the present Maharaja of Kolhapur, was born on 22nd November 1941 and adopted on 18th November 1942 as son of the late Maharaja. Shri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shivaji the Great.

MANIPUR

A State bordering Assam and Burma with an area of 8,638 miles and a population of 5,12,127 according to 1941 census. Manipur enjoys an average annual revenue of Rs. 29,11,067. The State made a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. In 1891 the British attempt for interference led to the death of the Chief Commissioner and other officials. The State was saved from being forfeited by its restoration to Maharaj Sir Churachand Singh, K.C.S.I. C.B.I. Rice is the principal crop. Extensive forests cover the hills. Administration is carried on with the help of a Chief Minister and six ministers. The Chief Minister Sjt. M. K. Priyabrata Singh had announced that the New Constitution embodying full responsible government would be introduced not later than April, 1948. Imphal, the capital, has the biggest population of all towns in Assam.

There are numerous high schools and a college. For higher education Manipuris are sent outside with State assistance. The revenue of the State collected in the year 1945-46 was Rs. 68,14,683-8-0 of which Rs. 11,09,540-8-3 was from land revenue.

MAYURBHANJ (Orissa)

[*Area: 4,243 sq. miles. Population: 9,90,977 according to the census of 1941. Revenue: Rs. 46.87 lakhs.*]

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency. The State is bounded on the north by the Seraikela State and the Singbhum and Midnapur districts, on the south by the States of Keonjhar and Nilgiri and the district of Balasore, on the east by the Midnapur and Balasore districts and on the West by the Singbhum district and Keonjhar State.

The capital is Baripada, a progressive Municipal town which provides modern amenities. Baripada and the southern parts of the State are served by the Mayurbhanj Railway which takes off at Rupsa, a junction station on the Calcutta-Madras line of the B. N. Railway. The northern portion is likewise, served by a broad-gauge-section of the B. N. Railway which connects with Tatanagar on the Calcutta-Bombay line.

The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Khatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a peacock on either side of a shield which bears the device of a trident, a bull, a crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom.

The administrative machinery is modelled generally on Indian lines—judicial independence being secured for it under a full-powered High Court. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources, iron ore mining undertaken by Tatas forming the principal industry. The State has embarked on a policy of rapid and progressive industrialization and the factories for vanadium, glass, textiles, potteries, plastics and plastic products, chemicals and pharmaceuticals have been set up. Cottage industries also receive their due share of importance. There is an industrial school and the Mayurbhanj Tussar textiles and cottage industry products receive appreciation of people both in India and abroad. The systematic geological and botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State have yielded valuable results and large deposits of vanadium-bearing magnetite, glass sand and kaolin have been discovered. There are three major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities for water supply both for irrigation and drinking purposes. The State had opened an Agriculture Department, established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans. Free medical relief is being given by a fully equipped hospital at the capital with several branch dispensaries spread all over the State. Primary education is also given free, adult education forming an important item of the Rural Reconstruction programme. Scholarships are granted liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy. The State is rich in antiquities. The recent discovery of palaeolithic sites and other archaeological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture.

The State has always believed in the close association of the people with its Government as is evident from the constitution of the Mayurbhanj State Council inaugurated on the 1st August 1892. To give continuity to the policy, the present Maharaja has constituted five Prajasabhas, four in the four sub-divisions and one for the capital of the State. These representative institutions consist of a majority of elected members and have full and free right of interpellation in the House. The Prajasabhas are advisory bodies and were set up in 1939 purely at the initiative of the State to enable the former to formulate local opinion in all matters concerning the well-being of the people in general and to serve as mediums of communication of such opinion to the State authorities. The Prajasabhas have now been made electoral colleges for a Central Assembly known as Mayurbhanj Kendra Parishad the first session of which was held on January 11, 1946. The Assembly consists of 27 members; of these not more than 15 can be nominated members, of whom not more than 10 can be officials. The Parishad has the power to make laws for the State and to discuss the budget.

Mayurbhanj has acceded to the Indian Dominion and has joined the Indian Constituent Assembly. The State is being represented by Mr. Lalmohan Pati who is the President of the Mayurbhanj Bar Association

and an elected member of the Kendra Parishad, of which he is the Deputy President.

An announcement made by His Highness on August 15, 1947 envisages a wholly popular form of Government under the aegis of the Ruler as the goal of the State's constitutional progress. With this end in view he has framed a Constituent Assembly for the State consisting of 51 members elected by the Kendra Parishad, which will submit a draft constitution for establishment of responsible Government in the State to His Highness for his assent. The Government have also introduced a Bill in the Legislature for establishment of Village Panchayats throughout the State.

MORVI (Saurastra)

It is a State in Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The total area of the State is about 1,072 sq. miles. The State has a district in Cutch, about 50 sq. miles in area. In 1941 the State had a population of 141,817. The annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 60 lakhs. The State has a permanent salute of 11 guns. Morvi State Railway, 133 miles in length, is owned by the State. Besides, there are 63 miles of State tramways. The State has its own postal system. In over 60% of the villages there are post-offices and over 40 p.c. of the villages are directly connected with the capital by telephone. The principal industries of the State are Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parashuram Pottery Works Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji and Working Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory. Primary and secondary education is free throughout the State. The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

MYSORE

With an area of 29,475 square miles and a population of 73,29,140 (1941) Mysore is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate.

The administration is now carried on under His Highness the Maharaja by the popular Interim Ministry consisting of the Dewan, the Chief Minister and eight other Ministers charged with the task of evolving a permanent Constitution for the State through a duly elected Constituent Assembly. The new constitution came into effect in July 1948. There is a Representative Assembly of 310 Members and a Legislative Council of 69 Members.

Mysore has now acceded to the Dominion of India under certain specified subjects and has sent its own representatives to the Constituent Assembly at New Delhi. By a Proclamation His Highness the Maharaja has announced the establishment of responsible Government in the State.

In 1945-46 there were besides the High Court, 75 Criminal and 45 Civil Courts, including six Courts of Justice of the Peace. There were 2,526 Co-operative Societies with 2,26,595 members. In 1945-46 the University of Mysore had twelve constituent colleges, an Engineering School and a Medical School with a total strength of 7,042 students.

The number of recognized educational institutions on 1st March 1947 was 9,871 with 6,18,438 scholars. The total revenue in 1946-47 was Rs. 1,095.67 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 1,093.25 lakhs. The State forests cover 4,432 sq. miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 168,325 ounces of fine gold in 1945-46.

Mysore has put in efforts on a very splendid scale for supplying men, money and materials for prosecution of the War against the Axis. The contributions from His Highness and the Government to the various funds raised during the War amounted to over Rs. 50 lakhs.

NABHA (Patiala and East Punjab)

One of the Sikh States in the Punjab, Nabha has an area of 966 sq. miles, a population of 340,000 (1941), and an average annual revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs. Nabha is one of the Phulkian States. The ruling family belongs to the *Sidhu Jat* clan. H. H. Tikka Ripudaman Singh was formally installed as ruler on 28th December 1912. But in 1923 His Highness abdicated and took up his residence with his family at Dehra Dun. The State in his absence was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India. In February 1928, he was deposed and interned under Regulation III of 1818 at Kodaikanal. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Pratap Singh, the present Ruler. The principal crops of the State are gram, pulses, *bajra*, sugarcane, cotton, wheat, and barley. A portion of the State is irrigated by Sirhind Canal. The State has opened grain markets, and established banks near principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State are manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton carpets, etc. There are some cotton ginning factories and cotton steam presses. The State is traversed by the N.-W. and the B. B. C. I. Railways. There is a degree college at Nabha and about 100 primary and secondary schools. The hospitals number 15. There are also 10 veterinary hospitals.

NAWANAGAR (Saurastra)

A Rajput State in Western India, Nawanagar has an area of 3,791 sq. miles and a population of 5,04,006. The average annual revenue is about a crore. The capital is Jamnagar and the Ruler is the Jamsaheb. Chief crops are grain, cotton, and oilseeds. There is a small pearl fishery off the coast. There is a State-owned railway and a State army. Administration is carried on with the help of a Dewan, a Judicial Secretary, a Military Secretary, a Home Member and a Personal Assistant.

PATIALA (Patiala and East Punjab)

Patiala, the premier Sikh State in the Punjab, comprises scattered districts and a portion of the Simla Hills and portions adjoining Jaipur and Alwar. The State has an area of 5,932 sq. miles and a population of 19,36,259. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 2½ crores. The principal crops are barley, wheat, sugarcane, cotton and tobacco. There are extensive forests rich in timber. Ancient relics of historic interest are to be found at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda and Narnaul. There are 138 miles of State-owned railway besides other Indian railways, traversing the State. Primary education is compulsory and free. There

is a first grade college, besides one Intermediate College at Bhatinda for boys and one Intermediate College for girls at Patiala. The State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809.

PATNA (Orissa)

Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilization. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well-known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. The Maharajas of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2,511 sq. miles and a population of 6,32,221 souls according to the census of 1941. It lies between North Latitude $20^{\circ} 9'$ and $21^{\circ} 4'$ and East Longitude 82 degree 41' and 83 degree 40'. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institution. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital. The State has 770 Panchayats.

PORBANDAR (Saurastra)

Porbandar, a maritime State in Western India, has an area of 642.25 sq. miles and a population of 1,46,564, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is Rs. 26 lakhs. The Maharaja belongs to the Jethwa Rajputs, who claim descent from Hanuman. Porbandar is an open roadstead. It has a sheltered creek, where country craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain tides. The creek is now being deepened. The important minerals of the State are limestone and salt. There are at Porbandar a cement factory, a spinning and weaving mill, Salt Works, Hosiery Works, and a Match Factory. There is a State-owned railway. The Imperial Bank of India has a Branch at Porbandar.

PUDUKKOTTAI (Madras)

Pudukkottai, a Madras State, is surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Ramnad. The country is mostly plain, broken by a few hills. The area of the State is 1,179 sq. miles and the population, according to the 1941 census, is 438,345. The average annual revenue is Rs. 34.4 lakhs. The present Ruler was invested with ruling powers on 17-1-44. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Diwan and one Councillor and two non-official Ministers. A Legislative Council, first constituted in 1924, is at present composed of 50 members, of whom 35 are elected and 15 nominated by the Durbar. Nine of the nominated members are officials, one of whom is a lady.

RAJKOT (Saurastra)

Rajkot, one of the Western India States, has an area of 282 sq. miles, a population of 103,033 according to the census of 1941, and an average

annual revenue of Rs. 14 lakhs. The Ruler of the Rajkot State is descended from the same stem as the Jam of Nawanagar. Jadeja Shri Vibhoji was the founder of this house. Rajkot town is a trade emporium, and is known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarter of the W. I. S. Agency and is served by three important railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, men's and women's training colleges, three high schools and a separate girls' high school.

RAJPIPLA (Bombay)

Rajpipla, the premier State in Gujarat, lies between $21^{\circ}23'$ and $21^{\circ}59'$ north latitude and $73^{\circ}5'$ and $74^{\circ}0'$ east longitude. The greater portion of the valley lies between the Nerbada and Tapti. The area of the State is 1,517 sq. miles, of which 650 sq. miles are covered with rich forests. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 249,032. The average annual revenue of the State is Rs. 25 lakhs. The State is intercepted by hills, which are the continuation of the Satpura Range. The highest peak, the Rajpipla Hill, is nearly 3,000 ft. above the sea level. Rajpipla is essentially an agricultural country. The soil is normally fertile. The principal agricultural produces are cotton, *jowar*, rice, *bajra*, til and other food-grains. Cotton is the most important crop of the State. Rajpipla cotton is in great demand in Ahmedabad and Bombay mills for its superior quality. The total area under cotton cultivation is now 146,604 acres. The total annual output is roughly 43,000 bales of pressed cotton of 410 lbs. each. The estimated value of cotton produced in a good year is above Rs. 50 lakhs.

Forestry is a valuable asset to the State. Various minerals, such as marble, iron ore, red and yellow ochre, fire and pottery clays, cement, calcium and gypsum are also found in the State. The Rajpipla State is traversed all over by a network of metalled and unmetalled roads. Notable achievements in road construction are the construction of a hill road to the famous shrine of Sulpan, another road to Mal Samot, two villages situated 2,500 feet above sea level. There are great potentialities for hydro-electric schemes in the State and surveys have already been made and schemes are under serious consideration. The State has recently turned its attention to cattle breeding.

RAMPUR (India)

Rampur, a U.P. State, has an area of 893 sq. miles and a population of 4,76,912, according to the census of 1941. The average annual revenue is about Rs. 80 lakhs. The Rampur court was a great patron of arts and learning and the Rampur Oriental Library contains many collections of precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures. Administration is carried on with the help of a State Council consisting of the Chief Minister and three other Ministers. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 34 members of whom 17 are elected and 5 nominated non-officials. It enjoys wide powers. The annual budget is submitted to it for discussion, but the grants are votable. It can make laws for the State by introducing bills and move resolutions about matters of public interest of importance. Statutory Boards consisting of official and non-official mem-

bers have also been constituted and are functioning. The various departments of administration are under experienced civil officers, assisted by statutory advisory boards with non-official members.

State holdings in investments amount to Rs. 1,59,23,390 with annual addition of Rs. 2,00,000. State services are guided on the principles followed by the Government of India, and there are grades, pensions, provident fund and T.A. and leave rules. There is a High Court consisting of a chief justice and two puisne judges. Education is free and there is provision for female education and training of teachers. Hospital arrangements with up-to-date surgical departments in each tehsil, maternity and child welfare centres deserve mention. The agricultural department encourages cultivation by scientific methods. Sugar factories, textile and match factories are some of the State's industrial ventures. There is a cottage industry institute for imparting training in various cottage industries. The Ruler enjoys a salute of 15 guns.

REWA (Vindhya Pradesh)

Rewa is one of the States under the Central India Agency, Indore, and has an area of 13,000 sq. miles, a population of 1,820,445 according to 1941 census and an average annual revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs. The capital of the State is Rewa. The Ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296.

SANGLI (Bombay)

Sangli belongs to the Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency and has an area of 1,136 sq. miles and a population of 2,93,498, according to the 1941 census. The State has an average annual revenue of Rs. 22.5 lakhs. The ruler enjoys the hereditary title of Raja and enjoys a State salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. The Sangli State ranks first among the Patwardhan States.

SIKKIM

Sikkim, a small hilly State at the foot of the Kanchanjunga, between Nepal and Bhutan, has an area of 2,818 sq. miles and a population of 122,000 (1941 census). Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese are the principal inhabitants of the State and the prevailing religions are Hinduism and Buddhism. The average annual revenue is Rs. 5,20,422. There are many trade routes through this State to Tibet. Maize and rice are the principal crops. Trade with British India has increased to Rs. 40.50 lakhs. The capital of the State is Gangtok. The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council. The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok. During the last few years the trade and revenue of the State have increased greatly. At present the administration of the State has been taken over by the Government of India at the request of the Maharaja.

TONK (Rajasthan)

The State consists of six parganas dispersed over Rajputana and Central India, the capital Tonk, being situated by the Banas, about sixty miles from Jaipur. Has an area of 2,553 sq. miles, a population of

3,58,000. Considerable improvement has been made in various departments of the State during the last year under the guidance Yaminulmulk Khan Bahadur Rahman Bakhsh Kadri M.B.E., U.P.C.S., Mushir Jung Bahadur, Prime Minister, Tonk Government. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 17 guns.

TRAVANCORE (Travancore & Cochin Union)

Area: 7,661.75 sq. miles *Population* (1941): 6,070,018. *Revenue* Rs. 975.63 lakhs. *Capital:* Trivandrum (Population 128,365).

Travancore with its hoary temples, its murals and other objects of archaeological importance, its places of traditional and historical value side by side with its modern amenities and natural charms has a never-failing attraction for tourists and pilgrims.

The State stands foremost among Indian States in education, political reforms and industries. Travancore was the earliest amongst Indian States to constitute a Legislative Council, and it is the first Indian State to institute a bicameral legislature with non-official majority. On September 4, 1947 the Maharaja issued a Proclamation expressing his intention to establish responsible government in the State. A Representative Body consisting of persons elected on the basis of adult franchise was to be constituted for framing the future constitution of the State. Equality of opportunity has been given to all communities in civil and military services of the State. Untouchability and caste distinctions have been removed. Interests of backward classes are now specially protected.

Education: Travancore stands foremost among Provinces and States in India in point of literacy. According to 1941 census 47.1% of the people of Travancore (58.1% males and 36.0% females) are literate. The literacy percentage for persons aged 5 years and above is 55.0% (67.9 for males and 42.1% for females). A University for the State was established in 1937.

Industry and Trade: The State has almost inexhaustible supplies of timber. Blackwood, ebony, sandalwood, and other valuable varieties and soft-varieties for making paper, cardboard and artificial silk are abundant. Mineral resources are also very rich. Mineral sands such as ilmenite, monazite, zircon, sillimanite, and graphite, mica and kaolin of exceptional quality are abundant. With the completion of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electrical Scheme, the State has been placed in a position to fully exploit the abundant supplies of raw materials. Coir mats, mattings, rugs, yarn, cashewnut, rubber goods, piecegoods, sugar, etc., are the principal industries of the State. Cotton weaving, coir making, wood carving, ivory carving and lace-making are some of the cottage industries of the State. The principal imports of the State are: rice, paddy, piecegoods, machinery, hardware, oilman's stores, cement, metals, manufactured goods, tobacco, etc., and the principal exports are: coir, yarn, mats, matting, fibre, rope, tea, coconut oil, rubber, pepper, copra, oilcake, ginger, salt, prawn, fish, timber, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, palmyra, charcoal etc.

His Highness has initiated a comprehensive policy of industrialization and electrification. The Travancore Ceramic Concern, the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals, Ltd., The Travancore Rubber Works and the Toy

Works at Trivandrum and the Alwaye Aluminium Factory are some of the recently established industries of the State. Schemes for the manufacture of cement, cane-sugar, rayon and titanium pigments are well under way. The fertilisers and chemicals industry with a capital of five crores to produce 50,000 tons of ammonium sulphate per year and other chemicals like caustic soda, sulphuric acid, potassium chlorate, ammonium sulphate, acetic acid and calcium carbide have started production.

The Government has taken over road transport and there is an idea for nationalizing water transport. The principal ports of the State are Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.

TRIPURA

The State lying on the southern part of Eastern Bengal and Assam is a hilly country. The area of the State is 4,116 sq. miles and the population according to 1941 census is 513,952. Hindus are 70%, Mohammedans 26%, Buddhists form 3% of the population. Bengali is the court language and is spoken by the majority of the people though only 43% of the people use it as their mother-tongue.

The Ruling family, perhaps one of the oldest in the world, belongs to Chandravansi Kshatriyas. The Rajas are descendants of King Druhya of the Lunar race. The present Ruler is 185th in descent. The family uses Barman or Verma as the surname. The tradition and history of the ruling family are contained in *Rajmala*, an epic in Bengali said to be the oldest composition in the language in existence. Tripura holds a unique position among Indian States. There is no written treaty with the paramount power, the relations being mainly recognized by usages and customs. The succession is hereditary. His Highness enjoys a permanent salute of 13 guns. There are organized courts including a High Court. The administration is carried on with the help of a Mantri Parishad, a council of five ministers. The State has made rapid progress in modern education, industry, banking, and commerce. The Chief agricultural products are rice, jute, sugarcane, cotton, oil-seeds, etc. Tea industry has made rapid progress, there being 52 tea gardens in the State. Home-spun cotton fabrics of exquisite designs are one of the principal industries of the State. The immense mineral resources of the State are being investigated. The capital of the State is Agartala which contains the Maharaja's palace the "Ujjayanta Palace" a masterpiece of architectural design with Moghul garden in the front. *Malancha Abas* on the hills is the summer residence. The Temple of Fourteen Gods is very famous.

UDAIPUR (MEWAR) (Rajasthan)

The history of Mewar dates back to the 6th century A.D. and is replete with stories of Rajput chivalry and glory. Its chief city is Udaipur. The State has an area of 12,941, sq. miles, a population of 1,925,000, according to the census of 1941, and has an average annual revenue of about one crore and 75 lakhs. The Ruler enjoys a permanent salute of 19 guns, and a local salute of 21 guns. The capital is Udaipur, which contains the Maharana's palace on the summit of a low ridge. To the north and west of the ridge, houses extend to the banks of a

beautiful lake known as Pichola Lake in the middle of which there are two island palaces. The archaeological remains in the State are numerous. The administration of the State is carried on by the Maharana assisted by a Council consisting of the Prime Minister and six other Ministers to whom definite portfolios have been allotted.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN MERGER AND UNION

The Rajasthan Union is undergoing expansion with the inclusion of such States as Jaipur, Jodhpur etc. We have already noticed that Baroda and Kolhapur have merged with Bombay. The States of Rampur, Banaras and Tehri in U.P. are also moving towards consolidation. The present stage of development in the consolidation of States is still fluid and it may be expected that in about a year some kind of stability in the shape and political structure of the Unions may be reached.

HISTORY OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The grant of the Dewani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa by the Moghul Emperor Shah Alam in 1765 to the East India Company may be said to be the starting point of the East India Company's rule in India, though the British had obtained their first foothold in India during the early years of the 17th century. After the grant of the Dewani, the need of an effective system of parliamentary control and supervision over the Company's administration and policy in India was felt in England. The Regulating Act of 1773 was the first of a series of parliamentary enactments for achieving for the Parliament greater control over the British Indian administration. The Regulating Act might be said to be the first experiment at the establishment of the British Raj in India. By this Act, a Governor-General and four Councillors were appointed for the Bengal Presidency and the Government at Fort William, Bengal, was made the central authority in India, whereof the administrative supremacy over all British Indian possessions was made unquestionable. Under this Act, Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General. The establishment of the Board of Control in 1784 rendered the East India Company directly subordinate to the British Government. The Board consisted of Privy Councillors not exceeding six in number and its members were termed as Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1812, a searching inquiry was instituted into Indian affairs by a House of Commons Committee which resulted in the passing of the Charter Act of 1813 by which the Company's control of its territory and revenues was renewed for 20 years without prejudice to the undoubted sovereignty of the British Crown over possessions in India. Trade monopoly was practically abolished. The Charter Act of 1833 effected vital changes in the constitution of the East India Company. The trade privileges were taken away and the East India Company lost its character of a commercial body. But it retained administrative and political powers for another 20 years.

The Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 brought home to the British Government the necessity of closer and more direct control over Indian affairs. The result was the Government of India Act of 1858 which declared that

India was to be governed directly by and in the name of the Crown and that the powers of supervision and control of the Crown should be exercised through the Secretary of State for India, who was empowered to exercise all powers of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the Company was transferred to the Crown. The Indian Council Act of 1861, which for the first time threw open to Indians scope for taking part in making laws for their own land, remodelled the Indian legislatures and sought to introduce some popular elements into the legislature at the centre and in the provinces as well. The Morley-Minto Act of 1909 further widened the scope for the participation by Indians in the legislatures at the centre and in the provinces as well. But the Act of 1909 did not provide for direct election.

THE ACT OF 1919

The Government of India Act of 1919—popularly known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms—might be considered as the first step towards the evolution of Provincial Autonomy and self-government in India. In the Preamble to the Act of 1919 the aims of the British Raj in India were clearly and unmistakably declared, as “the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.”

The main features of the constitution of 1919 are given below:

1. It provided for diarchy in the provinces and bureaucracy at the centre.
2. The Government of India or the Central Government had a bicameral legislature consisting of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State.
3. But the Central Legislature was in practice not more than a consulting body, because its votes might be over-ridden by the Governor-General-in-Council and secondly, the resolutions and the Bills passed by the Legislature were not in any way binding on the Central Executive.
4. In the provinces the Government was divided into two distinct spheres of responsibilities: (a) The Governor with Executive Councillors acting on his responsibility to the British Crown was in charge of what were known as the Reserved Subjects; (b) The Ministers, directly elected representatives of the people, i.e., elected members of the provincial legislature, were placed at the head of certain subjects known as the Transferred Subjects, i.e., subjects which had been transferred to the control of popular Ministers.
5. The Governor in his capacity as the head of the provincial administration was expected to regulate and harmonize these two elements, viz., popular and bureaucratic, and both the elements were left to the final control of the Governor who was to be the head of the province except in certain matters.
6. The provincial legislatures were all unicameral.
7. Elections both in the provinces and at the centre were, as they still are, based on communal basis of representation.
8. At the apex of the Indian administration was the Secretary of State-in-Council, himself a member of the British Cabinet, and sole organ of the British administration in India in the Parliament and the sole medium through whom the authority of the Crown and the Parliament was to be exercised over all details of British Indian administration.

THE ACT OF 1935

The Government of India Act of 1935 is the product of seven years' labour on the part of British and British Indian politicians, administrators and leaders. The Statutory Reforms Commission—the Simon Commission, as it is commonly known—was appointed in November, 1927, under the Chairmanship of Sir John (now Viscount) Simon. The Commission travelled extensively in India during two visits, the first lasting for two months in 1928 and the second lasting for about 6 months from 11th October, 1928 to 13th April, 1929. The Congress, however, boycotted the Commission as Indians had no representation on it. The Report of the Commission was presented to Parliament in May, 1930. It recommended the introduction of a federal Government for the whole of British India and expressed the hope that an All-India Federation consisting of British and Indian India would follow.

The Report of the Simon Commission was followed by three sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference in London. At the first Conference, the representatives of British India and Indian States readily accepted the principle of Federation. The second session, held in September, 1931, was attended by Mahatma Gandhi who was there as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress. The representatives of British India failed to reach an agreement on the question of allocation of seats in provincial legislatures to the different communities. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, as Prime Minister, had therefore to make his Communal Award. In 1933 was issued the famous White Paper setting forth the British proposals for Indian Constitutional Reforms. A Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament then considered these proposals in consultation with Indian representatives. The Committee's Report was presented in October, 1934, and the Government of India Bill was based on this report. The Bill was passed into the present Government of India Act of 1935, with slight modifications of, and additions to, the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee.

Part III of the Act was enforced in India with effect from April 1, 1937, under an Order-in-Council made on 3rd July, 1936.

In 1940, the Congress Ministries in Madras, Bombay, Bihar, U. P., Orissa and N.-W. F. P. resigned office and the respective Governors of these provinces had to carry on the administration under section 93 of Government of India Act 1935. After 1946 elections the Congress Party in the above provinces had again taken office.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT OF 1935 (Upto 14-8-47)

The principal changes brought about by the act of 1935 are the following:

1. At the centre, bureaucracy had been sought to be replaced by dyarchy. In the provinces, dyarchy had given place to provincial autonomy.
2. The unitary structure of the government gave place to a federal structure.
3. The India Council had been abolished.
- Burma has been separated from India.
5. Aden, formerly a part of

the Presidency of Bombay, had been converted into a Crown Colony. 6. Sind and Orissa were constituted as separate provinces.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY UNDER ACT OF 1935

Under the Act of 1935, the Government of India vested in the British Crown and the executive authorities in India either at the Centre or in the Provinces were delegated authorities of the British Crown. The sovereignty in India rested theoretically in the British electors who through their representatives in the British Parliament had the final say in the matter of shaping India's constitution and of administering the country through a British Viceroy and Governor-General and Provincial Governors who were all to be appointed by the British Government in England.

The Secretary of State for India exercised control and supervision over Indian administration and he used to be the only channel through whom the power and control of the British Crown and Parliament were exercised over India.

THE ALL-INDIA FEDERATION: THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The All-India Federation envisaged in the Act of 1935 did not come into being, but remained on paper only. The Central Government in India, therefore, continued to be carried on in accordance with transitional arrangements as envisaged in Part XIII of the Act of 1935 (i.e., Sections 312-319). The Government at the Centre under these arrangements continued to be bureaucratic and there were no popular ministers or popular Government at the Centre. As under the Act of 1919, the Central Legislature consisted of two chambers, the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the upper and the lower chambers respectively. The former had 58 members of whom 32 were elected and the rest nominated by the Governor-General. The Assembly had 141 members of whom not more than 101 were to be elected and the rest were to be nominated by the Governor-General.

The Central Legislature had power to make laws for the whole of British India and its sphere of legislation was limited to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Legislative List (Seventh Schedule of the Act). Defence, external Affairs, Currency, Coinage, Customs, Income Tax, Ecclesiastical, Posts and Telegraphs, Telephones, Broadcasting, Railways. Aviation were, among others, the principal subjects for the Central administration. There were certain subjects whercon the Central Legislature along with the Provincial Legislatures enjoyed concurrent jurisdiction. Though there were provisions for the Governor-General laying before both the chambers of the Central Legislature the annual Budget of the Central Government, the Legislature had no final say in the matter of passing the Budget as the Governor-General had power to certify a rejected Budget—and this power used frequently to be resorted to.

The estimates of expenditure were of two classes, votable and non-votable. The non-votable items were salary and allowances of the Governor-General, Debt Charges, allowances of Executive Councillors, of Judges of the Federal Court, Defence Expenditure and expenditure in connection with the reserved subjects of the Governor-General. Any Bill

or measure for imposing or increasing any tax or for regulating borrowing of money could not be moved except on the recommendations of the Governor-General.

SPECIAL POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Governor-General was armed with special powers for enacting ordinances during the recess of the Central Legislature or even during session thereof (Sections 42 and 43) while under section 44 of the Act the Governor-General had power to enact Governor-General's Acts. Under Section 45 of the Act the Governor-General was empowered to suspend the Constitution and to assume to himself all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Central Government. Apart from these, the Governor-General had the power of certification and veto which used to be resorted by him not on a few occasions.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER ACT OF 1935

Though Provincial autonomy was sought to be given to the Provinces under the Act, the autonomous character of the Provincial Constitution was badly prejudiced by the provisions in the Act for special powers and responsibilities for the Provincial Governors. Further, the continuance of the communal representation both in the Central and Provincial Legislatures hampered the growth of democratic ways and traditions in the sphere of administration.

THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of the Crown in a Province was exercised by the Governor, such authority being limited to the extent of the legislative scope of the Province. The Governor, a servant of the British Crown, was to be under the superintendence of the Governor-General. The Provincial administration was to be in charge of popular ministers who were to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions. These ministers, though appointed by the Governor and holding office during his pleasure, would cease to be ministers if they were not members of the provincial legislature for six consecutive months. The only method whereby a Provincial Legislature could remove a minister from office was recourse to a vote of non-confidence against the minister.

SPECIAL POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNOR

The Governor was armed with special responsibilities of preventing grave menace to the peace and tranquillity of a province, safeguarding the interests of the minorities, the rights and interests of public servants and their dependants, of administering the Specially Excluded Areas, protecting the rights of an Indian State and those of the ruler thereof, and of carrying out the executive orders and directions lawfully issued to him by the Governor-General. Under Section 57 of the Act the Governor had power to take over the administration of any department or part thereof from a Minister if it appeared to the Governor that peace and tranquillity of the Province was in danger. The Governor had also power to suspend the constitution under section 93 of the Act, if he were satisfied that a

situation had arisen in which the government of the Province could not be carried in accordance with the Act. In such suspension the concurrence of the Governor-General was to be obtained.

Under Sections 88 and 89 the Governor was empowered to promulgate during recess and during session respectively of the Provincial Legislature, ordinances which would have the force of law for limited periods. Under Section 90, the Governor had power to enact Governor's Acts by sending a message to the Legislature recommending particular legislation and if the Legislature failed to enact laws similar to those indicated in the message the Governor might, at any time after the expiry of one month, enact the Governor's Act. Such Acts were to be made with the concurrence of the Governor-General.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Assam had bicameral Legislatures while the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Sind, North-Western Frontier Province and Orissa had unicameral legislatures. In bicameral legislatures the Upper House was known as the Legislative Council and the Lower as Legislative Assembly. The unicameral Legislature was called the Legislative Assembly. The Assembly of every Province would continue for 5 years while the Legislative Council was a permanent body not subject to dissolution. But one-third of the members thereof were to retire by rotation every third year. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and Deputy President of the Council were to be elected by the respective members of these Houses.

The Provincial Legislative List contained 54 items, the principal among which are given below:

1. Public order and the administration of justice including all courts except the Federal Court; 2. Police including railway and village police; 3. Education; 4. Prisons, reformatories, etc.; 5. Public debt of the Province; 6. Provincial Public Service and Provincial Public Service Commission, Provincial pensions; 7. Works, land and buildings belonging to the Province; 8. Election to Provincial Legislature, salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly and of the President and Deputy President of the Legislative Council, if any, the privileges and remuneration of the members of the Provincial Legislature; 9. Local self-government and public health and sanitation; 10. Registration of births and deaths; 11. Provincial communication including roads, bridges, ferries, and local railways; 12. Water supply, irrigation and canals etc.; 13. Agriculture; 14. Rights in or over land, land-tenures, courts of words; 15. Forests and fisheries; 16. Industries, their development and encouragement; 17 Land Revenue; 18. Excise duties; 19. Taxes on agricultural income, on lands and buildings; duties in respect of succession of agricultural land, taxes on profession, trades, on animals and boats, on sale of goods, on luxuries and entertainments, etc.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

Part IV of the Act (Sections 94-98) provided that British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and

such other areas as may be created under the Act, would be known as Chief Commissioners' Provinces. A Chief Commissioner's Province was to be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion. There were special provisions for the administration of British Baluchistan, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

THE INDIAN STATES

The Indian States were subject to the paramountcy of the Crown, and were bound to the Crown by treaties, engagements, sanads and usages. The Paramount Power had such powers in relation to the States as enabled it to act in the interest of India as a whole and in the interests of the States. It had ordinarily no control over State courts, police, or coinage. Control of military forces of the States was shared by the Paramount Power with the States. The Paramount Power, however, recognised the responsibility of helping Indian States whenever there is dangerous internal trouble in the States. Section 286 provided for military assistance to Indian States, if and when necessary, while section 285 states that nothing in the Act affected the rights and obligations of the Crown in relation to any Indian State. Under section 5 of the Act, Rulers of Indian States might accede to All-India Federation.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ACT

Section 308 of the Act provided for the amendment of the Act or Orders-in-Council made under it in certain specified respects. The subject-matters amendable under this section are—

1. The size or composition of the Chambers of Federal Legislature or the procedure of choosing legislators and the qualifications of the members of the legislature.
2. Similar changes with respect to Provincial Legislatures. The general principle or procedure to be followed in effecting such amendment was to be that the Legislature concerned, Federal or Provincial, shall pass resolutions recommending such amendment, and the Secretary of State shall, within six months, after the resolution shall have been communicated to him, cause to be laid before both Houses of Parliament a statement of any action which may be proposed to be taken thereon.

It must be noted here that section 308 which on a *prima facie* view appears to lend an element of flexibility to Indian Constitution is, in fact, a stringent provision.

PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION

Though the Federal Legislature was to be enabled to enjoy fiscal freedom, the Act prohibited the imposition of any discriminatory taxes on imports from the United Kingdom and Burma. Moreover, there is provision in Section 111 of the Act which prohibited the imposition of any restriction by the Indian or Provincial Legislature on the right of entry into British India of a British subject domiciled in the United Kingdom and also prohibited the imposition of any restriction regarding possession of properties or travel or residence in British India of such above-mentioned

British subjects. Section 112 of the Act prohibited the imposition of any tax as may discriminate against British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom or in Burma.

THE SERVICES OF THE CROWN

The Act of 1935 made elaborate provisions for the safeguarding of the interests of the members of public services in India and of their dependants and particularly for safeguarding the interests of those members who are appointed by the Secretary of State for India. Public servants held office during pleasure of His Majesty, and it was provided that no person may be dismissed or reduced in rank unless he be given an opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed and unless he has been convicted of a criminal offence. Moreover, it was the appointing authority that could dismiss a public servant. The Act specifically provides for compensation in case of premature retrenchment or abolition of the office.

DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence services were reserved subjects for the Governor-General under the Federal constitution. The Governor-General was the Head of the Army, Navy and Air Force in India subject to the condition that His Majesty might appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian Army and assign function to him and he was to be subject to the general control of the Secretary of State. The Governor-General is, however, directed by the Act to consult Federal Ministers on matters connected with Defence. Defence estimates were non-votable.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

The Act provided for the formation and constitution of Public Service Commissions both for the Federation and the Provinces. These Commissions shall conduct examinations for appointment to the services of the Federations or the Provinces as the case may be.

FEDERAL COURT OF JUDICATURE

There was to be a Federal Court of Judicature under section 200 of the Act. This court would have original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Indian Federation and an Indian Province or a Federated State and between two Indian Provinces or between a State and a Province if and so far as the dispute involved a legal right. The appellate jurisdiction lay in reference to appeals from decisions of High Courts in British India or Indian States in the Federation provided that the High Court concerned certified that the case involved a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of an Order-in-Council made thereunder. The Governor-General was empowered under section 213 of the Act to consult the Federal Court on matters connected with constitutional questions. The appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court might be enlarged by enactment by the Federal Legislature.

FEDERAL RAILWAY AUTHORITY

The Act of 1935 provided for the creation of a Federal Railway Authority for exercising the executive authority of the Federation in respect of Railways in India.

THE HIGH COURTS

According to Section 219 of the Act, the following were to be High Courts—High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Lahore and Patna and Chief Court of Oudh, Judicial Commissioners' Courts in C. P. and Berar, Sind and N. W. F. Province and any other Court in British India, which His Majesty-in-Council might declare to be a High Court. The Judges of a High Court are appointed by the Crown and they hold office during His Majesty's pleasure. Separation of the judiciary was ensured by the Act of 1935.

THE ACT OF 1935 IN OPERATION

Part III of the Government of India Act dealing with Provincial Autonomy was enforced with effect from April 1, 1937 under an Order-in-Council dated 3rd July, 1936. Popular ministries were formed in all the Provinces including Congress Ministries in Madras, Bombay, Bihar, U.P., Orissa and N. W. F. P. In 1940 the Congress Ministries in these provinces resigned office as the Indian National Congress decided to withdraw co-operation with the British Government unless the latter's war and peace aims in World War II were clearly expressed by the British Government and accepted by the Indian National Congress.

Post-War Political Developments in India*

When the British Labour Party came into power in July 1945, hopes ran high in India that substantial constitutional advance might be granted to India by the Labour Government. On 19th September 1945, the British Prime Minister, Mr. C. R. Attlee and Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India announced British Government's determination to help the people of India to frame their own constitution and to enter into a treaty with Britain for discussing questions arising out of the transfer of power from Britain to India. It was officially announced on 19th Feb. 1946 that three British Cabinet Ministers would go to India by the end of March 1946 to discuss with Indian leaders the framing of an Indian constitution. This Cabinet Mission came to India on 24th March 1946. After prolonged discussions with the leaders of public opinion in this country the Mission found itself compelled to lay down a plan for achieving constitutional progress in India as in spite of its best endeavours the Mission failed to make the two major Indian political parties—the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League—put their heads together for finding out an agreed formula of constitutional advance. The Mission's plan was two-fold, short-term and long-term. The short-term plan proposed the formation of an Interim Central Government in India consisting of leaders of public opinion and the long-term plan envisaged the formation of a Constituent Assembly for framing India's future constitution with a view to facilitating the ultimate transfer of power from Britain to the people of India. After much deliberation the Indian National Congress accepted both the short and the long-term plans, and an Interim Government was established in India as from 2nd Sept. 1946. The Muslim League which had not at first accepted the short-term plan, however, sent five nominees

* Read *Nalanda Year-Book 1946-47* Pages 348-355 and 358-360E.

to the Interim Government in Oct. 1946. But the League ultimately refused to accept the long-term plan. The Coalition Government consisting of 6 nominees of the Congress, 5 of Muslim League, 1 from the Sikhs, 1 from the Parsis and 1 from the Indian Christians did not work smoothly as the two major parties in the Interim Government—the Congress and the League—could not move on without hitch. The fact that the Muslim League had not accepted the long-term plan was looked upon as a hindrance to the working and ultimate success of the Cabinet Mission's Plan. Repeated outbreaks of communal riots and the persistence of divergence of opinion between Congress and Muslim League on the interpretation of certain provisions in the long-term plan[†] compelled the British Government to take the decision of dividing India into two Dominions—the Dominion of India and the Dominion of Pakistan. The British Prime Minister in his historic announcement[‡] made on 3rd, June 1947 declared the following as antecedents for transfer of power to India :—

1. Dominion Status was to be granted to India on 15th August 1947.
2. India was to be divided into two dominions—India and Pakistan.
3. Complete transfer of power from Britain to India was to be effected not later than 30th June 1948.

With a view to implementing the British Government's announcement of June 3, 1947, necessary Parliamentary enactment was made in British Parliament for division of British India and for establishment of Dominion Status and framing of freedom constitution for this country.

The Indian Independence Act, 1947(a)

A Bill to make provision for the setting up in India of two independent Dominions, to substitute other provisions for certain provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, which apply outside those Dominions, and to provide for other matters consequential on or connected with the setting up of those Dominions.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. THE NEW DOMINIONS

(1) As from the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fortyseven, two independent Dominions shall be set up in India, to be known respectively as India and Pakistan.

(2) The said Dominions are hereafter in this Act referred to as "the new Dominions," and the said fifteenth day of August is hereafter in this Act referred to as "the appointed day."

2. TERRITORIES OF THE NEW DOMINIONS

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section, the territories of India shall be the territories under the

[†] Read *Nalanda Year-Book* 1946-47 pages 360-360d.

[‡] Read Pages 368-369, *Nalanda Year-Book*, 1947-48.

(a) Read Pages, 275-284, *Nalanda Year-Book*, 1947-48.

sovereignty of His Majesty which, immediately before the appointed day, were included in British India except the territories which, under sub-section (2) of this section, are to be the territories of Pakistan.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of this section, the territories of Pakistan shall be—

- (a) the territories which, on the appointed day, are included in the Provinces of East Bengal and West Punjab, as constituted under the two following sections:
- (b) the territories which, at the date of the passing of this Act, are included in the Province of Sind and the Chief Commissioner's Province of British Baluchistan; and
- (c) if, whether before or after the passing of this Act but before the appointed day, the Governor-General declares that the majority of the valid votes cast in the referendum which, at the date of the passing of this Act, is being or has recently been held in that behalf under his authority in the North-West Frontier Province are in favour of representatives of that Province taking part in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the territories which, at the date of the passing of this Act, are included in that Province.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent any area being at any time included in, or excluded from, either of the new Dominions, so, however, that—

- (a) no area not forming part of the territories specified in sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, sub-section (2) of this section shall be included in either Dominion without the consent of that Dominion; and
- (b) no area which forms part of the territories specified in the said sub-section (1) or, as the case may be, the said sub-section (2), or which has after the appointed day been included in either Dominion, shall be excluded from that Dominion without the consent of that Dominion.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (3) of the section, nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the accession of Indian States to either of the new Dominions.

3. BENGAL AND ASSAM

(1) As from the appointed day—

- (a) the Province of Bengal, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall cease to exist; and
- (b) there shall be constituted in lieu thereof two new Provinces, to be known respectively as East Bengal and West Bengal.

(2) If, whether before or after the passing of this Act, but before the appointed day, the Governor-General declares that the majority of the valid votes cast in the referendum which, at the date of the passing of this Act, is being or has recently been held in that behalf under his authority in the District of Sylhet are in favour of that District forming part of the new Province of East Bengal, then, as from that day, a part of the Province of Assam shall, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, form part of the new Province of East Bengal.

BOUNDARIES OF NEW PROVINCES

(3) The boundaries of the new Provinces aforesaid and, in the event mentioned in sub-section (2) of this section, the boundaries after the appointed day of the Province of Assam, shall be such as may be determined, whether before or after the appointed day, by the award of a boundary commission appointed or to be appointed by the Governor-General in that behalf, but until the boundaries are so determined—

- (a) the Bengal Districts specified in the First Schedule to this Act, together with, in the event mentioned in section (2) of this section, the Assam District of Sylhet, shall be treated as the territories which are to be comprised in the new Province of East Bengal;
- (b) the remainder of the territories comprised at the date of the passing of this Act in the Province of Bengal shall be treated as the territories which are to be comprised in the new Province of West Bengal; and
- (c) in the event mentioned in sub-section (2) of this section, the district of Sylhet shall be excluded from the Province of Assam.

(4) In this section, the expression "award" means, in relation to a boundary commission, the decision of the Chairman of that commission contained in his report to the Governor-General at the conclusion of the commission's proceedings.

4. THE PUNJAB

(1) As from the appointed day—

- (a) the Province of the Punjab, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall cease to exist; and
- (b) there shall be constituted two new Provinces to be known respectively as West Punjab and East Punjab,

(2) The boundaries of the said new Provinces shall be such as may be determined, whether before or after the appointed day by the award of a boundary commission appointed or to be appointed by the Governor-General in that behalf but until the boundaries are so determined—

- (a) the Districts specified in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be treated as the territories to be comprised in the new Province of West Punjab; and
- (b) the remainder of the territories comprised at the date of the passing of this Act in the Province of the Punjab shall be treated as the territories which are to be comprised in the new Province of East Punjab.

(3) In this section, the expression "award" means, in relation to a boundary commission, the decision of the Chairman of that commission contained in his report to the Governor-General at the conclusion of the commission's proceedings.

5. THE GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE NEW DOMINIONS

For each of the new Dominions, there shall be a Governor-General who shall be appointed by His Majesty and shall represent His Majesty for the purposes of the government of the Dominion:

Provided that, unless and until provision to the contrary is made by a law of the Legislature of either of the new Dominions, the same person may be Governor-General of both the new Dominions.

6. LEGISLATION FOR THE NEW DOMINIONS

(1) The Legislature of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to make laws for that Dominion, including laws having extra-territorial operation.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made by the Legislature of either of the new Dominions shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provision of this or any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Legislature of each Dominion include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule or regulation in so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion.

(3) The Governor-General of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to assent in His Majesty's name to any law of the Legislature of the Dominion and so much of any Act as relates to the disallowance of laws by His Majesty or the reservation of laws for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon or the suspension of the operation of laws until the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall not apply to laws of the Legislature of either of the new Dominions.

(4) No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on or after the appointed day shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to either of the new Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion unless it is extended thereto by a law of the Legislature of the Dominion.

(5) No Order in Council made on or after the appointed day under any such Act by any United Kingdom Minister or other authority, shall extend or be deemed to extend, to either of the new Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion.

(6) The power referred to in sub-section (1) of this section extends to the making of laws limiting for the future the powers of the Legislature of the Dominion.

7. CONSEQUENCES OF THE SETTING UP OF THE NEW DOMINIONS

(1) As from the appointed day—

(a) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have no responsibility as respects the government of any of the territories which, immediately before that day, were included in British India;

(b) the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it, all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of Indian States, all functions exercisable by His Majesty at that day with respect to Indian States, all obligations of His Majesty existing at that day towards Indian States or the rulers thereof, and all powers, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable by His Majesty at that

date in or in relation to Indian States by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise, and

- (c) there lapse also any treaties or agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and any persons having authority in the tribal areas, any obligations of His Majesty existing at that date to any such persons or with respect to the tribal areas and all powers, rights, authority or jurisdiction exercisable at that date by His Majesty in or in relation to the tribal areas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance or otherwise:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything in paragraph (b) or paragraph (c) of this sub-section, effect shall, as nearly as may be continued to be given to the provisions of any such agreement as is therein referred to which relate to customs, transit and communications, posts and telegraphs or other like matters, until the provisions in question are denounced by the ruler of the Indian State or person having authority in the tribal areas on the one hand, or by the Dominion or Province or other part thereof concerned on the other hand, or are superseded by subsequent agreements.

(2) The assent of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is hereby given to the omission from the Royal Style and Titles of the words "India Imperator" and the words "Emperor of India" and to the issue by His Majesty for that purpose of His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Realm.

8. TEMPORARY PROVISION AS TO GOVERNMENT OF EACH OF THE NEW DOMINIONS

(1) In the case of each of the new Dominions, the powers of the Legislature of the Dominion shall, for the purpose of making provisions as to the constitution of the Dominion, be exercisable in the first instance by the Constituent Assembly of that Dominion, and references in this Act to the Legislature of the Dominion shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Except in so far as other provision is made by or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion under sub-section (1) of this section, each of the new Dominions and all Provinces and other parts thereof shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935; and the provisions of that Act, and of the Orders in Council, rules and other instruments made thereunder shall so far as applicable and subject to any express provisions of this Act, and with such omissions, additions, adaptations and modifications as may be specified in orders of the Governor-General under the next succeeding section have effect accordingly:

Provided that—

(a) the said provisions shall apply separately in relation to each of the new Dominions and nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing on or after the appointed day any Central Government or Legislature common to both the new Dominions;

(b) nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing in force on or after the appointed day any form of control by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the

affairs of the new Dominions or of any Province or other part thereof;

- (c) so much of the said provisions as requires the Governor-General or any Governor to act in his discretion or exercise his individual judgment as respects any matter shall cease to have effect as from the appointed day;
- (d) as from the appointed day, no Provincial Bill shall be reserved under the Government of India Act, 1935, for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, and no Provincial Act shall be disallowed by His Majesty thereunder; and
- (e) the powers of the Federal Legislature or Indian Legislature under that Act, as in force in relation to each Dominion shall, in the first instance, be exercisable by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion, in addition to the powers exercisable by that Assembly under sub-section (1) of this section.

(3) Any provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, which, as applied to either of the new Dominions by sub-section (2) of this section and the orders therein referred to, operates to limit the power of the legislature of that Dominion shall, unless and until other provision is made by or in accordance with a law made by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of this section, have the like effect as law of the Legislature of the Dominion limiting for the future the powers of that Legislature.

9. ORDERS FOR BRINGING THIS ACT INTO FORCE

- (1) The Governor-General shall by order make such provision as appears to him to be necessary or expedient—
 - (a) for bringing the provisions of this Act into effective operation;
 - (b) for dividing between the new Dominions, and between the new Provinces, to be constituted under this Act, the powers, rights, property, duties and liabilities of the Governor-General in Council or, as the case may be, of the relevant Provinces which, under this Act, are to cease to exist;
 - (c) for making omissions from, additions to, and adaptations and modifications of, the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Orders in Council, rules and other instruments made thereunder, in application to the separate new Dominions;
 - (d) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the transition to the provisions of this Act;
 - (e) for authorising the carrying on of the business of the Governor-General in Council between the passing of this Act and the appointed day otherwise than in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act, 1945;
 - (f) for enabling agreements to be entered into, and other acts done, on behalf of either of the new Dominions before the appointed day;
 - (g) for authorising the continued carrying on for the time being on behalf of the new Dominions, or on behalf of any two or more of the said new Provinces, of services and activities

previously carried on on behalf of British India as a whole or on behalf of the former Provinces which those new Provinces represent;

- (h) for regulating the monetary system and any matters pertaining to the Reserve Bank of India; and
- (i) so far as it appears necessary or expedient in connection with any of the matters aforesaid, for varying the constitution, powers or jurisdiction of any legislature, court or other authority in the new Dominions and creating new legislatures, courts or other authorities therein.

(2) The powers conferred by this section on the Governor-General shall, in relation to their respective Provinces, be exercisable also by the Governors of the Provinces which, under this Act, are to cease to exist; and those powers shall, for the purposes of the Government of India Act, 1935, be deemed to be matters as respects which the Governors are, under that Act, to exercise their individual judgment.

(3) This section shall be deemed to have had effect as from the third day of June, nineteen hundred and forty-seven and any order of the Governor-General or any Governor made on or after that date or to any matter shall have effect accordingly, and any order made under this section may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the said third day of June:

Provided that no person shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence by reason of so much of any such order as makes any provision thereof retrospective to any date before the making thereof.

(4) Any orders made under this section, whether before or after the appointed day, shall have effect—

- (a) up to the appointed day, in British India;
- (b) on and after the appointed day, in the new Dominion or Dominions concerned; and
- (c) outside British India, or as the case may be, outside the new Dominion or Dominions concerned, to such extent, whether before, on or after the appointed day, as a law of the Legislature of the Dominion or Dominions concerned would have on or after the appointed day but shall, in the case of each of the Dominions, be subject to the same powers of repeal and amendment as laws of the Legislature of that Dominion.

(5) No order shall be made under this section, by the Governor of any Province, after the appointed day, or, by the Governor-General, after the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and forty-eight, or such earlier date as may be determined, in the case of either Dominion by any law of the Legislature of that Dominion.

(6) If it appears that a part of the Province of Assam is, on the appointed day, to become part of the new Province of East Bengal, the preceding provisions of this section shall have effect as if, under this Act, the Province of Assam was to cease to exist on the appointed day and be reconstituted on that day as a new Province.

10. SECRETARY OF STATE'S SERVICES, ETC.

(1) The provisions of this Act keeping in force provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, shall not continue in force the provisions of that Act relating to appointments to the civil services of and civil

posts under, the Crown in India by the Secretary of State, or the provisions of that Act relating to the reservation of posts.

(2) Every person who—

(a) having been appointed by the Secretary of State, or Secretary of State in Council, to a civil service of the Crown in India continues on and after the appointed day to serve under the Government of either of the new Dominions or of any Province or part thereof; or

(b) having been appointed by His Majesty before the appointed day to be a Judge of the Federal Court or of any Court which is a High Court within the meaning of the Government of India Act, 1935, continues on and after the appointed day to serve as a judge in either of the new Dominions,

shall be entitled to receive from the Governments of the Dominions and Provinces or parts which he is from time to time serving or, as the case may be, which are served by the courts in which he is from time to time a judge, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters or, as the case may be, as respects the tenure of his office, or rights as similar thereto as changed circumstances may permit, as that person was entitled to immediately before the appointed day.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as enabling the rights and liabilities of any person with respect to the family pension funds vested in Commissioners under section two hundred and seventy-three of the Government of India Act 1935, to be governed otherwise than by order in Council made (whether before or after the passing of this Act or the appointed day) by His Majesty in Council and rule made (whether before or after the passing of this Act or the appointed day) by a Secretary of State or such other Minister of the Crown as may be designated in that behalf by Order in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Function) Act, 1946.

11. INDIAN ARMED FORCES

(1) The orders to be made by the Governor-General under the preceding provisions of this Act shall make provision for the division of the Indian armed forces of His Majesty between the new Dominions, and for the command and governance of those forces until the division is completed.

(2) As from the appointed day, while any member of His Majesty's forces, other than His Majesty's Indian forces, is attached to or serving with any of His Majesty's Indian forces—

(a) he shall, subject to any provision to the contrary made by a law of the Legislature of the Dominion or Dominions concerned or by any order of the Governor-General under the preceding provisions of this Act, have, in relation to the Indian forces in question, the powers of command and punishment appropriate to his rank and functions; but

(b) nothing in any enactment in force at the date of the passing of this Act shall render him subject in any way to the law governing the Indian forces in question.

12. BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA

(1) Nothing in this Act affects the jurisdiction or authority of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or of the Admiralty, the

Army Council, or the Air Council or of any other United Kingdom authority, in relation to any of His Majesty's forces which may, on or after the appointed day, be in either of the new Dominions or elsewhere in the territories which, before the appointed day, were included in India, not being Indian forces.

(2) In its application in relation to His Majesty's military forces, other than Indian forces, the Army Act shall have effect on or after the appointed day—

(a) as if His Majesty's Indian forces were not included in the expressions "the forces," "His Majesty's forces" and "the regular forces"; and

(b) subject to the further modifications specified in Parts I and II of the Third Schedule to this Act.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section and to any provisions of any law of the Legislature of the Dominion concerned, all civil authorities in the new Dominions, and, subject as aforesaid and subject also to the provisions of the last preceding section, all service authorities in the new Dominions shall, in those Dominions and in the other territories which were included in India before the appointed day, perform in relation to His Majesty's military forces, not being Indian forces, the same functions as were, before the appointed day, performed by them or by the authorities corresponding to them, whether by virtue of the Army Act or otherwise, and the matters for which provision is to be made by orders of the Governor-General under the preceding provisions of this Act shall include the facilitating of the withdrawal from the new Dominions and other territories aforesaid of His Majesty's military forces, not being Indian forces.

(4) The provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) of this section shall apply in relation to the air forces of His Majesty, not being Indian air forces, as they apply in relation to His Majesty's military forces, subject, however, to the necessary adaptations, and, in particular, as if—

(a) for the references to the Army Act there were substituted references to the Air Force Act; and

(b) for the reference to Part II of the Third Schedule to the Act there were substituted a reference to Part III of that Schedule.

13. NAVAL FORCES

(1) In the application of the Naval Discipline Act to His Majesty's Naval Forces, other than Indian Naval Forces references to His Majesty's navy and His Majesty's ships shall not, as from the appointed day, include references to His Majesty's Indian navy or the ships thereof.

(2) In the application of the Naval Discipline Act by virtue of any law made in India before the appointed day to Indian naval forces references to His Majesty's navy and His Majesty's ships shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to be, and to be only, references to His Majesty's Indian navy and the ships thereof.

(3) In the application of the Naval Discipline Act by virtue of any law made in India before the appointed day to Indian naval forces references to His Majesty's navy and His Majesty's ships shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to be, and to be only, references to His Majesty's Indian navy and the ships thereof.

(4) In section ninety B of the Naval Discipline Act (which, in certain cases, subjects officers and men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to the law and customs of the ships and naval forces of other parts of His Majesty's dominions) the words "or of India shall be repealed as from the appointed day, wherever those words occur.

14. PROVISION AS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE AUDITOR OF INDIAN HOME ACCOUNTS

(1) A Secretary of State, or such other Minister of the Crown as may be designated in that behalf by Order in Council under the Ministers of the Crown (Transfer of Functions) Act, 1946, is hereby authorised to continue for the time being the performance on behalf of whatever government or governments may be concerned of functions as to the making of payments and other matters similar to the functions which, up to the appointed day, the Secretary of State was performing on behalf of governments constituted or continued under the Government of India Act, 1935.

(2) The functions referred to in sub-section (1) of this section include functions as respects the management of and the making of payments in respect of government debt and any enactments relating to such debt shall have effect accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing in force so much of any enactment as empowers the Secretary of State to contract sterling loans on behalf of any such Government as aforesaid or as applying to the Government of either of the new Dominions the prohibition imposed on the Governor-General in Council by section three hundred and fifteen of the Government of India Act, 1935, as respects the contracting of sterling loans.

(3) As from the appointed day, there shall not be any such advisers of the Secretary of State as are provided for by section two hundred and seventy-eight of the Government of India Act, 1935 and that section, and any provisions of that Act which require the Secretary of State to obtain the concurrence of his advisers, are hereby repealed as from that day.

(4) The Auditor of Indian Home Accounts is hereby authorised to continue for the time being to exercise his functions as respects the accounts of the Secretary of State or any such other Minister of the Crown as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section, both in respect of activities before, and in respect of activities after, the appointed day, in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as he would have done if this Act had not been passed.

15. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS BY AND AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE

(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, and in particular, notwithstanding any of the provisions of the last preceding section, any provision of any enactment which, but for the passing of this Act, would authorise legal proceedings to be taken in India or elsewhere by or against the Secretary of State in respect of any right or liability of India or any part of India shall cease to have effect on the appointed day, and any legal proceedings pending by virtue of any such provision on the appointed day

shall, by virtue of this Act, abate on the appointed day, so far as the Secretary of State is concerned.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this sub-section, any legal proceedings which, but for the passing of this Act, could have been brought by or against the Secretary of State in respect of any right or liability of India, or any part of India, shall instead be brought—

(a) in the case of proceedings in the United Kingdom, by or against the High Commissioner;

(b) in the case of other proceedings, by or against such person as may be designated by order of the Governor-General under the preceding provisions of this Act or otherwise by the law of the new Dominion concerned, and any legal proceedings by or against the Secretary of State in respect of any such right or liability as aforesaid which are pending immediately before the appointed day shall be continued by or against the High Commissioner or, as the case may be, the person designated as aforesaid:

Provided that, at any time after the appointed day, the right conferred by this sub-section to bring or continue proceedings may, whether the proceedings are by, or are against, the High Commissioner or person designated as aforesaid be withdrawn by a law of the Legislature, of either of the new Dominions so far as that Dominion is concerned, and any such law may operate as respects proceedings pending at the date of the passing of the law.

(3) In this section, the expression "the High Commissioner" means, in relation to each of the new Dominions, any such officer as may for the time being be authorised to perform in the United Kingdom in relation to that Dominion, functions similar to those performed before the appointed day, in relation to the Governor-General in Council, by the High Commissioner referred to in section 302 of the Government of India Act, 1935; and any legal proceedings which, immediately before the appointed day, are the subject of an appeal to His Majesty in Council, or of a petition for special leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council, shall be treated for the purposes of this section as legal proceedings pending in the United Kingdom.

16. ADEN*

(1-2) This section provides for the omission of certain provisions in Section 288 of the Government of India Act 1935, dealing with Aden, the intention of this section being that Aden should be treated as a British Settlement.

(3) Unless and until provision to the contrary is made as respects Aden under the powers of the British Settlements Acts, 1887 and 1945, or, as respects the new Dominion in question, by a law of the Legislature of that Dominion, the provision of the said Orders in Council and enactments relating to appeals from any courts in Aden to any courts which will, after the appointed day, be in either of the new Dominions, shall continue in

* Short summary of the Section is given in the above.

force in their application both to Aden and to the Dominion in question and the last mentioned courts shall exercise their jurisdiction accordingly.

17. DIVORCE JURISDICTION*

This section enlarges the jurisdiction of the courts in the New Dominions in respect of Divorce cases. The control of the Secretary of State for India and the Lord Chancellor over Divorce laws is sought to be removed.

18. PROVISIONS AS TO EXISTING LAWS, ETC.

(1) In so far as any Act of Parliament, Order in Council, orders rule, regulation or other instrument passed or made before the appointed day operates otherwise than as part of the law of British India or the new Dominions, references therein to India or British India, however worded and whether by name or not, shall, in so far as the context permits and except so far as Parliament may hereafter otherwise provide, be construed as, or as including, references to the new Dominions, taken together, or taken separately according as the circumstances and subject-matter may require:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as continuing in operation any provision in so far as the continuance thereof as adapted by this sub-section is inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act other than this section.

(2) Subject to the provision of sub-section (1) of this section and to any other express provision of this Act, the Orders in Council made under sub-section (5) of section 311 of the Government of India Act, 1935, for adapting and modifying Acts of Parliament shall, except so far as Parliament may hereafter otherwise provide, continue in force in relation to all Acts in so far as they operate otherwise than as part of the law of British India or the new Dominions.

(3) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the law of British India and of the several parts thereof existing immediately before the appointed day shall, so far as applicable and with the necessary adaptations, continue as the law of each of the new Dominions and the several parts thereof until other provision is made by laws of the Legislature of the Dominion in question or by any other Legislature or other authority having power in that behalf.

(4) It is hereby declared that the Instruments of Instructions issued before the passing of this Act by His Majesty to the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces lapse as from the appointed day, and nothing in this Act shall be construed as continuing in force any provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to such Instruments of Instructions.

(5) As from the appointed day, so much of any enactment as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of court shall not apply to any court in either of the new Dominions.

* Short summary is given of the Section.

**19. GOVERNOR-GENERAL
INTERPRETATION, ETC.**

(1) References in this Act to the Governor-General shall in relation to any order to be made or other act done on or after the appointed day, be construed—

(a) where the order or other act concerns one only of the new Dominions as references to the Governor-General of that Dominion;

(b) where the order or other act concerns both of the new Dominions and the same person is the Governor-General of both those Dominions, as references to that person; and

(c) in any other case, as references to the Governor-General of the new Dominions, acting jointly.

(2) References in this Act to the Governor-General shall, in relation to any order to be made or other act done before the appointed day, be construed as references to the Governor-General of India within the meaning of the Government of India Act, 1935, and so much of that or any other Act as requires references to the Governor-General to be construed as references to the Governor-General in Council shall not apply to references to the Governor-General in this Act.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(3) References in this Act to the Constituent Assembly of a Dominion shall be construed as references—

(a) in relation to India, to the Constituent Assembly the first sitting whereof was held on the ninth day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-six, modified—

(i) by the exclusion of the members representing Bengal, the Punjab, Sind and British Baluchistan; and

(ii) should it appear that the North-West Frontier Province will form part of Pakistan, by the exclusion of the members representing that Province; and

(iii) by the inclusion of members representing West Bengal and East Punjab; and

(iv) should it appear that, on the appointed day, a part of the Province of Assam is to form part of the new Province of East Bengal, by the exclusion of the members theretofore representing the Province of Assam, and the inclusion of members chosen to represent the remainder of that Province;

(b) in relation to Pakistan, to the Assembly set up or about to be set up at the date of the passing of this Act under the authority of the Governor-General as the Constituent Assembly for Pakistan;

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as affecting the extent to which representatives of the Indian States take part in either of the said Assemblies, or as preventing the filling of casual vacancies in the said Assemblies, or as preventing the participation in either of the said Assemblies in accordance with such arrangements as may be made in that behalf, of representatives of the tribal areas on the borders of the Dominion for which that Assembly sits, and the powers of the said Assemblies shall extend, and be deemed always to have extended to the making of provision for the matters specified in this proviso.

(4) In this Act, except so far as the context otherwise requires—

References to the Government of India Act, 1935 include references to any enactments amending or supplementing that Act, and, in particular, references to the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act 1946.

“India,” where the reference is to a state of affairs existing before the appointed day or which would have existed but for the passing of this Act, has the meaning assigned to it by section three hundred and eleven of the Government of India Act, 1935;

“Indian forces” includes all His Majesty’s Indian forces existing before the appointed day and also any forces of either of the new Dominions;

“Pension” means, in relation to any person, a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of that person, and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return with or without interest thereon or other additions thereto; of subscriptions to a provident fund;

“Province” means a Governor’s Province;

“remuneration” includes leave pay, allowances and the cost of any privileges or facilities provided in kind.

(5) Any power conferred by this Act to make any order includes power to revoke or vary any order previously made in the exercise of that power.

20. SHORT TITLE

This Act may be cited as the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

SCHEDULES FIRST SCHEDULE, SECTION 3

BENGAL DISTRICTS PROVISIONALLY INCLUDED IN THE NEW PROVINCE OF EAST BENGAL

In the Chittagong Division, the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali and Tippera; in the Dacca Division, the districts of Bakarganj, Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh; in the Presidency Division, the districts of Jessore, Murshidabad and Nadia; in the Rajshahi Division, the districts of Bogra, Dinajpur, Malda, Pabna, Rajshahi and Rangpur.

SECOND SCHEDULE, SECTION 4

DISTRICTS PROVISIONALLY INCLUDED IN THE NEW PROVINCE OF WEST PUNJAB

In the Lahore Division, the districts of Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, Lahore, Sheikhpura and Sialkot; in the Rawalpindi Division, the districts of Attock, Gujrat, Jhelum, Mianwali, Rawalpindi and Shahpur; in the Multan Division, the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Multan and Muzaffargarh.

THIRD SCHEDULE, SECTION 12

MODIFICATIONS OF ARMY ACT AND AIR FORCE ACT IN RELATION TO
BRITISH FORCES

PART I

Modifications of Army Act applicable also to Air Force Act.

1. The proviso to section 41 (which limits the jurisdiction of courts-martial) shall not apply to offences committed in either of the new Dominions or in any of the other territories which were included in India before the appointed day.

2. In section 43 (which relates to complaints), the words "with the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council" shall be omitted.

3. In sub-sections (8) and (9) of section 54 (which amongst other things, require certain sentences to be confirmed by the Governor-General in Council) the words "India or," the words "by the Governor-General, or as the case may be" and the words "In India, by the Governor-General, or, if he has been tried" shall be omitted.

4. In sub-section (3) of section 73 (which provides for the nomination of officers with power to dispense with courts-martial for desertion and fraudulent enlistment) the words "with the approval of the Governor-General" shall be omitted.

5. The powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 130 (which provides for the removal of insane persons) shall not be exercised except with the consent of the officer commanding the forces in the new Dominions.

6. In sub-section (2) of section 132 (which relates to rules regulating service prisons and detention barracks) the words "and in India for the Governor-General" and the words "the Governor-General" shall be omitted except as respects rules made before the appointed day.

7. In the cases specified in sub-section (1) of section 134, inquests shall be held in all cases in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of that section.

8. In section 136 (which relates to deductions from pay), in sub-section (1) the words "India or" and the words "being in the case of India a law of the Indian legislature," and the whole of sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

9. In paragraph (4) of section 137 (which relates to penal stoppages from the ordinary pay of officers), the words "for in the case of officers serving in India the Governor-General" the words "India or" and the words "for India or, as the case may be" shall be omitted.

10. In paragraph (12) of section 175 and paragraph (11) of section 176 (which apply the Act to certain members of His Majesty's Indian Forces and to certain other persons) the word "India" shall be omitted wherever it occurs.

11. In sub-section (1) of section 180 (which provides for the punishment of misconduct by civilians in relation to courts-martial) the words "India or" shall be omitted wherever they occur.

12. In the provisions of section 183 relating to the reduction in rank of non-commissioned officers, the words "with the approval of the Governor-General" shall be omitted in both places where they occur.

PART II

Modifications of Army Act

Section 184B (which regulates relations with the Indian Air Force) shall be omitted.

PART III

Modifications of Air Force Act

1. In section 179D (which relates to the attachment of officers and airmen to Indian and Burma Air Forces), the words "by the Air Council and the Governor-General of India, or, as the case may be," and the words "India or" wherever those words occur, shall be omitted.
2. In section 184B (which regulates relations with Indian and Burma Air Forces) the words "India or" and the words "by the Air Council and the Governor-General of India, or, as the case may be," shall be omitted.
3. Sub-paragraph (e) of paragraph (4) of section 190 (which provides that officers of His Majesty's Indian Air Force are to be officers within the meaning of the Act) shall be omitted.

THE OBJECTS IN INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947.

The principal objects of the Act are:

1. To empower the Governor-General of India to take steps for establishment of Dominion Status for the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, which implies removal of all control of the British Crown over, and all responsibilities of the Crown for, affairs of the New Dominions.
2. To facilitate the division of British India into India and Pakistan.
3. To facilitate the partition of the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab and to determine if the North-West Frontier Province and the district of Sylhet in the Province of Assam should join the Indian or the Pakistan Dominion.
4. To withdraw British suzerainty over Indian States by transferring sovereignty to them and to leave them free to accede to one or the other of the two Dominions.
5. To take steps for the framing of the constitution of free India and free Pakistan through the two Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan.

ORDERS UNDER INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, 1947

Ten orders were made by the Governor-General of India under Indian Independence Act and published in a Gazette Extraordinary on 14th August 1947.

Two of the orders, called the Indian (Provisional Constitution) order and the Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) order, set out the omissions, additions and modifications to be made in the Government of India Act 1935 in its application to the two Dominions as from August 15, 1947. A large number of the sections and the Schedules of the Act were omitted to give the constitutions of the two dominions the character of a self-governing dominion of the British Empire. "To mention the more important, the sections relating to the special responsibilities of the Governor-

General and the Governors, their discretionary powers and individual judgment, the Secretary of State and the India Office, the Secretary of State's services, the Crown Representative and the Political Department, the Federal Railway Authority and the restrictions imposed on the legislative and executive authority of the Dominion with a view to the safeguarding of the interests of United Kingdom nationals, have all been omitted from the Constitution Act. Four of the Schedules, including the Ninth Schedule which at present regulates the Governor-General's Executive Council, the Indian Legislature, etc., are also repealed."

THE INDIA ORDER

Under the India Order, the Government of the Dominion will be carried on in accordance with the provisions of Part II of the Government of India Act with the necessary modifications, expressions like Federation, Federal Legislature and Federal Government being converted into Dominion, Dominion Legislature and Dominion Government. The Dominion of India is defined in section 5 as comprising the Governors' Provinces, the Chief Commissioners' Provinces, the acceding States and any other area which may hereafter be included in the Dominion.

Section 6 contains provisions for the accession of Indian States in respect of specified matters and the acceptance by the Governor-General of the Instrument of Accession executed by the Rulers. Except the Governor-General, all other authorities now appointed by the Crown namely, the Commander-in-Chief, Governors of Provinces, Judges of the Federal Court and of the High Courts and the Auditor General of India, will hereafter be appointed by the Governor-General.

As provided in the Independence Act, the powers of the Dominion Legislature under the Provincial Constitution will be exercised by the Constituent Assembly. The Order also provides for the continuance with the necessary adaptations of the India (Central Government and Legislature) Act, 1946, under which the Centre has certain executive and legislative authority for a limited period in regard to trade and commerce, unemployment and requisitioning of land.

The main difference between the Pakistan Order and the India Order is that the Act as adapted for Pakistan refers to the Federation of Pakistan instead of the Dominion of Pakistan and the terminology of the existing Act is preserved.

The India (Provincial Legislatures) Order and the Pakistan (Provincial Legislatures) Order make the necessary adaptations in four existing Orders in Council made under the Government of India Act relating to the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies and Councils: Important features are the abolition of the Upper Chamber in the Bengal and Assam Legislatures, the abolition of the European territorial constituencies in all Provincial Legislatures, and the drastic curtailment of the heavily weighted representation now enjoyed by European commerce and industry in Bengal and European planting in Assam.

Provision is made for the constitution of the Legislative Assemblies of the divided Provinces and for varying the constitution of the Assam Legislative Assembly, on account of the transfer of a part of the Province to East Bengal. All sitting members, barring those representing the

European constituencies mentioned above will continue to be members of one or other of the Legislative Assemblies in accordance with the allocation made by the Order. In the few cases where a constituency is duplicated, the sitting member will have the option of being in the Legislative Assembly of his choice, but will have to resign from the other Legislative Assembly before the 1st September.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY

Another Order provides for the initial distribution of rights, property and liabilities of the Central and Provincial Governments in India consequential on the setting up of the two Dominions and the division of Provinces. This is expressly made subject to such final settlement as may be arrived at by agreement between the Governments concerned or by award of the Arbitral Tribunal which has already been set up by another Order. The general effect of this technical and complicated Order is that lands, buildings and goods now vested in the Centre and situated in either Dominion will be under the control of that Dominion, those situated outside but used for the purposes of any official representative of the Government of India will be under the control of India, and in the small remainder of cases will be under the joint control of both Dominions.

All outstanding liabilities for loans, guarantees and other financial obligations of the Centre will be liabilities of India subject to such contribution by Pakistan as may be agreed upon by the two Dominions or in default of agreement as may be determined by the Arbitral Tribunal. As regards contracts of the Central Government those which are for purposes exclusively Pakistan's, will be deemed to have been made on behalf of Pakistan and all other contracts will be deemed to have been made on behalf of India. Provisions are made on similar lines for the allocation of rights, property and liabilities of provinces.

The Indian Independence (International Arrangements) Order gives effect to an agreement reached by the Partition Council as to the devolution of international rights and obligations upon the two Dominions. Membership of all international organizations together with all rights and obligations attached to such membership will devolve solely upon India.

Pakistan will take such steps as may be necessary if it wishes to join any of those organizations. Rights and obligations under international agreements having territorial application will devolve on the Dominion in which the relevant territory is comprised.

MONETARY SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

The Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order makes the requisite transitional provision for the monetary system of Pakistan and the continuance of the Reserve Bank's functions in and in relation to that Dominion. Until September 30, 1948, the Reserve Bank is to manage its currency, carry out its exchange, remittance and other banking operations including the management of its public debt facilities similar to those which the Bank will afford to India. The Reserve Bank will also continue to perform its present functions in relation to scheduled banks in Pakistan. Until the Pakistan Legislature otherwise provides the standard monetary unit of Pakistan will be the India rupee. India notes and coins will be legal tender in Pakistan until September 30, 1948.

Under the Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order, the Motor Vehicles Act, the Trade Marks Act, the Indian Tea Control Act and the Indian Tea Cess Act will continue to operate in the two Dominions until April 1, 1948, as if the partition of India had not taken place. Licences, certificates of registration and permits issued under the Motor Vehicles Act will continue to be valid in either Dominion to the same extent as it is valid in the Dominion where it is issued. The Trade Marks Registry at Calcutta and its branch in Bombay will during the transitional period function also for Pakistan and the Registrar and Deputy-Registrars of Trade Marks appointed under the Trade Marks Act for India will be deemed to have been appointed for Pakistan as well. Similarly the Indian Tea Licensing Committee and the Tea Market Expansion Board constituted under the Indian Tea Control Act and the Indian Tea Cess Act respectively will continue to function as heretofore for both the Dominions. In respect of these Acts the Central Government of India will exercise all the powers and functions of the Central Government on behalf of Pakistan.

In the India (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order and the Pakistan (Adaptation of Existing Pakistan Laws) Order general provision is made for adapting existing laws in their application to the new Dominions from August 15.

THE JOINT DEFENCE COUNCIL

Under the Joint Defence Council Order, 1947, made by the Governor-General under Indian Independence Act, 1947, it was provided that as from 15th August, 1947, there will be a Joint Defence Council consisting of the Governor-General of India, the Defence Minister of India, the Defence Minister of Pakistan and the Supreme Commander of His Majesty's forces in India and Pakistan. The Governor-General of India would be the independent Chairman of the Council while the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in India at the commencement of the Joint Defence Council order (i.e., the Commander-in-Chief in India on 14-8-47) would be the Supreme Commander.

The Joint Defence Council should be in exclusive control of the division of the armed forces, the army, navy and the air force as between the two Dominions, and of the movement, allocation, transit of these forces and their equipments. The Supreme Commander was given special powers with regard to British members of the armed forces attached to either of the Dominions.

All expenses of the Joint Defence Council were to be borne by the Dominions of India and Pakistan in such proportion as may be determined by the Joint Council.

Due to lack of co-operation between the two Dominions, the Council had to be wound up after a few months' work.

The Government of India Act (1935) as adapted by the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 and amendments of that order which embodies our present constitution is dealt with at some length under the heading *Present Constitution and Government, The Post-Independence Government of India Act, 1947.*

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRENCH: Having a total area of 196 sq. miles with a population of 362,046 according to the census of March 1948, these are principally five—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, Yanaon and Chandernagore, known formerly as *dependances* divided into 17 *communes*. Pondicherry, founded in 1674 by the French, is the seat of the Governor of French India. It has a romantic history. Originally French, it came under the Dutch in 1693 and then reverted to the French in 1699. The English became its master in 1761 and throughout the later part of the eighteenth and the earlier part of the nineteenth centuries, there was a tussle between the French and the English over it, until the treaties of 1814-15 finally placed it under the French. These possessions were represented in the French Parliament at Paris by a Senator and a Deputy, but after the collapse of the French in the Second World War, there has been naturally a change in the usual order. The five settlements have now been granted complete local autonomy within the French Union and the right to decide their own future, whether to remain in the French Union or opt out. A referendum held in Chandernagore on June 19 decided by an overwhelming majority to opt out of the French Union. Referendums in other settlements are to take place later in the year. Paddy, rice, manioc and groundnuts are grown. Pondicherry has three cotton mills and Chandernagore one jute mill. Government maintains about 70 primary schools and 4 colleges. There are about 15,000 pupils, studying in these, and about 400 teachers.

PORtUGUESE: Portuguese possessions in India have a total area of 1,537 sq. miles with a population of 624,177. These consist of Goa, Daman and Diu. These are under the Metropolis and their budgets are to be approved by the Minister for the Colonies. There are more than 500 salt works employing about 2,000 men. The production in 1938 was about 18,000 tons. Exports are cocoanuts, fish, spices, cashew-nuts, salt and copper. Some manganese deposits have been discovered and these are being mined.

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

AFGHANISTAN: Afghanistan lies to the north-west of India. It has an area of approximately 250,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 12,000,000. The country is rocky and unfit for large-scale farming. Fruits, vegetables and cereals are now being largely grown with the help of irrigation. Fruits are a sort of staple food to the people and fat-tailed sheep is the principal meat. The grease from this sheep's tail is used as butter and the sheep's wool and skin are used as warm clothes. The country's exports mainly consist of lambskin, cotton, livestock, leather, silver, treasure and sugar, while the imports mainly consist of manufactured articles. Copper, lead and iron are extracted from many parts of Northern Afghanistan. Poor quality coal, crude petroleum, gold, lapis lazuli are also mined in small quantities. State factories are now producing woollen goods, and other requirements of the army. The country is being fast modernized. Telephones, telegraphs and wireless stations have been established. The principal means of transport is the camel.

though there is some motor transport in the country. There are primary, secondary, technical, arts, commercial and military schools in the country. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The Parliament consisting of the King, the Senate and the National Assembly is the supereme legislative power. Loe Jirga (the Grand Assembly) is sometimes called by the King for deciding major issues. There are seven major provinces and three minor provinces each of which is ruled by a Governor. The estimated revenue of the country is 250,000,000 Afghani Rupees. The present *King* of Afghanistan is H. M. Muhammed Zahir Shah (*b.* 1914) who succeeded to the throne in 1933.

BURMA. The area is 261,610 sq. miles of which Burma proper is 192,158 sq. miles and Shan States 62,335 sq. miles and unadministered territories 7,117 sq. miles. Total population (1941) 16,823,798. Burma is bounded on the north by Assam and China, on the east by Chinese territory, Annam and Thailand, on the south by Thailand and on the west by Bay of Bengal and the Indian States of Tripura and Manipur. The principal rivers of Burma are the Irrawady and the Salwin, the former being navigable for about 900 miles. The Irrawady, after traversing the valley of Arakan and Pegu Yoma, spreads itself into a gigantic delta before it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Salwin flows into the Gulf of Martaban. The coast line of Burma is much indented and is studded with islands. Agriculture is the means of livelihood of 75% of the Burmese. Forestry is also a very important industry. Tin, wolfram, petroleum and silver are the principal mining industries while gold, lead, zinc and nickel speiss are extracted on small scales. Rice and petroleum and timber used to be the principal commodities on the export side while the imports consisted mainly of manufactured articles, such as cotton goods, iron and steel, and machinery etc., etc. The length of the Burma Railways was 2,059 miles and the total length of roads was above 10,000 miles. The Irrawady is a high-road for water transport. The country came, under Japanese occupation in May 1942. The Allied forces completed the liberation of Burma by the summer of 1945. Civil administration in Burma was re-established in January 1946. Burma became an independent republic from January 4, 1948 according to the Burma Independence Act 1947. Due to civil commotion the country is at present in a disturbed condition. *President:* Sao Shwe Thaik. *Prime Minister:* Thakin Nu.

CEYLON. The island of Ceylon lying opposite the southernmost point of Indian peninsula has an area of 25,332 sq. miles and a population of 6,658,999 (1946 Census). The principal agricultural crops are rice, cocoa, tea, cocoanut, rubber. The principal exports are cocoa, cinnamon, coir, copra, cocoanuts, cocoanut oil, tea, rubber, etc. The principal imports are cotton goods, rice and paddy, coal and coke, spirits, sugar, manures, button, and specie. There are about 1,000 miles of railways in the island and in 1938, 12,261,326 tons were entered and 12,123,097 tons were cleared at Ceylonese ports. Ceylon was made a Crown Colony separate from India in 1802. The island became a Dominion in February 1948. The present *Governor* is H. E. Lord Soulbury (Salary £6,000 p.a.) *Prime Minister:* D. S. Senanayake.

VIET-NAM: "A free state within the framework of the Federation of Indo-China and the French Union," lies to the south-east of Burma

and marches for hundreds of miles with the Shan States. It has an area of about 287,000 sq. miles and a population of 23,853,500. The major industry of the province is agriculture. Rice is the most important crop—fisheries, mining, and manufactures being minor industries. Sugar, tea and maize are some of the exports. There are more than 2,000 miles of railways and 11,000 miles of roads. Before Japanese occupation in 1941, the province used to be ruled by a French Governor-General assisted by a Secretary-General. There were 5 States each administered by a Resident Superior, and the French Colony of Cochin China was ruled directly by a Governor. The Republic of Viet-Nam as a part of the Federation associated with France was created in 1945. Ex-Emperor Bao-Dai of Annam has recently assumed the headship of the State.

MALAYAN UNION. The Union of 5 unfederated and 4 federated States of Malaya as a Malayan Union under British protection was established in December 1946. Singapore was left out as a separate colony, while Penang and Malacca were included in the Union. The area of the former four Federated States Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan and Pahang is 27,540 sq. miles. Of these Pahang is the largest, having an area of 13,820 sq. miles. The total population in June 1941 was 2,212,052 including 466,056 Indians. Rubber, cocoanuts, rice, palm oil are the principal agricultural products of the States and gold, tin, tungsten and coal are the mineral products.

The areas and populations of the five unfederated States are:

	<i>Area in sq. m.</i>	<i>Estimated population 1940</i>
Johore	7,330	737,590
Kedah	3,660	515,758
Perlis	310	57,776
Kelantan	5,720	390,332
Trengganu	5,000	211,041 (1941)

The States are mainly agricultural, rice, rubber, cocoanuts being the principal products.

The former Straits Settlements including Singapore, Penang, Malacca and a few other small islands has an area of 1356 sq. miles and a population of about 1,500,000.

Commissioner-General for U. K. in South-East Asia: Mr. Malcolm Macdonald.

Governor and C.-in-C. of the Malayan Union: Sir Henry Gurney.

NEPAL: The kingdom of Nepal which lies to the north of Bihar and the United Provinces has an area of about 54,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 7 million. The country is famous for numerous beauty spots and relics of Hindu and Buddhist religion and culture. The population is mainly agricultural and pastoral. Rice, wheat and maize are the chief crops in the low lands and the country possesses immense forest resources which account for a good part of the national income. Nepal saw its first railway in 1927 when the narrow-gauge railway from Raxaul (O. T. Rly.) to Amlekhgagange, a distance of 25 miles, was opened. There is a ropeway about the same distance for carrying goods to Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal. A second railway links up Jaynagar

(O. T. Rly.) and Janakpur, both in Nepal territory. The government is a modified form of aristocracy. The Prime Minister is the supreme authority in the State. The office is always to be held by one—usually the seniormost male member—from the ruling family. Late in 1945 H. H. Maharaja Sir Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana retired from the Prime-Ministership of Nepal. The present King is H. H. Maharaja dhiraj Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamshere Jung (born June 30, 1906, ascended the throne December 11, 1920). Present C.-in-C. and *Prime Minister*: H. H. Maharaja Sir Mohan Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana holding office since April 1948 when his predecessor Sir Padma Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana voluntarily retired. A new constitution having some democratic elements was announced in January 1948.

THAILAND (Siam): The area is 200,148 sq. miles and the estimated population (in 1940) was above 15 millions. The people are mainly agricultural. Rice is the principal crop. Cassiterite, wolfram, antimony, scheelite, rubies, sapphires, silver, zinc, manganese, molybdenum, coal, copper, gold, rino, lead etc., are mined in Thailand. The country had in 1937, 1927 miles of railway and possessed 14 vessels of 9,186 tons in 1938. The system of Government is constitutional monarchy. The present King is Phumiphon Aduldet (succeeded 1946), who being a minor, a Regency Council performs the duty of the Crown...

Prime Minister: Marshal Phibun Song Khram.

TIBET: The country lies to the north of Bengal, Bihar and U. P. The area is 463,202 sq. miles. No reliable figure of Tibet's population is available. Estimates put the figure between 1,500,000 and 6,000,000. The country is mostly barren. Barely is grown here and there, fruits are abundantly grown. Animal husbandry is a very common means of livelihood. The Dalai Lama, the head of the priests, is also the head of the State. A Regent acts on behalf of the Dalai Lama who is a minor.

INDIAN SPORTS

FOOTBALL

- I. F. A. SHIELD (CALCUTTA)
 1948. Mohun Bagan (Winners)
vs. Bhowanipur (Runners-up).
 1947. Mohun Bagan (Winners)
vs. East Bengal (Runners-up).
 1946. Abandoned.
 1945. East Bengal (Winners) *vs.* Mohun Bagan (Runners-up).
 1944. B. & A. Railway (Winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).
 1943. East Bengal (Winners) *vs.* Calcutta Police (Runners-up).
 1942. Mahomedan Sptg. (Winners) *vs.* East Bengal (Runners-up).
 1941. Mahomedan Sptg. (Winners) *vs.* K. O. S. B. (Runners-up).

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

1949. East Bengal.
 1948. Mahomedan Sporting.
 1947. No. play.
 1945-46. East Bengal.
 1943-44. Mohun Bagan A. C.
 1942. East Bengal.
 1940-41. Mahomedan Sporting.
ROVERS CUP (BOMBAY)
 1948. Bangalore Muslims.
 1946-47. Abandoned.
 1945. Military Police.
 1944. British Base Reinforcement Camp.
 1943. R. A. F.
 1942. Bata Sports, Calcutta.
 1941. Welsh Regiment.

**NATIONAL FOOTBALL
CHAMPIONSHIP
(Santosh Memorial Trophy)**

- 1948. No play.
- 1947. Bengal.
- 1946. Mysore.
- 1945. Bengal.
- 1944. Delhi.
- 1942-43. No play.
- 1941. Bengal.

**FOOTBALL INTER-UNIVERSITY
CHAMPIONSHIP**

- 1946-48. Madras Univ.
- 1945. No play.
- 1942-44. Punjab Univ.
- 1941. Calcutta University.

**CRICKET
TEST MATCHES**

1932. (*In England*). England scored 295 and 275 for 8 declared; India 189 and 187; England won by 158 runs.

1933-34 (*Bombay*). England 438 and 40 for 1; India 219 and 258; England won by 8 wickets.

1933-34 (*Calcutta*). England 403 and 7 for 2; India 247 and 237; Drawn.

1933-34 (*Madras*). England 385 and 261 for 7 declared; India 145 and 249; England won by 202 runs.

1936. (*In England*). England scored 134 and 108 for 1; India 147 and 93; England won by 9 wickets (played at Lord's). England 571 for 8 declared; India 203 and 390 for 5; drawn (played at Manchester). England 471 for 8 declared and 64 for 1 wicket; India 222 and 312; England won by 9 wickets (played at Oval).

1946. (*In England*). England scored 428 and 48 for no loss; India 200 and 275. England won by 10 wickets (played at Oval). England scored 294 and 153 for 5 wkts. declared; India 170 and 152 for 9 wkts. Match drawn (played at Manchester). India scored 331 runs,

England 93 for 3 wickets. Match drawn (played at Lord's, match unfinished due to weather).

1947-48. (*In Australia*) Australia 382 for 8 declared; India 58 and 98; Australia won by an innings and 226 runs (played at Brisbane). India 185 and 61 for 7; Australia 107; match abandoned due to rains, taken as draw (played at Sydney). Australia 394 and 255 for 4; India 291 and 125; Australia won by 233 runs (played at Melbourne). Australia 674; India 381 and 277; Australia won by an innings and 16 runs (played at Adelaide). Australia 575 for 8 declared; India 331 and 67; Australia won by an innings and 177 runs (played at Melbourne).

1948-49. (*In India*). West Indies 631; India 454 and 220 for 6 wkts.; drawn (played at New Delhi) West Indies 620 for 6 wkts. declared, India 273 and 333 for 3 wkts.; drawn (played at Bombay). West Indies 366 and 336 for 9 wkts., India 272 and 325 for 3 wkts., drawn (played at Calcutta). West Indies 582, India 245 and 144; Won by West Indies (played at Madras). West Indies 286 and 267, India 193 and 355 for 8. wkts. (played at Bombay).

RANJI TROPHY

ALL-INDIA CHAMPIONSHIP

- 1948-49. Bombay.
- 1947-48. Holkar.
- 1946-47. Baroda.
- 1945-46. Holkar.
- 1944-45. Bombay.
- 1943-44. W. I. S. C. A.
- 1942-43. Baroda.
- 1941-42. Bombay.
- 1940-41. Maharashtra.

RECORDS: *Highest Total*: 1,325 runs by Maharashtra vs. Bombay at Poona. 1941-42. 912 runs by Holkar vs. Mysore for 8 wickets.

1945-46. *Double centuries in Ranji Trophy*: 359 runs (not out) by V. M. Merchant (Bombay) vs. Maharashtra (1943-44).

443 runs (not out) by B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra) *vs.* W. I. States (1948-49). 359 runs (not out) by V. M. Merchant (Bombay) *vs.* Maharashtra (1943-44). 319 runs by Gul Mahomed (Baroda) *vs.* Holkar (1946-47). 316 runs (not out) by Hazare (Maharashtra) against Baroda in 1939-40, 246 runs by Prof. Deodhar (Maharashtra) against Bombay, 1940-41, 245 runs by Rusi Modi (Bombay) against Baroda (1944-46). 230 runs by K. C. Ibrahim (Bombay) against Northern India States. 218 runs by S. W. Sohoni (Maharashtra) against Western India States (1940-41). 222 runs by Capt. Wazir Ali (Southern Punjab) against Bengal, 1938-39, 209 runs by Ramprakash (Northern India) against Maharashtra, 1940-41, 203 runs by J. Naoomal (Sind) against Nawanagar, 1938-39, 202 runs by Rangnekar (Bombay) against Maharashtra, 1940-41, 200 runs by Col. C. K. Nayudu (Holkar) against Baroda (1945-46).

ROHINTON-BARIA TROPHY INTER-UNIVERSITY CHAMPIONSHIP 1938-39 to 1948-49. Bombay University.

1935-36 to 1937-38. Punjab Univ.

HOCKEY BEIGHTON CUP

1949. Tata Sports Club, Bombay.
1948. Calcutta Port Commissioners and United Provinces.
1947. Abandoned.
1946. Port Commissioners (Cal.).
1943-45. B.-N. Railway.
1942. Calcutta Rangers.
1941. Bhagwant Club, Ticumgarh, and Bhopal Wanderers drew.
1940. Bhopal Wanderers.

AGA KHAN CUP

1947. Sartan Club, Rawalpindi.
1946. Kalyanmall Mills, Indore.
1943. G. I. P. Rly.
1944-45. Kamla Club, Kanpur.
1942. No play.

1941. Bhagwant Club, Ticumgarh.
1940. B. B. C. I. Rly.

CALCUTTA HOCKEY LEAGUE

1948-49. Port Commissioners.
1947. Abandoned.
1946. Port Commissioners.
1945. Mohamedan Sporting.
1944. Port Commissioners.
1943. Calcutta Rangers Club.
1942. Port Commissioners.
1941. Calcutta Police.
1940. B. G. Press.

LAWN TENNIS

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

1948-49. Men's Singles: Dilip Bose. Women's Singles: Mrs. K. Singh. Men's Doubles: Dilip Bose and Narendra Nath. Mixed Doubles: Sumant Misra and Mrs. S. R. Mody. Veterans' Singles: H. Pfanner.

1947-48. Men's Singles: L. Bergelin. Women's Singles: Mrs. K. Singh. Men's Doubles: T. Johansson and L. Bergelin. Mixed Doubles: T. Johansson and Mrs. K. Singh. Veterans' Singles: R. H. McLeod. Juniors' Singles: J. Martyrossian.

1946-47. Men's Singles: Sumant Misra. Women's Singles: Mrs. K. Singh. Men's Doubles: S. L. R. Sawhney and Iftikhar Ahmed. Mixed Doubles: J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Cargin. Veterans' Singles: R. H. MacLeod. Juniors' Singles: Naresh Kumar.

RACING

KING'S CUP

(Distance 1 mile)

1948. Maharaja of Parlekimedi's 'Ocean-Way.'
1947. Maharaja of Parlekimedi's 'Ocean Way.'
1946. Mr. H. C. Roston's 'Absolution.'
1945. Maharaja of Parlekimedi's 'Philanthropist.'
1944. Mrs. Alex Apcar's (Jr.) 'El Ebro.'

1943.	Col. Shree Gobinda Shum Shere's & Mr. S. K. Bhat- ter's 'Theogundi.'	1946.	Rai Bahadur M. I. Chamaria, R. Chamaria. Mr. Kashi Charan's 'Selector.'
1942.	Mr. Stewart's 'Wansfell.'	1945.	Miss S. Sophia's Winged Tiger.
1941.	Mr. G. N. Musry's 'Baqlava'.	1944.	Sir Renwick Haddow's 'Kinkaju'.
GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP† (1-1/3 miles)			1943.
1948.	Maharaja of Parlekimedi's 'Ocean Way.'	1942.	Mr. Reginald Foster's 'Colorado Claro'.
1947.	Mrs. Justice's 'Red Bay.'	1941.	Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's 'Finalist'. 'Finalist'.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Short History: The Indian National Congress is the largest political organization in India and is the one single body which can claim to take the role of a national political organization. Its membership is open to all communities, castes, and races, and its object is the attainment of *purna swaraj* by all peaceful and legitimate means. It is an all-India organization having its ramifications all over British India. Established in 1885 by the late Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the I. C. S., the Indian National Congress held its first session in Bombay in December 1885. The development of national consciousness in India, and the establishment of friendly relations with Great Britain and the attainment of self-government through the good offices of British administrators,—these were the principal objects, for which the Indian National Congress strove for the first 35 years of its existence. In 1907 there was a rift in the Congress at Surat and the organization was split into two camps: the Extremists and the Moderates. It was in the year 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi came to take a leading part in Congress activities and policies, that a new orientation was introduced in the political outlook of the Indian National Congress. In the first place, the Congress was within an incredibly short time transformed into a mass organization from a bourgeois movement; and secondly, the Congress outlived its character of a mere annual conference for passing pious resolutions. Since 1920, the Indian National Congress had defied the Government. The Non-co-operation Movement of 1920, and the Civil Disobedience movement of 1931 were not only authorized, but were fostered, directed and guided by the Indian National Congress. A resolution demanding the introduction of Dominion Status in India by the end of 1929 was passed at the 1928 session. But when the demand was not fulfilled by the British Government, the Congress resorted to civil disobedience in 1930. But the movement was suspended in 1931, when Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin came to a truce and Mahatma Gandhi agreed to participate in the Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Congress. The history of the National Congress for some four years following this is moribund and dull, for after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference, the Government took comprehensive measures to suppress the organization. In 1934, the civil

† Viceroy's Cup before 15-9-47.

disobedience movement was officially withdrawn. Next year the Golden Jubilee of the Congress was celebrated.

The history of the Indian National Congress during the last 30 years is the history of the struggle of the Indian people for complete independence. In 1937 the Congress contested the elections to the Legislative Assemblies and Councils under the much wider franchise conferred by the Government of India Act of 1935 and gained overwhelming success in most of the provinces. After prolonged controversy, six provinces (Bihar, U. P., Bombay, C. P., Madras, and Orissa) saw Congress Cabinets, while in two others (Assam and North-West Frontier Province) Congress-Coalition Governments assumed power. During the first period of its life, provincial autonomy was a success. Prohibition was introduced. The Congress Ministers tried to reduce the burden of debt on the agricultural population and to reform education and local self-government, and to give aid to the common people in various ways. On the whole, the Congress and the British Indian officials worked together in a friendly spirit, though there had occasionally been tensions between Congress Ministers and Governors.

The year 1939 was not a favourable year for the Congress, for in that year Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose started the Forward Bloc Movement side by side with the Congress. There was a rift between Mr. Bose and the Congress High Command. Because Mr. Bose, who was re-elected in 1939 to be the Congress President, could not find a workable Cabinet for himself at the annual session of the Congress at Tripuri. In March 1940, Mr. Bose held an anti-compromise conference at Ramgarh simultaneously with the annual session of the Indian National Congress.

On the outbreak of World War II, Mahatma Gandhi in a statement declared that his sympathies were with England and France from purely humanitarian standpoint. The Congress Working Committee passed a resolution to the effect that India's support to Britain in war was conditional on a declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom that the latter's policy towards India involved the recognition of Indian independence. The Working Committee "have a deep-rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression."

The All-India Congress Committee (at Wardha) passed a resolution which stated *inter alia*: "The Congress has been guided throughout by its objective of achieving the independence of the Indian people and the establishment of a free democratic State in India in which the rights and interests of all minorities are preserved and safeguarded." It was further added that the Congress had always looked upon war and violence with horror and as opposed to progress and civilization, and had declared itself opposed to all Imperialist wars and to the domination of one country by another. It was, therefore, according to the Committee, "regrettable that India had been declared a belligerent country without the consent of the Indian people and various far-reaching measures have been hurried through the legislatures." The A.-I. C. C. again invited (as the Working Committee had already done in September 1939) the British Government to state their war and peace aims and demanded that "India must be declared an independent nation and at present application must be given to this status to the largest possible extent." "The Committee desires to be declared afresh that Indian freedom must be based on democracy

and unity and the full recognition and protection of the rights of all minorities to which the Congress has always pledged itself." The Congress Working Committee declared that it could not possibly give any support to Great Britain and called upon the Congress Ministries to tender their resignations. The Congress Ministers tendered their resignations which were accepted in the first week of November and the Constitution was suspended in those provinces.

In the annual session of the Congress at Ramgarh (April 1940), it was decided that individual civil disobedience should be offered by followers of the Congress and it was declared that "nothing short of complete independence can be accepted by the people of India.....and that no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity.....Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The civil disobedience is to evoke the spirit of sacrifice in the whole nation." The various Congress organizations, now termed Satyagraha Committees, made all preparations for civil disobedience. Batches of *Satyagrahis* were daily sent out shouting anti-war slogans and courting arrest and imprisonment. Some of the greatest personalities in the land including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru were now in jail.

Throughout 1941, the Congress appeared to have been inactive and passive. The Civil Disobedience launched in 1940 had died out. Some of the leaders had no doubt offered Satyagraha after their release from the gaol, but the Government did not take any action against them. On July 21, 1941, the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the formation of a National Defence Council for India were announced. Mahatma Gandhi or the Congress did not find anything hopeful in these measures. "The announcement," the Mahatma said, "does not affect the stand taken by the Congress, nor does it meet the Congress demands."

The Working Committee which concluded its sitting at Bardoli on 30.12.41 relieved Mahatma Gandhi of Congress leadership at the latter's desire, as there was fundamental difference between the Committee and the Mahatma on the question of non-violence. But the Congress position and attitude towards war were clearly defined by the Committee: "Only a free and independent India can be in a position to undertake the defence of the country on a national basis and be of help in furtherance of the larger causes that are emerging from the storm of the war." In January 1942, it was decided not to hold the annual session of the Congress in 1942 "in view of the present situation."

Congress leaders and representatives had meetings with Sir Stafford Cripps when the latter came to India in March 1942 for effecting a settlement between Congress and the Government. Congress accepted the Cripps proposals for the grant to India of a political status equivalent to dominion status. But the idea that the responsibility for defence and for control and direction of defence should be retained by His Majesty's Government was unacceptable to the Congress. Sir Stafford had stipulated that his proposals were to be accepted or rejected *in toto* and the Congress had to reject the proposals *in toto* as it found itself unable to accept the defence clause in the proposals.

After the failure of the Cripps Mission, there were talks of Congress action. On July 14, 1942, the Working Committee at its Wardha meet-

ing formulated the rather novel demand that the British should withdraw from India for intensifying India's spirit of resistance to all aggression and for increasing India's war efforts. It was also made clear that if the Congress advice for honourable withdrawal were not accepted by the British, the Congress would reluctantly be compelled to resort to mass civil disobedience on non-violent lines for the vindication of India's political rights and the liberties of her people. The All-India Congress Committee duly considered and endorsed the withdrawal resolution on 8th August 1942, in a resolution the principal points whereof are:

1. Immediate ending of British rule was a necessity for India and for the success of the cause of the Allied Nations.
2. A free India would assure success in the struggle against Nazism, Fascism and Imperialism.
3. As a sequel to Britain's non-compliance with the withdrawal demand, a provisional Government would be formed in India and Free India would be an ally of the United Nations.
4. The provisional Government would in due course evolve a Constituent Assembly for framing India's Constitution.
5. The Congress had no intention to gain power for itself.
6. Mahatma Gandhi was requested by the Committee to take the lead and guide the nation in the action to be taken in the matter of mass civil disobedience.

Gandhiji had openly declared that he would, before launching the movement, interview the Viceroy with a view to avoiding a struggle and also address the heads of the other States among the United Nations.

The interview did not take place. The Government did not wait for the interview: but simultaneously with the passing of the Resolution at A.-I. C. C. meeting on 7th August 1942 held at Bombay, Gandhiji and other members of the Working Committee were arrested and imprisoned. The Congress and other affiliated bodies were declared illegal. In a resolution, dated 8th August 1942, the Governor-General in Council, sought to justify this action as they had been aware "for some days past of dangerous preparations by the Congress Party for unlawful and in some cases violent activities." Thousands of other Congressmen were arrested all over India.

The arrest of Gandhiji and other Congress leaders had an instantaneous reaction all over India. Mass demonstrations and angry outbursts of mass fury took place all over India. Transport and communications were interfered with and Government properties were destroyed and damaged. The Government took the challenge in right earnest and firing and bastinadoing were very widely resorted to by the preservers of peace and security. Between non-violence on the one hand and Government's determination to preserve law and order on the other, a veritable state of terror prevailed for some weeks during August-September 1942. Responsibilities for the August disturbances had been laid on the shoulders of Congress executive. But Congress leaders, after their release from jail in 1945, repudiated in no uncertain terms official allegations of Congress connexion with the mass violences of August 1942. After September 1942 the fury and violence of mass rising all over India had died down in the course of a few months.

In December 1941, the war spread to the East with Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour and Singapore. Throughout 1942-43 the political atmosphere in India was subservient to the threatened invasion of India by

Japan; and with the Congress leaders and workers behind prison bars and all Congress organizations legally non-existent the political consciousness of the people of India began to ebb very low. Rising prices and scarcity of commodities, famine and epidemics and increasing unemployment of the middle class unemployed in the fast expanding war efforts eliminated the chances of success that any mass political movement might build up in India. A widespread sense of frustration prevailed in every quarter till May 1944 when Gandhiji was unconditionally released from jail. This was followed in June of the same year by the release to the Press of the lengthy correspondence between the Mahatma and Lord Wavell principally on the subject of Congress responsibility for August disturbances and the interpretation of the "Quit India" resolution. The letters had been exchanged during the period from 17th February to 9th April. In the course of these letters the Mahatma sought to disprove Congress responsibility for the mass rising and the use of violence while Lord Wavell seemed to argue that a great leader like Gandhiji and his principal followers—particularly those responsible for the Quit India resolution—ought to have foreseen the consequences which followed the arrest of Gandhiji and Congressmen in August 1942. Gandhiji sought to interpret the absolutely non-violent outlook which the resolution imposed on the people of India. Viceroy Wavell had in the course of his letter dated 28th March 1944 asked for the repudiation of the August Resolution with a view to facilitating rapprochement. The Mahatma pointed out that such a decision on a resolution which had been passed by hundreds of members could only be taken after full deliberation by the Congress Working Committee. The outcome of the lengthy correspondences came out to be nothing more than the placing of the cards by both the sides—the British Government as represented by Lord Wavell and Mahatmaji as representing the Congress.

In September 1944 Mahatmaji had talks with Mr. Jinnah at the latter's Bombay residence with a view to the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. The talks were held between Sept. 9 and Sept. 27. But nothing materialized. In a statement on Sept. 28 the Mahatma expressed regret at the failure but characterized the breakdown as an "adjournment sine die." The Gandhi-Jinnah meeting had been facilitated by the tireless labours of Mr. C. Rajagopalacharia.

In March 1945, Lord Wavell flew to England for consultation. A wave of optimism followed. On return to India Lord Wavell announced his plan for ending India's political deadlock and announced that a conference would be held for devising ways and means for the formation of an expanded Executive Council consisting of representatives and accredited leaders of Indian Communities and Parties. A conference was convened by the Viceroy in Simla in June 1945 and the outcome thereof was that the conference foundered on the rock of communalism.

The Congress Working Committee meeting at Poona passed a resolution on 15.9.45 wherein it was stated that "the Congress cannot agree to any proposal to disintegrate India by giving liberty to any component state or territorial unit to secede from the Indian Union or Federation." Only a democratically elected constituent assembly was, according to the Resolution, competent to prepare a Constitution for the governance of India. Such a Constitution should be a federal one with residuary powers

vesting in the units. The fundamental rights must form an integral part of that Constitution. The Committee declared that, "it cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will. While recognizing this principle, every effort should be made to create the conditions which would help the different units in developing a common and a co-operative national life." In another resolution the United Nations were called upon to take note of the fact that "the present Government derives no power and authority from the people of India," and that should the present Government enter any agreement on behalf of India which may not be in the interests of the people and which may create new shackles preventing growth and development, the people's representatives, when in power, will have the right and duty to examine such agreements and in the event of the same being injurious to the interests of the people "to refuse to be bound by it." The Committee also passed a resolution urging the release of officers and men and women of the Indian National Army and appealing to the Government not to carry out the sentences of death already passed on any Indian soldier or civilian in connexion with any activities connected with the war.

As early as the autumn of 1945, the Congress decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the Central and Provincial legislatures. At a five-day session of the Working Committee meeting concluding in Calcutta on 11-12-45, India's faith in non-violence was re-iterated and it was clearly stated: "That while the Congress must feel proud of the sacrifice, discipline and patriotism, bravery and the spirit of unity displayed by the Azad Hind Fauj organized by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, and while it is right and proper for the Congress to defend the members of that body now undergoing trial and to aid its sufferers, Congressmen must not forget that this support and sympathy do not mean that the Congress has in any way deviated from its policy of attaining swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means." The sending of a medical mission to Burma and Malaya and condemnation of police firing on Calcutta students were the other resolutions passed.

A few days after the conclusion of the Working Committee meeting, it was suggested by the political correspondent of a news agency that some kind of truce had been entered into between the Congress and the Government. The suggestion seemed to be substantiated by the events of the first 6 months of 1946—viz., Congress accepting office in the Provinces and the Congress representatives joining and participating in constitutional discussions with the Cabinet Ministers sent on deputation to India during April-June 1946.

CONGRESS & CABINET MISSION PLAN*

When the Cabinet Mission Plan was offered for acceptance, the Congress rejected the short-term plan of Interim Government but accepted the long-term plan of Constituent Assembly, though the League Working Committee had agreed to join the Interim Government. On 26th June, 1946, Viceroy Wavell and the Cabinet Mission postponed the proposal to

* Read *Nalanda Year-Book, 1946-47, Pages 353-355; 358-360; 360-360b.*

form an Interim Government at the Centre representing different political interests in the country. After the lapse of some 5 weeks, the Viceroy again contacted the Congress High Command. On 10th August 1946, the Congress Working Committee adopted a resolution accepting the Cabinet Mission plan in its entirety though the Committee did not approve of all the proposals contained in the State paper. The All-India Muslim League held in Bombay on July 31, reversed the League Working Committee's resolution to accept the Cabinet Mission proposals. The Congress Working Committee, expressed regret at League's decision and appealed, in the larger interests of the country as a whole and the freedom of the people of India, for the co-operation of all who seek freedom and good of the country in the hope that co-operation in common talks might lead to the solution of many of India's problems. On 2nd Sept. 1946, the Interim Government was inaugurated at the Centre, with 11 members of whom 6 were Congressmen, 2 Muslims, 1 Sikh, 1 Parsi and 1 Indian Christian. Two more Muslim Members, it was announced, would be taken in later on. After further negotiations with the League High Command, Lord Wavell secured the League's participation in the Interim Government and on 26th Oct. 1946, five Muslim League nominees were included in the Viceroy's Interim Cabinet.

During Oct-Dec. 1946, the Congress and the League *blocs* in the Cabinet could not work in that degree of collaboration which might ensure the working of a modern cabinet system of Government. The League could not find itself agreeable to accepting the Constituent Assembly plan as there were sharp differences between the Congress and the League regarding the constitutional relation between the Provinces and the groups of Provinces as envisaged in the Cabinet Mission Plan. According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, the Provinces in India would be placed under two sections. A province might elect to come out of the section in which it has been placed, after the first general election under the new constitution. The Congress could not accept this and the British Government called a conference in London early in December 1946 for bridging the gulf between the Congress and the League. But nothing came out of the conference. The Congress, however, unwillingly accepted H. M. G's interpretation of the disputed paragraphs of the Cabinet Mission Plan, but the League Working Committee re-iterated its refusal to accept the Constituent Assembly Plan and called upon H. M. G. to declare the elections to, proceedings and decisions of, the Constituent Assembly as *ultra vires*. The annual session of the Congress which had not been held since 1940, was held during 23-25 November, 1946 under the Presidency of Acharya Kripalani. The venue of the Congress was Meerut. Several important resolutions on the subject of communal peace and amity, the Indian States and the unity of India were passed at the session. In a lengthy resolution a retrospect of the events in and out of India was given and horror was expressed at the tragedies enacted in Calcutta, East Bengal and in Bihar. "The Congress," the resolution ran, "warn all communities against revenge and reprisals.....Continuance of the vicious cycle of reprisal would mean playing into the hands of the internal and external enemies of the nation....." A resolution on Congress manifesto indicated the sovereignty of the people as the goal and removal of the cause of poverty and raising the standard of living of the people was also passed.

Though the next plenary session of the Congress was not held before December 1948, the All-India Congress Committee meeting in New Delhi adopted the new Congress constitution. Four anna membership was abolished and any person aged 21 or more who is not of unsound mind and who accepts the Congress objectives is entitled to vote for election of a primary Panchayet—the primary unit of Congress organisation. The States People Congress was merged with the All-India Congress and the distinction between Congress organisations in British India and Indian States was removed in the amended constitution.*

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS: PAST PRESIDENTS

Bombay (1885)	W. C. Bonnerji	Amritsar (1919) Pt. Motilal Nehru
Calcutta (1886)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Nagpur (1920) C. Vijayaraghavachariar
Madras (1887)	Badruddin Tyabji	Calcutta (special 1920) Lala Lajpat Rai
Allahabad (1888)	G. Yule	Ahmedabad (1921) Hakim Ajmal Khan
Bombay (1889)	Sir W. Wedderburn	Gaya (1922) C. R. Das
Calcutta (1890)	Sir P. Mehta	Cocanada (1923) Mohammad Ali
Nagpur (1891)	P. Ananda Charlu	Delhi (special 1923) Abul Kalam Azad
Allahabad (1892)	W. C. Bonnerji	Belgaum (1924) M. K. Gandhi
Lahore (1893)	Dadabhai Naoroji	Cawnpur (1925) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Madras (1894)	A. Webb	Gauhati (1926) Srinivasa Iyengar
Poona (1895)	S. N. Banerji	Madras (1927) Dr. M. A. Ansari
Calcutta (1896)	R. M. Siyani	Calcutta (1928) Pt. Motilal Nehru
Amraoti (1897)	C. Sankaran Nair	Lahore (1929) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Madras (1898)	A. M. Bose	Karachi (1931) Vallabhbhai Patel
Lucknow (1899)	R. C. Dutt	Delhi (1932) Seth Ranchorodial
Lahore (1900)	N. G. Chandravarkar	Calcutta (1933) Pt. M. M. Malaviya
Calcutta (1901)	D. Wacha	Bombay (1934) Rajendra Prasad
Ahmedabad (1902)	S. N. Banerji	Lucknow (1935) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Madras (1903)	Lal Mohan Ghose	Faizpur (1936) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Bombay (1904)	Sir Henry Cotton	Haripur (1937) Subhas C. Bose
Benares (1905)	G. K. Gokhale	Tripuri (1939) Subhas C. Bose
Calcutta (1906)	Dadabhai Naoroji	(resigned, afterwards Dr. Rajendra Prasad)
Surat (1907)	Rash Behari Ghose	Ramgarh (1940-46) Maulana Abul
Madras (1908)	Rash Behari Ghose	Kalam Azad
Lahore (1909)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya	(1946) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
Allahabad (1910)	Sir W. Wedderburn	(1946-47) Acharya Kripalani
Calcutta (1911)	Bishen N. Dar	(1947-48) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
Patna (1912)	R. N. Mudholkar	(1948) Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Karachi (1913)	Nawab Saiyed Mohammad	
Madras (1914)	Bhupendra N. Basu	
Bombay (1915)	S. P. Sinha	
Lucknow (1916)	A. C. Majumdar	
Calcutta (1917)	Annie Besant	
Delhi (1918)	Hassan Imam	
Bombay (special 1918)	Pt. M. M. Malaviya	

* Read *Nalanda Year-Book 1947-48*; Pages 378-379, and *India in 1948-49* in the present issue.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

The Muslim League, the largest Muslim political organization in India, has during the last few years, gained in popularity and strength. In recent years it has come to be a rival organization to the Indian National Congress, though in fact its real rival is, and ought to be, the Hindu Mahasabha. Until April 1941, the attainment of independence for India was the principal object of the League. Established in 1906, the League always sought to maintain its existence as a separate political body. Several attempts were made to induce it to co-operate with the nationalist movements and organizations, but they all failed. During the elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Muslim League candidates received considerable support. But except in a very few provinces, Congress Ministries were formed all over the country and they included some Muslim Ministers.

The League exercised considerable influence on the new Ministries in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind. At the Lucknow session, held in the autumn of 1937, the League declared that its creed was the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution. The League also opposed the Federation scheme of the 1935 Constitution and urged upon the British Government to refrain from its enforcement "as it considers the scheme to be detrimental to the interest of the people of India generally and to those of Muslims in particular."

After the outbreak of the war in 1939, the Working Committee of the League stated that if "full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans were desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world to-day and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination, it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organization that can speak on behalf of Muslim India." The League did not oppose the idea of India's participation in the war; it merely insisted that its claims must be satisfied before it could make up its mind on this point. With regard to the Viceroy's offer in 1940 of Dominion Status after the war the League leaders urged that the position of their community must be safeguarded in any future constitutional settlement. Throughout the subsequent period, the League leaders continued very strongly to oppose the idea of regarding India as one nation: "Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their home-lands, their territory and their state"; India must be divided up into two regions, one for the Hindus and the other for the Mussalmans, for such divergent nationalities could not be transformed into one nation.

The Lahore resolution stated: "No constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, *viz.*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial re-adjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent States

in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign." This is the *Pakistan* scheme and it was very vigorously supported by some persons of influence in the country.

The League, in its annual session held in Madras in April 1941, passed an amendment to its constitution making *Pakistan* its goal instead of independence. The amendment set forth, as the aims and objects of the League, the following:

- (a) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and north-eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent states as free national Muslim homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.
- (b) Adequate provision will, however, be made in the above-mentioned units for the protection of the minorities.
- (c) In other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be provided in the constitution for them and other minorities.

After the expansion of the Viceroy's Council and the creation of the National Defence Council, Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the League declared that the Muslim League Premiers had accepted office without the knowledge and sanction of the Leader of the League Executive and that the conduct of such premiers "will be considered and dealt with as soon as possible" and disciplinary action was later taken by the Working Committee of the League against such prominent members as Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Begum Shah Nawaz and Sir Sultan Ahmed.

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League meeting at New Delhi on 11th April 1942 declared that the British War Cabinet's proposals for India were not acceptable in their present form. While expressing gratification that the principle of *Pakistan* had been recognized by implication, the Committee regretted that the proposals embodying the fundamentals were not open to any modification and were, therefore, not acceptable to the Committee. Regarding the withdrawal resolution and the August troubles the Working Committee of the League appeared to find fault with the Congress. In a resolution released on 21st August 1942, the Working Committee of the League characterized the Congress decision to launch civil disobedience as an "open rebellion." The Annual session of the League was held at Karachi in December 1944.

In 1945-46 the League very substantially gained in strength and popularity among the Muslims in this country. In the 1946 General Elections, the Independent Muslims, the Nationalist Muslims and other Muslim parties who had not hitherto seen eye to eye with the League and its ideals lost considerable grounds to the League. After the General Elections of 1937, the League had 115 members in the 11 Provincial Assemblies whereas after the 1946 elections the League had 422 members.

At a Convention of League Legislators held in New Delhi in April 1946, the *Pakistan* ideal was re-affirmed and the League's approach to any constitutional proposal, it was declared, would depend on the recognition of the *Pakistan* ideal by other parties to the constitutional agreement.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League meeting at New Delhi on April 10, 1946, passed resolutions defining the League's attitude towards the Anglo-American Commission for Palestine and the Indonesian people's struggle for freedom and the anti-Asiatic Legislation in South Africa. The Council also passed resolutions on the food situation and I. N. A. issue. On 29th July, 1946, the Council of the League concluding its 3-day session in Bombay passed two resolutions, one rejecting the British Cabinet Mission's proposals and the other deciding to resort to direct action for the attainment of *Pakistan*. The Council also called upon Muslim title-holders to renounce titles conferred on them by the British Government.

The League's subsequent attitude towards Cabinet Mission Plan and its actions and policies which culminated in the establishment of Pakistan and the division of India into two dominions necessitating the partition of the Punjab and Bengal are dealt with at length in *Nalanda Year-Book 1946-47 and 1947-48*.

After the division of India into two Dominions, the All-India Muslim League was split into two organisations—the Muslim Leagues for Pakistan and India respectively. At present the Muslim League parties in the Central and Provincial Legislatures of Pakistan are the parties in majority and in power. In the Indian Union the Muslim League as a whole has lost much of its importance as a political organization. But in the different legislatures the League parties are only second to the Congress Parties in strength and they are acting as opposition parties.

THE HINDU MAHASABHA

The Hindu Mahasabha, which has existed for well over two decades, gained momentum only in recent times, and that as a counterpoise to the Muslim League. According to the Mahasabha definition, a Hindu is one who considers the land of *Bharatvarsha* as his fatherland and as holy-land, or, in other words, professes any religion of Indian origin. The Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains, etc., are thus included in the Hindu category. The aim of the Mahasabha is the protection and promotion of everything that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu race, culture and polity. As a means to that end, the Mahasabha aims at complete political independence for *Hindusthan* by all proper and legitimate means. The 1939 session of the Mahasabha, however, while reaffirming complete independence as the goal, urged that "a constitution based on Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be conferred immediately on India." The objects of the Mahasabha are: organization and consolidation of Hindu interests; removal of untouchability and improvement in the condition of the 'depressed' classes; revival and promotion of ideals of Hindu womanhood; cow-protection; promotion of martial spirit and improvement in the physique of the Hindus; reclamation of those who left the Hindu fold and welcoming others in the Hindu fold; foundation of orphanages and rescue homes; promotion of religious, educational, social, economic and political rights and interests of Hindus; promotion of good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus.

In his correspondence with the Viceroy as reported on 1st April 1941, Mr. V. D. Savarkar made three demands on behalf of the Hindu Mahasabha, namely, that, (1) Dominion Status must be granted within a year

of the termination of the war; (2) The future constitution should maintain the indivisibility of the Indian nation; and (3) The Governor should protect the Hindu minority in the Muslim majority provinces. The Viceroy gave an assurance on the first point, and as for the second and third points His Excellency opined that conflicting interests were to be reconciled. After the announcement of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the creation of National Defence Council Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Mahasabha, welcomed the announcement.

Sir Stafford Cripps, when he came to India with his constitutional proposals, had interview with leaders of the Mahasabha. But when the proposals were published the Working Committee in a Memorandum stated:

"There are several points in the Cripps declaration which are more or less satisfactory . . . As some essential features of the scheme are wholly, or partially, unacceptable to us, the Hindu Mahasabha has no other alternative but to reject the scheme."

"The Hindu Mahasabha cannot be true to itself and to the best interests of Hindusthan (India) if it is a party to any proposal which involves the political partition of India in any shape or form . . . The Hindu Mahasabha, therefore, has fundamental objections to the proposals."

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha meeting at Delhi in September 1942 observed: "The peril confronting India demands the mobilization of India's tremendous man-power and gigantic natural resources which can never be secured without a National Government . . ." and suggested that India's independent status should be immediately declared, that a truly National Government, composite in character and representative of the major political parties in India, should forthwith be formed and that a Constituent Assembly be set up by the National Government after the termination of the war for framing India's constitution. The Mahasabha also complained that anti-national and anti-Hindu forces were being encouraged by the attitude of the British Government and by their reluctance to part with power to the representatives of the Indian nation. The Resolution condemned the repressive policy of the Government and demanded the release of all Congress leaders. The plenary session of the Mahasabha meeting at Cawnpore in January 1943 passed a resolution, on the desirability of ending India's political deadlock and unanimously passed a resolution denouncing the Pakistani Muslims who were threatening civil war and the British Government who were encouraging the Pakistan idea as evidenced in the Cripps scheme and pointing out that the time had come when an active movement must be resorted to for compelling Great Britain to recognize India as an independent nation . . . and to defend the integrity of India against Pakistani Muslims. The session authorized the Working Committee to formulate a plan before April 30, 1943.

At the annual session of the Mahasabha held at Bilaspur in December 1944, the future constitution of India was enunciated in a Resolution which stated that Hindusthan shall be a Free State and the form of government shall be democratic and federal and India shall be considered as "one indivisible whole." The Mahasabha and its followers received a rude shock when no invitation was issued to the Mahasabha to send a representative to the Simla Conference in June 1945.

By the end of 1945 the Mahasabha lost much of its hold on the political minds in India and in the General Elections of 1946, the Mahasabha lost 80% of seats gained in 1937. The losses were corresponding gains to the Indian National Congress. When Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar met the Cabinet Mission on April, 15, 1946, he submitted to the Mission a ten-point memorandum outlining the principles of the Mahasabha. "The 10 points are: (1) Immediate declaration of independence of India; (2) Formation of an *interim* Government, with complete transfer of power and authority of the Government of India to this Government; (3) Recognition of India's integrity and indivisibility; (4) Opposition to territorial self-determination; (5) Indian constitution to be of federal type; (6) Provision for grant of utmost measure of autonomy to the federation units—the Provinces and States—but with residue of power vested in the centre; (7) Governing principle of the constitution to be democracy—which meant the rule of the majority; (8) Representation in legislatures on principles of adult franchise; (9) No division of India into British India and the Indian States; and (10) Setting up of a sovereign constituent Assembly." The importance of the Hindu Mahasabha as a political organization in this country has badly suffered due to the Mahasabha's failure to get representations on Legislatures, central and provincial. It, however, deserves mention that during communal riots in Bengal and elsewhere in India the Mahasabha rendered splendid services for sufferers from riots. After the establishment of Dominion Status and partition of India into two Dominions, the Mahasabha tried to recover a part of its lost popularity. But after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi by a R.S.S. man on 30th January 1948, the Mahasabha seems to have suffered an eclipse which the Mahasabha can hardly expect to outlive.

The Working Committee of the Mahasabha decided the suspension of its politican activities early in 1948. Recently the Mahashabha has renewed its political activities with a view to establishing a united Hindusthan based on democratic ideals.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Elsewhere in this issue we have indicated the aims and constitution of the above party. At present though the Party enjoys little strength in the various legislatures in the Indian Dominion, the Party has, during 1948-49, been fast growing in strength outside the legislatures. The largest labour organisation in the Indian Union—the All-India Trade Union Congress—which is under the influence of the Communist Party appears to have helped the popularization of the Communist Party in recent months. The Party also has large number of youthful supporters—mostly college students. The prevailing economic distress in the country and the Government's inability to tackle with the country's economic problems firmly and quickly have given the party much advantages in propagating its teachings. The Party's hold on West Bengal, Madras and Hyderabad has considerably increased in recent months. But if the Party has to make any serious headway or contribute to real progress and prosperity it must so plan its activities as to eliminate violence, dislocation, etc.

OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES

The Socialist Party of India: Though at present a growing Political Party quite separate from the Congress, the Party established in 1934-35 under the auspices of prominent Congress Workers and enjoying the support of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had remained for years only a section of the Indian National Congress. After March 1947 the Party enlarged its fold by allowing non-congressmen's entry into the Party. But the next year the Party completely seceded from the Congress and its representatives in different legislatures in the Indian Dominion resigned. The Party has considerable hold on some important Trade Unions in Indian Union, and the Socialists are only second in importance to Communists in respect of influence over labour. Though critical of the Congress and the Congress Government, the Socialists have not yet embarrassed the Government and have on the other hand lent notable support to the Government by discouraging strikes. The main grievance of the Party against the Government is that the Government's attitude towards socialism is luke-warm. The defects and deficiencies of the Congress Government have also come in for much criticism from the party.

Socialist Republican Party: Formed in 1948 under the leadership of Sree Sarat Chandra Bose, the Party is yet in its infancy. The signal victory won by Sreejut Bose in the recent South Calcutta bye-election has brought this Party into prominence. The Party aims at the establishment of a Union of Socialist Republics in India on basis of linguistic provinces. Complete freedom from British or any other foreign influence is what the Party stands for. In recent months the Party, through its organ, the *Nation* has vehemently criticized the Congress and Congress Governments.

The Revolutionary Communist Party of India: The Party is separate from the Communist Party of India. They differentiate themselves from the Communist Party of India by characterizing themselves as Leninists. The Party has never been inside the National Congress.

Rashtra Swaam Sevak Sangh: Established in 1930, the Party's objects were to develop the Hindus militarily and to take steps for their general uplifting with a view to the establishment of a Hindu Rashtra. Consequent upon the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30-1-48, the Party was banned by the Government of India, and its leaders and workers were taken into custody all over India. The ban was lifted early in July 1949, and all R.S.S. men under detention have been released. In future the Party is expected to counter communist activities in the Indian Union.

OTHER PARTIES

There are several other Political parties in Indian Union. Many of these are in a state of decadence from one of steady progress only a few years ago. For example, the National Liberal Federation which had enjoyed much popularity and influence during 1908-1919, has, since Mahatma Gandhi's stepping into Indian National Congress and making it a vast mass organization in and since 1920, has gradually lost its hold on Indian political thoughts and its influence on British administrators. The All-India Forward Bloc which was established in 1938 by Netaji Subhas and which had a phenomenal growth and development right upto

1946 has lately lost its hold in Bengal and elsewhere. The Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Socialist Democratic Party, the Bolshevik Party of India, etc., etc., are all radical in their outlook and though their individual strength is not of any importance their combination under one leadership—as looked forward to by Sree Sarat Chandra Bose—might constitute a powerful opposition for the Indian National Congress.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Constitution and Government: As has already been indicated in the constitutional history of our country, India is a self-governing Dominion as from 15th August 1947. Great and far-reaching changes have been effected in the constitution of the country by Indian Independence Act, 1947 and orders thereunder. The special powers and responsibilities of the Governors have been abolished or curtailed to the minimum. Section 93 of Government of India Act for suspending the provincial constitution under Act of 1935, and for putting provincial administration in the hands of a Provincial Governor has been deleted. The Power to enact ordinances for Provinces has been severely restricted, while Governor's power to enact Governor's Acts has been done away with. As a consequence of the division of India and partition of Bengal and the Punjab, the nature and size of the Legislatures have undergone changes. In the Centre the principles of self-government have been introduced in the constitution in letter and spirit. The designation of India's head of the State has been changed into *Governor-General* from *Viceroy and Governor-General*, while the British Crown's designation has been changed from "King-Emperor" to "King." The post of the Secretary of State has been abolished and under provision of Indian Independence Act 1947, the British Government have disowned any responsibility for the administration of British India as from 15th August 1947. The bicameral legislature at the Centre has become unicameral for the transitional period and the Constituent Assembly set up on 9th December 1946, is now acting as the Central Legislature and as a constitution-making body as well. The Governor-General is now the constitutional head of the state and his powers to make ordinances and his other special powers have been abolished or seriously curtailed or made amenable to the verdict of the Central Legislature. The Legislative lists for the Centre and the Provinces and the concurrent lists in the Act of 1935 remain almost unchanged. Absolute freedom and autonomy have been imparted to the Government of India by the provision that any change in Indian constitution may be effected by the Indian Constituent Assembly without any reference to or intervention by the British Parliament. India's representation in her own capacity on U.N.O. and her exchange of diplomats with independent countries of the world—all these are finishing touches to India's achievement of political independence. The British forces in India, which in many quarters in this country used to be looked upon as an army of occupation, have parted from India. The defence of India is now an Indian affair and not an imperial affair.

The Indian Princes, as has been noted, were freed from British sovereignty as from 15th August 1947, and overnight the so many Princes became sovereign Rulers. Thanks to the progressive generosity of the Princes themselves, the good offices of H. E. Lord Mountbatten, Governor-

General of India and the untiring—and far-reaching statesmanship of Sardar Patel, the States Minister, all the Indian States except Hyderabad have acceded to the Indian Dominion. The consolidation and integration of smaller and moderate-sized States by the formation of unions with bigger Indian States or with Indian Union are a political achievement of the highest and the most far-reaching importance for this unhappy country where disunity, discord and vested interests have hitherto impeded all movements to political, economic and social progress. The Rulers of most of the Indian States have, as already noted in the appropriate section, appreciated the necessity of democratizing the constitution of their respective States.

The Central Government in the Dominion of India is now in charge of a Council of Ministers responsible to the Central Legislature and though the administration is carried in the name of the Governor-General of India, the Council of Ministers, subject to the control of the Central legislature, is the real ruling power in India.

BUDGETS, 1949-50—INDIAN UNION

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

The 1949-50 Budget anticipates a total revenue of Rs. 322.98 crores and total expenditure of Rs. 322.53 crores and a small surplus of Rs. 45 lakhs. According to Revised estimates for 1948-49, the Revenue and expenditure are Rs. 338.32 crores and Rs. 339.87 crores and the deficit is Rs. 1.55 crores. The revenue figures for 1949-50 are based on fresh taxation of Rs. 20 crores and tax remission of Rs. 6 crores. The sources of revenue with proposed increase or decrease in 1949-50 Budget are given below:—

Increase (+), Decrease (-)

Lakhs of Rs.

Customs	+ 398
Central Excise	+ 1,152
Posts and Telegraph	+ 284
Reduction in Provincial Share of income-tax	+ 300
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	- 610

On the 1948-49 level of taxation there would have thus been a deficit of Rs. 14 crores. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 322.53 crores, Rs. 157.37 crores or nearly 49% is expenditure on Defence services; Rs. 39.29 crores is for debt services; Rs. 40.5 crores for Civil Administration; Rs. 9.85 crores for Refugees; Rs. 32.97 crores for subsidy on food-grains; Rs. 10 crores for Pre-partition payments.

For 1949-50, provision has been made for grants of Rs. 26.8, crores and loans of Rs. 49.25 crores to the Provinces for development schemes. The central schemes will cost Rs. 12.83 crores in revenue account and Rs. 24.97 crores in the capital budget. The normal capital expenditure of the centre for 1949-50 is put at Rs. 62.42 crores including Railways, Rs. 28.49 crores; Posts and Telegraphs, Rs. 3.82 crores; State Trading schemes, Rs. 7.9 crores; Defence Rs. 15 crores.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1949-50

The Indian Railways are expected to show a surplus of Rs. 9.44 crores at the end 1949-50. The total gross earnings are put at Rs. 210 crores and the working expenses at Rs. 172.12 crores giving a net revenue of Rs. 32.32 crores of which Rs. 22.88 crores are to be absorbed by interest payment. The 1949-50 surplus is proposed to be equally allocated between General Revenues and Railways. In respect of 1948-49 the General Revenue will profit by Rs. 7.34 crores with all the surpluses for the year. The Railway programme for 1949-50 is estimated to cost Rs. 64 crores (net) of which Rs. 28.64 crores is under capital and Rs. 1.5 crores on passenger amenities and Rs. 33.86 under depreciation.

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS, 1949-50

Madras: The 1949-50 Budget presented to the Madras Assembly on 26-2-49 disclosed a deficit of Rs. 3.91 crores, the revenue receipts on the existing level of taxation being put at Rs. 51.75 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 55.66 crores. New taxation measures including withdrawal of exemption from general sales tax on first sale of cocoanuts—sugarcane, chillies, coffee, rubber, potatoes, pepper, turmeric and plantains. The first sale of tea is already subject to the tax and the exemption on tax on export of tea is to be withdrawn. Besides these, 25% of the increase in value of urban lands from 1938 to the sale date, surcharges on bus fares, house tax, sale tax on electricity, tax on advertisement and cross-word puzzle competitions, taxes on coffee houses, hotels, boarding houses and cinemas are proposed in the Budget. The new proposals are expected to yield Rs. 4 crores which will convert the deficit into a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs. For Education a record amount of Rs. 9½ crores is provided, and on Irrigation the expenditure will be nearly Rs. 7 crores. A special provision is made for helping Public Health and Agricultural departments. A total provision of Rs. 1.2 crores has been made for the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 for taking shares in the Industrial Corporation.

Bombay: The Budget estimates for 1949-50 presented to Bombay Assembly on 24.2.49, put the estimated deficit at Rs. 3.60 crores, the estimated revenue and expenditure for the year being put at Rs. 48.81 crores and Rs. 52.41. The deficit would be raised to about Rs. 3.98 crores on account of the integrated states. The deficit would be met by the levy of a sales tax on exports and other modifications in sales taxes, a stamp duty on bullion transactions and a tax on newspaper advertisements and a duty on electrical energy consumed for purposes hitherto not covered by tax. The taxation proposals are expected to raise Rs. 4.10 crores and would thus ultimately leave a small surplus of about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Orissa: The Orissa Budget for 1949-50 presented in the Orissa Assembly on 2-3-49 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 8,90 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 8,76 lakhs. The estimates are based on the assumption that the Centre would grant Rs. 80 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1948-49 and Rs. 96.5 lakhs in 1949-50, besides an extra loan of Rs. 1,36 lakhs for 1949-50. Among the new projects for 1949-50, mention may be made of (a) the proposal to manufacture synthetic fuel including aviation spirit, petrol and kerosene from coal; (b) the establishment of a tractor factory for

making tractors available to cultivators at a cheap cost; (c) the proposal to establish a factory for manufacturing machine tools, blades, magnets, stainless steel sheets, etc. and (d) the proposal to purchase shares worth Rs. 40 lakhs and to advance Rs. 50 lakhs to a Cement factory in Orissa to be established by Dalmia Company. Provision has also been made for opening 60 new basic schools and two training schools. The enlargement of the Province through merger of States has necessitated the expansion of the Police force and hence the provision for Police and Jails has been high in 1949-50 budget.

Assam: The Assam Budget for 1949-50 discloses a deficit of a little over Rs. 60 lakhs, the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 892 lakhs and Rs. 952 lakhs respectively. The Capital receipts and expenditure for the year are estimated at Rs. 13.59 lakhs and Rs. 15.62 lakhs respectively. The province has an opening balance of Rs. 4.41 lakhs and a closing balance of Rs. 1.77 lakhs at the end of 1949-50. The budget included provision of Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs respectively for non-recurring and recurring expenditure for new schemes. New schemes for expansion and reorganisation of Primary education will be allotted Rs. 26 lakhs and a little more than Rs. 8 lakhs is provided for the relief of teachers, clerks and menials of Government-aided High Schools. Other new schemes will cost Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 49 lakhs respectively under non-recurring and recurring heads for non-Excluded areas and Rs. 1.8 lakhs and Rs. 1.26 lakhs respectively for excluded areas.

Bihar: The estimated revenue and expenditure for 1949-50 are put at Rs. 24.4 crores and Rs. 21.52 crores, the latter including Rs. 1.97 crores outside revenue account. Imposition of sales tax at 3 pies per rupee on food-grains, increase on retail sale of motor spirit, the lowering of the limit of taxable income under Bihar Income Tax Act, and increase of agricultural income tax over incomes above Rs. 25,000/- per year—these are the fresh taxation measures for 1949-50. The province would receive Rs. 4 crores from the Centre in 1949-50 for development schemes provided the province on its part spent an equal amount from its resources. Increase of dearness allowance for low-paid Government servants costing Rs. 30 lakhs per year, and increase in the salaries of teachers in non-Government institutions of all grades costing Rs. 1.23 crores are some of the popular features of the Budget. The Damodar Valley, the Gandak Canal, the Sone Canal and the Kosi dam schemes were to be financed from loans, according to the Budget statement.

West Bengal: Budget estimates for 1949-50 reveal a deficit of Rs. 1.1 crores, the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 31.83 crores and Rs. 32.94 crores respectively. The position during 1948-49 and 1949-50 is given below:—

	Revenue Crores of Rupees	Expenditure Crores of Rupees	Surplus (+) Deficit (-)
1948-49 (Budget)	31.19	31.96	-77
1948-49 (Revised Estimate)	30.59	30.82	-23
1949-50 (Budget)	31.83	32.94	-1.11

Two bills, one for increasing the entertainment tax for raising Rs. 20 lakhs and the other for retaining permanently beyond 31-3-49 higher rates of betting and totalizator taxes and electricity duty now prevailing, were

to be introduced during the Budget session. Additional revenue of about Rs. 80 lakhs is expected from the application of the Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill and the Agricultural Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill passed during 1948-49. On the assumption that the House would pass the two new bills, the Finance Minister held out the hope that the uncovered expenses in 1949-50 would be negligible. The provisions of Rs. 4.28 crores for refugees and of Rs. 5.99 lakhs for loans and advances to, and house-building for, refugees, made in the budget are recoverable from the Centre, partly as loans and partly as grants. The schemes for 1949-50 are:—Development schemes, Rs. 482 lakhs; ‘Grow More Food’ schemes, Rs. 203 lakhs and other new schemes, Rs. 214 lakhs, totalling about Rs. 9 crores. The Capital schemes for the year comprise, Damodar Valley Projects, Rs. 340 lakhs, Mor Reservoir scheme, Rs. 75 lakhs; Provincial roads, Rs. 250 lakhs; Kanchrapara area development scheme, Rs. 168 lakhs; re-housing Bustee dwellers, Rs. 11 lakhs; and State Transport Service Rs. 78 lakhs.

United Provinces:—The estimates for 1949-50, which put the revenue at Rs. 55.73 crores and expenditure at Rs. 55.58 crores disclose a surplus of Rs. 15 lakhs. Increased dearness allowances for all Government employees drawing Rs. 450/- or less per month and the advancing of Rs. 1 crore to local bodies to meet increased expenditure on pay and allowance of their employees are provided in the 1949-50 Budget. The increased dearness allowance for Government employees would cost the Province Rs. 2 crores per annum. Of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 55.58 crores, the development departments are to absorb Rs. 20.44 crores. Opening of 4,400 new primary schools, extension of compulsory military training to 3 more districts, the reclamation of 40,000 acres of new land and further extension of irrigation schemes and State road transport schemes are provided for in the budget. The Capital expenditure on import and procurement of food-grains is estimated at Rs. 28 crores in 1949-50.

Central Provinces: The 1949-50 Budget shows a surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs on the basis of increased taxation to the tune of Rs. 49.6 lakhs. The revenue receipts and expenditure for 1949-50 are estimated at Rs. 18.99 crores and Rs. 18.79 crores respectively. The Budget contains provisions of expenditure of Rs. 4.32 crores on development and “Grow More Food” schemes and Rs. 3.27 crores on relief of refugees.

East Punjab: Revenue receipts and expenditure were estimated at Rs. 14.37 crores and Rs. 22.92 crores showing a gap of over Rs. 8½ crores. The revenue expenditure included Rs. 8.30 crores on relief and rehabilitation of refugees. On the assumption that Rs. 7½ crores of this expenditure would be recovered from the Centre, the gap would be reduced to Rs. 1½ crores. The Finance Minister anticipated a net credit of Rs. 22 crores to East Punjab from financial adjustments with West Punjab.

Free India's Constitution

The drafting of the constitution of India in the light of the appropriate proceedings in the Indian Constituent Assembly was entrusted to a committee with the following personnel.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, *Chairman*.
Sir N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar.

Sri Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar.

Sri K. M. Munshi.

Saiyid Mohd. Saadulla.

Sri N. Madhava Rao.

Sri D. P. Khaitan.

Sir B. L. Mitter, (ceased to be a member after first sitting of the committee, as he ceased to be a member of the Constituent Assembly.)

The Draft Constitution¹

The Drafting Committee, after enormous labours, submitted the draft constitution of India to the President of the Constituent Assembly on 21-2-48. It is noteworthy that the Committee have sought to change or modify some of the resolutions of the Consembly and in most cases the Committee's amendments appear to be in the right direction.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTIONS

Dealing with the Objectives Resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly in January 1947, the Committee in the Preamble of the draft constitution changes the definition of Indian constitution from *Sovereign Independent Republic* to *Sovereign Democratic Republic* on the ground that the word *Sovereign* implies *Independence* unqualifiedly. Though the question of the relations between India and British Commonwealth has been left to be decided later on, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, Government of India and Chairman of the Drafting Committee pointed out in the Consembly the desirability of substituting the word *State* for *Republic* as the word *State* is a neutral term which may admit of India remaining within the British Empire. This has been a nice suggestion.*

The constitution embodied in the draft is a happy blending of the elements of Parliamentary administration as obtains in United Kingdom with the Presidential administration system of U.S.A. India is to be a Union of States and not a Federation. In preferring *Union* to *Federation* the Committee have followed the preamble of the British North American Act, 1867, as in their opinion "there are advantages in describing India as a Union although its constitution may be federal in structure." It, however, deserves mention that the powers of the Union President *vis-a-vis* the States, as proposed in the draft constitution are wide and important which have the effect of reducing the proposed constitution of the country to a golden mean between *federalism* and *unitarism*.

It is interesting that the Preamble sets forth as its objectives the securing of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity for all citizens.

AREA AND CITIZENS

The Indian Union shall, as set forth in Articles 2-4 of the draft, consist of the existing Provinces (to be known as States) and Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and Indian States which have already acceded or will accede in future to the Indian Union. The Union Parliament may,

i. Read *Draft Constitution and Consembly*.

* The recent decision taken in the London Commonwealth Conference has obviated the difficulties with regard to India being a republic. Read *India in 1948-49* in the present issue.

by law, alter the area of any State or create new ones out of the existing ones or alter the name of any State.

The citizenship of India is clearly defined in Articles 5 and 6 while the fundamental rights of the citizen are defined in Articles, 7-27. It is noteworthy that with a view to preserving the secular character of the union, religious instructions in educational institutions under the Government are banned. Articles 28-40 dealing with directive principles of State policy would go a long way to ensure and regulate the enjoyment of the fundamental rights by the citizens and to make the objectives of the State fruitful.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The executive authority of India shall be vested in a President who shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of (a) members of both houses of Parliament (b) and representatives of the legislatures of the States. The President who shall hold office for 5 years will be eligible for re-election once and once only. All executive action of the State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Union President. The removal of a President from office has been conditional upon a resolution for impeachment by $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority of one of the Houses of the Union Parliament being passed and upon the other House of Parliament making an investigation into the charge and passing a resolution by $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority that the charges framed have been sustained. And as from the date of the passing of the second resolution the President shall vacate his office. Besides the usual prerogatives of the Head of the State which are incorporated in the Draft Constitution, the President has been given the power to promulgate ordinances during recess of the Parliament. Such an ordinance shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament. Articles 275-80 of the constitution empowers the President to make a declaration to the effect that a state of grave emergency exists in the country. Such a proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months. Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised and the power of the Parliament to make laws shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties upon the Government of India or officers and authorities of the Government of India as respects that matter. Under Article 278, the President moreover is empowered to assume to himself all or any of the functions of a State and all or any of the powers of the Governor of that State where the President is satisfied that a state of emergency as proclaimed by the Governor of the State really exists. Nothing however, shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in, or exercisable by, a High Court or to suspend the operation of any provision of the constitution relating to High Courts. Such a proclamation by a Governor shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months. But if both the houses of the Parliament pass a resolution approving the continuance of such a proclamation, the proclamation shall continue in force for a further period of 12 months. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation the exercise of fundamental rights by the citizens as given in

Article 13 of the constitution shall not restrict the power of the State to make any law or take any action, and the rights conferred by Article 25 of the constitution shall remain suspended. The President has also been empowered to exercise a mild form of suspensive veto on a Bill other than a Money Bill which has been presented to the President for his assent. Not later than 6 weeks after presentation of such a Bill for his assent, the President may return the Bill to the House with a message requesting that the houses reconsider the Bill or any specified provision thereof, and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly. In the matter of the appointment of Governors of the States, the President has been given substantial powers. (Article 131). Articles 52-56 deal with the Vice-President of India, his election, functions and term of office. The Vice-President is to act as President of India in the absence of the latter and has normally to be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States, the Upper House of the Union Legislature. The election of the Vice-President is less elaborate a process than that of the President.

The Vice-President is to be elected at a joint sitting of both the houses of Parliament in accordance with proportional representation by secret ballot by means of single transferable vote. Both the President and Vice-President of India are not to be members of the Parliament or of any State Legislature.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A Council of Ministers consisting of a Prime Minister and other Ministers practically enjoying the confidence of the Lower House of Parliament—the House of People—shall hold office during the pleasure of the President who is to appoint the Prime Minister and other Ministers on Prime Minister's advice. A minister who for a period of 6 consecutive months is not a member of Parliament shall cease to be a minister.

Article 63 deals with the appointment and functions of an Attorney-General for India who will perform all the functions of the present Advocate-General of India besides having the right to attend Houses of Parliament.

Articles 64-65 deal with conduct of Union Government business by the Ministry under the President.

THE UNION LEGISLATURE—THE PARLIAMENT

The Union Legislature, to be known as the Parliament, shall consist of the President and the two houses to be known as the Council of States and the House of the People. The Council of States (the Upper House) shall consist of 250 members of whom 15 shall be nominated by the President and the remaining 235 shall be elected by the elected members of the lower houses of the bicameral States (i.e., Provinces or States) and by the elected members of the States Legislature where there is only one chamber, by any other manner as Parliament may prescribe in case of States where there is no house of legislature. It is also provided that the States under Rulers shall not elect more than 40 per cent of the total of 235.

The House of the People, the Lower House, shall consist of not more than 500 members directly chosen by the voters. The number of representatives allotted to each constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not less than one representative for every 750,000 and not more than one representative for every 500,000 people. The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but every second year as nearly as possible one-third of the members shall retire. The House of the People shall continue for 5 years.

Articles 73-79 deal with the officers of the Parliament: the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.

Article 80 deals with the conduct of business in both the Houses and Articles 81-86 deal with qualifications, privileges and disqualifications of the members of Parliament.

Articles 87-91 dealing with legislative procedure puts the final say in matters of Money Bills in the hands of the House of the People. As already noted the President, under Article 91, has been given some form of suspensive veto. We have already dealt with the Legislative Powers of the President under Article 102 for promulgating ordinances. The term and scope of these ordinances are not wide.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

Articles 103-123 deal with the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts in the States. The Supreme Court will replace the present Federal Court.

Auditor-General. Articles 124-127 deal with the appointment and functions of the Auditor-General of India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATES

Part VI of the constitution (Articles 128-211) deals with the Government of the States in Part I of the First Schedule to the constitution—*viz.* Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar, East Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam and Orissa.

THE GOVERNOR

The Governor of the State shall be the head of the State. The Governor is to be elected by the direct vote of all persons who have the right to vote at a general election for the Legislative Assembly of the State. This principle was set up by the Constituent Assembly. But the drafting Committee have given an alternative proposal for the President of India appointing a Governor from a panel of four candidates to be elected by the Legislative Assembly of unicameral legislature and by members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the State at joint meeting in the case of a bicameral legislature. The Governor's term of office is to be five years, and he is to be removed from office only on impeachment for violation of the constitution. A resolution for framing charges for impeachment is to be passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State by two-thirds majority. Thereafter the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall inform the Chairman of the Council of States of the charge having been framed. The Council of States would then investigate and

if on the result of such investigation the Council of States declares by two-thirds majority that the charge has been sustained, then the Governor is to be removed from office as from the date on which the resolution is communicated to the Speaker of the Assembly. Article 187 deals with the Governor's power to promulgate ordinances during recess of the States Legislature. The term of such ordinances is limited to six weeks from the reassembly of the State Legislature.

In cases of grave emergencies in the State, the Governor may proclaim under Article 188 a state of emergency and may declare that his functions in specified respects may be exercised by him in his discretion. Such a proclamation shall be forthwith communicated to the President of India by the Governor. And the President may either revoke the proclamation or take necessary action under Article 278.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS IN THE STATES

Articles 143-144, deal with the Council of Ministers in the States of Madras, Bombay, West Bengal, United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, East Punjab, Behar, Orissa and Assam. The Chief Minister is to be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers are to be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. The principle of joint responsibility for the Ministry and its amenability to the Legislative Assembly of the State are there. A Minister who for 6 months is not a member of the State Legislature shall cease to be a Minister.

For each of the above-named States there will be an Advocate-General who shall retire from office upon the resignation of the Chief Minister. (Article 145).

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

In the draft constitution there is provision both for unicameral and bicameral legislature in the State and it will be for the State concerned to decide if it will have one or two chambers. Where there are two Houses, the upper will be known as the Legislative Council and the Lower as the Legislative Assembly. Where there is only one Chamber it will be known as the Legislative Assembly. Members of the Legislative Assembly will be chosen by direct election, each territorial constituency sending not more than one representative for every lakh of the population. The total number of members of the Lower House shall not be more than 300 or less than 60. The total number of members in a Legislative Council shall not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State. One-half of the members of the Council shall be chosen from panels of candidates representing (a) universities; (b) Literature, art and science; (c) agriculture, fisheries and allied subjects; (d) engineering and architecture; and (e) public administration and social services. One-third of the members shall be elected by the Lower House and the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor of the State. The term of the Lower House shall be five years while the Upper House shall not be subject to dissolution but as nearly as possible one-third of the members shall retire by rotation every third year. A member of the Lower House shall not be less than 25 years of age and that of the Upper House not less than 35 years. The House or Houses of State Legislature shall meet at least twice a year and 6 months shall not intervene between two sessions.

Articles 157-163 deal with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the State Legislative Council and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lower House.

Article 164 deals with conduct of business and Articles 165-170 deal with disqualifications and privileges of State Legislators. Articles 171-176 deal with the Legislative procedure in the State and under Article 173, the Lower House is given the initiative and the final say in regard to Money Bills.

Under Articles 189-190, special provisions have been made for the administration of Scheduled and Tribal areas.

HIGH COURTS

Articles 191-209 deal with High Courts in States. The President of India shall appoint the Chief Justice and the other judges of High Courts or other courts which fall within the category of a High Court. There are elaborate provisions for the functions and appointment and services of the High Court judges. Even under a state of Proclamation of Emergency under Article 188 or Article 278, the functions and status of High Courts are not to be affected.

Articles 210-211 deal with Auditors-in-Chief for States.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES (ARTICLES 212-214)

Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Panth Piploda and Coorg shall be administered by the President of India through Chief Commissioners or Lieutenant-Governors, or with the approval of the people of the area through the Governor or Ruler of a neighbouring State. The powers and functions of the Coorg Legislative Council and the arrangements regarding revenues and expenditure in Coorg remain unaltered until the President makes further provision. If any Ruler of a State cedes full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers to the Government of India (just as some Orissa States have done) the President shall administer such States as if the State were in the category of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara etc. Article 213 provides that the President may create a local legislature or a Council of Advisers for a Chief Commissioner's Province.

Andamans and Nicobar Islands and any other territory of India not specified in the Schedule of territories shall be administered by the President (Article 215).

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

Articles 216-232 deal with distribution of legislative powers as between the Union and the States. The Legislative Lists in the Government of India Act are generally followed. After distribution of powers the balance of powers seems to have been given over to the Union. When a State subject however assumes national importance it shall be competent for the Union Legislature to legislate on that subject though the same is included among the States subjects. Moreover when a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the Union Legislature may legislate on any State subject with regard to part or whole of State territories.

Articles 233-238 deal with administrative relations between States and the Union.

Articles 239-242 make provisions for obviating obstruction to the water supply of one State by another. In Articles 243-244 attempts have been made to foster inter-State trade and eliminate discrimination.

Article 246 provides for co-ordination between States.

FINANCE, PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS

Articles 247-261 deal with financial distribution. The principles laid down in the Act of 1935 are mainly followed with improvements here and there. Article 260 provides that the President shall every fifth year after the commencement of the constitution constitute a Finance Commission which will examine the distribution of revenues and recommend changes, if necessary.

Articles 268-269 dealing with borrowing tend to relax the Centre's control over States' borrowing which obtained under Act of 1935.

Articles 281-283 dealing with the Services practically leave everything to be decided by the appropriate Legislature in due course. Articles 284-287 deal with Public Service Commissions. It is noteworthy that chairmen of the Public Service Commissions are debarred from entering any employment under the Union or the State after their retirement from Public Service Commissions while members after retirement may seek such re-employment subject to the approval of the President or the Governor as the case may be.

Elections (Articles 289-291). All matters regarding elections are left to the discretion of the appropriate legislature but there is provision for the appointment by the President of an Election Commission for the Union, and by the Governor, of an Election Commission for the State. All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the elections will be decided by such commissions in their respective jurisdiction.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO MINORITIES (202-300)

Special representation of minority communities like Muslims, Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and Indian Christians and subject to the discretion of the President, the Anglo-Indians, is secured in the House of the People while in the States similar representation is guaranteed in the Legislative Assembly of a State, with discretionary power for the Governor to decide if Anglo-Indians should get representation. One special officer for the Union and one for each of the States shall be appointed for supervising the working of the safeguards for minorities.

The Anglo-Indians have been assured of the special facilities in the matter of education and employment which they used to enjoy during British Indian administration. But it is provided that these special privileges will gradually wear off in 10 years after the establishment of the new constitution.

Article 299 provides for special officers for minorities both in the Union and in the States.

Articles 300 and 301 respectively provide for the appointment of a commission for reporting on the administration of the scheduled areas and the scheduled tribes and for investigating the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes in India and make recommendations. The President of India will have power to take necessary action on the

commission's recommendations. Article 305 provides that the provisions relating to the reservation of seats for the Muslims, the Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes or Indian Christians in Union or State Legislature shall not be amended during a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution and such reserved seats shall lapse after the expiration of that period unless continued in force by an amendment of the constitution.

Article 302 secures for the President and the State Governors immunities and privileges attached to the Head of the State.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Articles 304-305 deal with the amendment of the constitution. An amendment of the constitution may be initiated by introduction of a bill in either House of the Parliament and when the bill is passed in each House by (a) a *majority* of the total membership of the House and (b) by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, the Bill shall be presented to the President for assent and upon such assent being given, the constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. But the amendment of the lists of Union, States and concurrent subjects, of the representation of the States in Parliament and of the powers of the Supreme Court shall require ratification by legislatures of not less than half of the States now known as Governors' Provinces and the Legislatures of not less than one-third of the States under Indian Princes.

The amendments seeking to make change in the method of choosing a Governor or changing the number of Houses of the Legislature in any State may be initiated in either House of the State Legislature or in the Legislative Assembly where there is only one chamber and when the Bill for amendment is passed by a majority of the total membership of each House or the Houses as the case may be, the Bill shall be submitted to the Parliament for ratification and when each House of Parliament ratifies the Bill by a majority of the total membership of each House, the Bill will be submitted to the President for assent and upon such assent being given the Bill shall stand amended to the extent of the Bill.

ADAPTATION

Articles 306-313 dealing with Temporary and Transitional Provisions will facilitate the adaptation of the existing laws and administrations to fit in with the new constitution when set up. On coming into force the new constitution shall replace the Indian Independence Act 1947, Government of India Act 1935, and Government of India Act 1946.

THE PRINCES AND THE CONSTITUTION

The draft constitution does not contain any separate chapter or part dealing with the Indian States under the Princes nor does it refer to the process of merger of Indian States which is now in so rapid progress. The framers of the draft probably assume that by the time the constitution commences its operation, the position of the princely order *vis-a-vis* the Indian Dominion will be fully stabilized under Government of India Act 1935 as amended by Order under Indian Independence Act

The only references, we find in the draft constitution, regarding Indian States are in Articles 1-3 and in Part III, Schedule I and the implications in Seventh Schedule under Union Lists or Concurrent Lists, therefore include Indian States under the Princes. In Articles 224 and 225 there are clear references to the necessity of agreement between the Union Government and the Indian States or Groups of States in matters of legislation but Articles 226 and 227 take away this necessity of agreement when a State subject assumes national importance or when an Emergency Proclamation is in operation. It nevertheless deserves mention that the autonomy of the Indian States under terms of their accession to the Union has been respected in the draft constitution as far as possible. The President of the Union or the Union Parliament has not been given any powers and jurisdiction in respects of internal administration of the States.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

Schedule II to the draft constitution deals with salaries and allowances of the President, the Governor of a State, the Officers of the Houses of Parliament and the House or Houses of State Legislature and of the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and the Prime Minister, and other Ministers of the Union and the State Governments. According to the Schedule the following emoluments will be payable:

President—Rs. 5,500 per mensem.

Governor of a State—Rs. 4,500 per mensem.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Rs. 5,000 per mensem.

Any other judge of Supreme Court—Rs. 4,500 per mensem.

Chief Justice of a High Court—Rs. 4,000 per mensem.

Any other Judge of a High Court—Rs. 3,500 per mensem.

The other allowances of the President and the Governors have not been indicated in the draft.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—INDIA*

In our last issue, we gave a short account of the birth and working of the Indian Constituent Assembly in 1946-47 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. As is well-known the Muslim League did not join the Constituency and after 14-8-47, two Constituent Assemblies were set up in India and Pakistan respectively.

As a consequence of the division of India into India and Pakistan the numerical strength of the Constituent Assembly under Cabinet Mission Plan also underwent division. But after the setting up of the two Dominions, the Muslim League Members allotted to the Indian Constituent Assembly representing constituencies in Indian Dominion area joined the Indian Constituent Assembly. Secondly, as a result of the accession of almost all the Indian States in the Indian Dominion area, the seats allotted to Indian States in the Indian Constituency have mostly been filled.

The Constituent Assembly which was born in 1946 was at first subject to the authority of British Parliament. The Indian Independence Act established the sovereign character of the Constituent Assembly. On August 14, 1947, on which day the Assembly made its first sitting under

* Read *Nalanda Year-Book*, 1946-47, pages 351 and 360b.

Indian Independence Act 1947, it assumed from the British Crown power for the government of India.

Since August 14, 1947, the Indian Consembly has pushed ahead with the shaping of free India's democratic constitution. The Assembly has the dual role of acting as a Legislative Assembly and as the sovereign constitution-making body for the Indian Union. We have already given an outline of India's draft constitution as prepared by the Drafting Committee. Throughout 1948-49, the Consembly pushed ahead with their considering and adopting the draft constitution clause by clause.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—NUMBER OF SEATS

<i>Name of Province</i>	<i>Provinces</i>	<i>No. of Seats</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of</i>
Madras		49	Mysore		7
Bombay		21	Travancore		6
U. P.		55	Baroda		3
C. P.		17	Jodhpur		2
Bihar		36	Cochin		1
Orissa		9	Jaipur		1
Assam		8	Bikaner		1
East Punjab		16	Kolhapur		1
West Bengal		21	Junagadh		1
Delhi		1	Mayurbhanj		1
Ajmer-Merwara		1	Cutch		1
Coorg		1	Tripura, Manipur Khasi States		1
	Total	235	Sikkim-Cooch-Behar		1
			Rampur-Banaras		1
			Orissa States		4
			C. P. and Berar States		3
			Madras States		1
			Bombay States		4
			Jammu and Kashmer		3
			Himachal Pradesh		1
			Matsya Union		2
			Rajasthan Union		4
			Vindhya Pradesh Union		4
			Madhya Pradesh Union		7
			Kashmer		3
			Residuary States		1
	Total				65

DRAFT CONSTITUTION AND CONSEMBLY

As already stated during 1948-49, the Consembly forged ahead with the consideration, modification and adoption of the Articles of the Draft Constitution. Good progress has been recorded in 1949. Articles 2-4 dealing with the Units in the Indian Dominion; Articles 28-40 dealing with the Directive Principles of State Policy; Articles 7-27 dealing with citizenship and rights and privileges thereof; Articles 41-65 dealing with

the Union Executive; Articles 66-67 dealing with the Union Legislature—the Parliament—and Articles 148-49 dealing with Provincial Legislature and the Articles 129-131 dealing with State (i.e., Provincial) Governor and his appointment; Articles 103 to 123 and Articles 191 to 209 dealing with the judiciary—all these have had the Constituency's consideration and approval, with modifications and additions in a very few cases. If the pace of progress is maintained, then there is a fair chance of the constitution being written before 1949 is out.*

The fast development witnessed during 1948-49 in the matter of integration of States may call for additions and changes in the draft dealing with the States. The Rao Committee appointed for preparing a model constitution for the States Unions has already published its report. The States Unions and the big unintegrated States may be brought into parity with States specified in Part I of the first Schedule (i.e., Indian Provinces) in respect of structure, status and position.

According to a U.P.I. and P.T.I. news dated 23-7-49, "a provision to enable the Central Government to take over the administration of a Province (i.e., State), in whole or in part, in case of grave emergencies is to be made in the Draft Constitution." "This," the news adds, "is understood to have been agreed upon at the conference of the Provincial Premiers and the Drafting Committee this afternoon (i.e., 23-7-49) at the residence of Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister. Articles 188 and 278 of the Draft Constitution which deal with the emergency provision would accordingly be suitably amended to confer this power on the Central Government."†

Article 188, it should be noted here, authorises a State Governor (i.e., Provincial Governor) to proclaim a state of emergency and to declare by proclamation, that his functions shall, to such extent as may be specified in the proclamation, be exercised by him in his discretion, provided that nothing in the section shall authorise the Governor to suspend either in whole or in part any provision of the constitution relating to High Courts and provided also that the state of emergency under this Article shall cease to operate after the expiry of two weeks unless revoked earlier by the Governor or by the President of the Union.

Article 278 deals with the President's power to take action when a state of emergency under 188 is proclaimed by a Governor. The President's powers to take action under Article 278 are wider than a Governor's powers under Article 188. But the limitations as to High Courts are equally applicable both in Articles 188 and 278.

It appears that the contemplated changes in the draft are meant to strengthen the hands of the Provincial and the Central Heads of administration for taking measures for promptly and effectively dealing with emergencies.

OFFICERS OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President: Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. H. C. Mukherjee and Sir T. V. Krishnamachari.

Constitutional Adviser: Sir B. N. Rao,

* The provision for the removal of untouchability by the Constituency is an improvement on the draft in the right direction.

† *Amrita Bazar Patrika* dated 24-7-49.

Secretary: H. V. R. Aiyengar, I.C.S.
Joint-Secretary and Draftsman: S. N. Mukherjee.

Constituent Assembly (Legislative)

Speaker: G. V. Mavlankar.
Dy. Speaker: Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

CONSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Rules and Procedure Committee.

States Committee.

Credential Committee.

Finance and Staff Committee.

Steering Committee.

Negotiation Committee.

House Committee.

Union Subjects Committee.

Union Constitution Committee.

Provincial Constitution Committee.

Drafting Committee.

Hindi Translation Committee.

Urdu Translation Committee.

Ad Hoc Committee on Citizenship Clause.

Committee for Administrative Changes in Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

THE DOMINION OF PAKISTAN

Area and Population: As we have seen in pages 142 and 143, the Dominion of Pakistan consists of the Provinces of Sind and N. W. F. Province, the newly created provinces of West Punjab and East Bengal, Baluchistan and the States which have acceded to Pakistan viz., Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Kalat, Kharan, Las Bela, Amba, Chitral, Dir, Swat, Mekran, Nazir, Phulra and Hunza. The total area of the Dominion inclusive of the acceding States is about 361,311 sq. miles and the estimated population in 1947 on the basis of 1941 census figures is about 79 millions. The total area of the acceding States is about 128,000 sq. miles.

Government and Constitution: The Government and Constitution is based on Government of India Act, 1935 as amended by Orders under Indian Independence Act, 1947—i.e., Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) orders, 1947. Though generally similar to the present Indian Constitution, Pakistan's present constitution has important dissimilarities. The special powers of the Governors have been abolished but the Governor-General of Pakistan has been given power to promulgate ordinances and to dismiss a Provincial Minister or Ministry for abuse of power, which power has liberally been exercised by the Pakistan Governor-General since 1947. There is no reference to the King in the Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) orders and the Governor-General is empowered to appoint provincial Governors and High Court Judges. In constitution making the Pakistan Constituent Assembly has not as yet made any serious headway though good work has been done during 1949 in this direction.

AN ISLAMIC STATE

According to work so far done, the future constitution of Pakistan would envisage an Islamic State based on equality of all and providing assurance of safeguards to the minorities. According to the Preamble in the proposed new constitution, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan "resolves to frame a Constitution for the sovereign independent state of Pakistan . . . wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed; wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna; wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures,....." In an introductory speech the Pakistan Prime Minister among other things said, "All authority is a sacred trust, entrusted to us by God.....I would, however, point out that this is not a resuscitation of the dead theory of divine rights of kings and rulers because in accordance with the spirit of Islam the Preamble fully recognizes the truth that authority has been delegated to the people to decide who will excercise that authority....." In dismissing the idea of theocracy the Prime Minister said, "Islam does not recognize either priesthood or any sacerdotal authority....." With regard to the minorities the Prime Minister observed, "It will be necessary for the State to direct and guide the activities of the Muslims in such a manner as to bring about a new social order based on the essential principles of Islam, including the principles of democracy, freedom and tolerance and social justice." In explaining the democratic character of the Islamic constitution, Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, Foreign Minister of Pakistan, said, "The essence of democracy is that political responsibility should be exercised through representatives freely chosen by the people. So long that is secured democracy is safeguarded..... The Quran clearly enunciates that the exercise of the franchise is in the nature of discharging of a trust and under an expressly defined command." It is noteworthy that the resolution on Preamble laid down an express directive that the constitution should fully secure the independence of the judiciary.

PROVINCES IN PAKISTAN SIND

Sind, a separate province since 1936, is the westernmost province of India, covering an area of 48,136 sq. miles and containing a population of 4,535,000, the majority being Mohammedans. The great river Indus runs through this province with its many tributaries, and had given rise to the development of a very ancient culture and civilization in remote past. Discoveries at Mohenjo-Daro reveal such relics of historic interest. This province was included in the conquest of Alexander the Great who named the whole country after the name of the river Indus.

Climate, Production, etc.: The climate is dry and rainfall is very meagre, being only 6.3 inches per annum. The Sukkur Barrage and the Sind canals have now made agriculture possible in many barren areas. The total area irrigated in Sind is about 4 million acres, while the interest earning from productive irrigation work in 1937-38 was 2.64 per cent

of the capital at charge on productive works. Wheat and barley are the chief agricultural products. There were in 1937-38, 311 factories with 27,851 hands including seasonal workers. Sind is connected by railways with the Punjab, Bombay, Rajputana and Hyderabad. In 1936-37 there were about 12,000 miles of roads, of which 594 miles were metalled. The Indus and its tributaries offer waterways. Karachi* is the principal port of the province. It is a major port and one of the biggest ports in India. Its total average annual outturn both in export and import, is about Rs. 48 crores. Karachi is also an important inland terminus of air services in Pakistan and contains the biggest air port in Pakistan for international air services. Of the 4.5 million people in Sind only about one million† are Hindus and 3.1 million are Muslims. The rest of the population is made up of Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Indian Christians. The Hindus of the province are by far more literate than the Muslims, as more than 26% of the Hindus are literate and only 4.5% of the Muslims are literate. The principal town of the province is Karachi (population 359,492). The people are mostly rural and about 60% of them are engaged in agriculture. Due to the success of the irrigation system in the province, the proportion of agricultural population is likely to increase greatly in near future. In 1939-40 there were 5 colleges in the province with 2,282 scholars and 3,035 schools with 219,823 scholars. There is now a University in the province. The principal language spoken is Sindhi.

Government: Under the Act of 1935 Sind has been constituted a new province with a Governor and a Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Sind had been as unstable and short-lived as the French Ministry before the war. Sind has a unicameral legislature consisting of 60 members. The composition of the Sind Legislative Assembly is as follows:—General seats 18, Mohammedans 33 seats, Labour 1 seat, Trade, Industries and Commerce 2 seats, Landholders 2 seats, and Women 2 seats.

Sind Govt. Directory—See under Pakistan Provincial Govt. Directory.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

The North-West Frontier Province forms a narrow rugged mountainous tract lying on the extreme north-west frontier of India, bordering on Afghanistan between the Hindukush and Sulaiman mountains above and the river Indus below. It has an area of about 14,000 sq. miles and contains a population of 3,038,000; 96% being Mohammedans and chiefly agriculturists. The estimated population of the trans-border area is about 2,250,000.

Climate, Production, etc.: Climate is one of extremes, reaching 120° to 122° in summer and 30° to 32° in winter. Rainfall is scanty. The normal rainfall is only 15.9 inches per annum. The total irrigated area in 1937-38 was 347,000 acres. Chief crops are wheat, barley, maize, and bajra. Pomegranates, grapes, and apples are the chief fruits grown in the province. There were in 1937-38 only 29 factories with 1,371 hands including seasonal workers. Pack horses, camels, and motor-lorries are

* Is also capital of the Dominion of Pakistan.

† Due to transfer of population during 1947-49 the number of Hindus has further decreased while the number of Muslims has swollen.

the principal conveyances in the N.-W. Frontier Province, though there are certain portions of N.-W. Railways in the province. A strategic railway line 27 miles long, was completed in 1925 which connects the frontier of Afghanistan to Jamrud. Of the total population of 3 millions the majority are Mohammedans. Pushto is the principal language. The tribal races are also numerous. These latter live in a no-man's land and have not yet accustomed themselves to civilized life. Most of the people are rural. The principal town of the province is Peshawar (pop. 131,000). The province is very important from military point of view, as through this province there is access to the practicable passes which are the only important land-outlets for the country. The whole of the frontier regions have been thoroughly and systematically fortified. In 1939-40 there were 4 colleges with 976 scholars, and 1,166 schools with 108,704 scholars.

Government: The Province is now a Governor's province with a Council of Ministers. The Governor of the province acts in the dual capacity of the Governor of the province and also Agent to the Governor-General for tribal areas. After the outbreak of the 2nd World War the Congress Ministry of N.-W. F. Province resigned and the Governor carried on the administration with the help of official Advisers till March 1945, when a Congress Ministry under Dr. Khan Sahib was formed. The province has a unicameral legislature consisting of 50 members. The composition of the Assembly is as follows:—General seats 9, Sikh seats 3, Mohammedans 36, and Landholders 2.

Under a plebiscite held under Indian Independence Act, 1947, the N.-W. F. P. acceded to Pakistan Dominion. Shortly after the plebiscite the Pakistan Central Government dismissed the Congress Ministry in the Province under Government of India Act 1935 as amended by Pakistan (Provisional Constitution) order 1947. At present a League Ministry is in power.

Govt. Directory—See Pakistan Provincial Directory.

WEST PUNJAB

As the name implies West Punjab is the western part of the Punjab. The Province includes the whole of Multan and Rawalpindi Divisions, the districts of Gujranwala, Sheikupura and Sialkot of Lahore Division and parts of Lahore and Gurudaspur districts. The province has an area of 62,852 sq. miles and a pop. of 10.3 million. The province is highly fertile now under a system of canal irrigation. Wheat and cotton are the principal crops. Cotton and woollen factories are the principal industries. Rock salt and other minerals are abundantly found in the Province. Lahore is the capital city of the Province and the old Punjab University now belongs to West Punjab and is the oldest and biggest University in Pakistan. The Province contains the finest irrigation systems in Pakistan and is the most important producer of wheat and cotton in Pakistan Dominion.

Govt. Constitution etc.: The West Punjab is a Governor's Province with a unicameral Legislature. The West Punjab Ministry was dismissed in 1948 and the administration of the Province is now entrusted to the Governor.

West Punjab Government Directory—See Pakistan Provincial Government Directory.

EAST BENGAL

The Province of East Bengal consisting of Dacca and Chittagong Divisions of old Bengal and the districts of Khulna in Presidency Division and Rangpur, Rajshahi and Bogra in Rajshahi Division and parts of Jessor and Nadia Districts in Presidency Division and parts of Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur Districts in Rajshahi Division, and Sylhet District in Assam, has an area of 49,409 sq. m. and a pop. of 39.1 million. The capital city is Dacca; and Chittagong, a major port, is the most important maritime city of the province. Served by a network of rivers, the Province is highly fertile, rice and jute being the principal crops. Jute is almost a monopoly of East Bengal which contributes about 74% of the total output in the Indian continent. There are some cotton mills and a few jute presses. The population is mainly agricultural. The Province has a university and several first and second grade colleges, one Law college, one Engineering college and one Medical college.

Government, Constitution etc.: The Province—a Governor's Province—has a unicameral Legislature and a popular ministry.

The E. B. Govt. Directory—See Pakistan Provincial Directory.

BELUCHISTAN

Beluchistan is a Chief Commissioner's Province under Pakistan and is administered by the Pakistan Governor-General through the Governor of N.-W. F. P. who acts as Agent to Pakistan Governor-General. The Protected States of Kalat and Las Bela have acceded to Pakistan. The area under Pakistan districts is 54,228 sq. miles and the population is 463,508. Quetta is the capital of the Province.

STATES IN PAKISTAN BAHAWALPUR

Bahawalpur, a State, north-west of Rajputana and bounded above by the Indus and its tributary the Sutlej, has an area of 22,000 sq. miles, and a population of 1,500,000 according to 1941 census. It is the biggest State in Pakistan. It is partly fertile consisting of the river valley, partly barren and partly a desert contiguous with the Great Indian Desert. Nearly a third of the area of the State is under irrigation. By treaty of 1833, the British recognized the internal autonomy of the State. Chief crops are cotton and wheat. The revenue of the State in 1945-46 was over Rs. 4.68 crores including the capital receipts from the sale of crown lands. Administration is carried on with a Council of six Ministers. Spoken language is Multani or Western Punjabi.

Ruler: Born on 30th September 1904, Ala-Hazrat Jalalat-ul-Mulk Amir of Bahawalpur, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Al-haj Dr. Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V, LL.D., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4th March 1907. Educated at the Atchision College, Lahore. Invested with ruling powers on the 8th March 1924, and granted a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant in the Army on the 24th October 1921, and was attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. Promoted Captain in 1924, Major (honorary) in 1932 and Lt.-Col. in 1941. His Highness had the honour of being attached as honorary A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1922. He was appointed a K.C.V.O. in

1922, K.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. in 1929 & 1931, G.C.S.I., in 1942. His Highness was present at the Delhi Durbar of 1911 and of 1931 and visited England in 1913, 1914, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933-34 and 1935 and was received in audience every time by His Imperial Majesty. Went to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage in 1935 and attended the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London in 1937.

KHAIRPUR

A Muslim State in Upper Sind with an area of 6,050 sq. miles and a population of about 4 lakhs, Khairpur State has an average annual revenue of Rs. 55 lakhs. Chief crops are grain and cotton. Chief industrial products are ghee, hide, tobacco, Fuller's earth, soda carbonide, wool, linen, silk and woollen manufactures, carpets and pottery. Agriculture is the principal occupation. The ruler is Muslim belonging to the Shia sect and enjoys a salute of 17 guns inside and 15 guns outside the State.

Ruler: The Ruler, His Highness George Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur is a minor. During his minority the Regency Board of 5 members is representing the minor Ruler. There is an Executive Council consisting of 4 members. The President of this Council is the Chairman of the Board of Regency. His Highness George Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur (born in 1933 and is receiving education at Atchision College, Lahore) ascended the gaddi on the 24th July, 1947. The Ruler is a scion of Talpur Balochi family. The State was founded in the later part of 18th century. The State is introducing constitutional democratic reforms and at present electoral rolls have been prepared for introducing a Legislative Assembly of 36 members with a ratio of 30 Muslims and 6 non-Muslims on the basis of Census of 1940-41.

KALAT

Kalat is the most prominent State in Baluchistan. The State has an area of 54,700 sq. miles and a population of 253,305 (1941 census), mostly Sunni Mohammedans. Its annual revenue is about Rs. 20 lakhs. The Ruler is the Khan of Kalat, under whom there are several partially independent chiefs. The Khan is assisted in the administration by a Wazir-i-Ajam. The Khan's sovereignty was recognized by the British Government by the treaty of 1876, the Khan agreeing to act in subordinate co-operation. Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad were permanently leased out to the British Government which also exercised jurisdiction over railways and the Bolan Pass and had constructed the Indo-European Telegraph Line, through the Khan's territories.

Ruler: Major H. H. Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan of Kalat, was born in 1904 and succeeded to the gaddi in September 1933. He was created G.C.I.E. in 1936. His Highness has two sons, the elder, Prince Mohd. Daudjan being born in September 1940.

CHITRAL

Chitral is situated to the extreme north of Pakistan and has an area of about 8,000 sq. miles. The State largely consists of valleys which are highly fertile and perennially cultivated. The ruling dynasty traces its descent to the famous Tamerlane. The present Ruler Lt. Col. His Highness Haji Mohammad Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral, was born in 1901 and succeeded to the gaddi in July 1943.

OTHER STATES IN PAKISTAN

Kharan—area 18,508 sq. miles; Pop. about 35,000.

Las Bela—area, 7,043 sq. miles; Pop. about 70,000.

Amb, Dir, Swat, Mackran, Nazir Phulza, Hunza—all in N.W.F.P.

PAKISTAN'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES

A mainly agricultural country, Pakistan possesses self-sufficiency in food and an abundance of raw materials. A realistic picture of Pakistan's economic position is given in the following extracts from the speech of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister, given at the first meeting of Pakistan Planning Advisory Board:

".....We have a virtual monopoly of jute which is of the finest quality, yet we have insufficient baling capacity and no manufacturing capacity in Pakistan and have to depend on India for hessian for our cotton bales and gunny bags for our food-grains. We grow nearly 1.3 million bales of good quality cotton (and certainly can grow more), yet we have to depend largely on foreign countries for clothing our people, because the few cotton mills that we have in Pakistan can provide only 5,000 bales of cloth per month as against our present requirement of about 50,000 bales per month. Similarly while we have approximately 26 million cattle and 13 million sheep and goats which besides giving us the milk and meat we need, yield about 3½ million cow hides, 1½ million buffalo hides, over 3 million goat skins, and about 2.3 million sheep skins, we have to import all kinds of leather goods because we cannot manufacture them ourselves and have to export hides and skins to foreign countries....."

".....We have deficit in mineral resources such as oil, iron, coal, copper, tin, zinc etc. Both for industrial development and in the interest of balanced economy, it is necessary that we should have adequate supply of these minerals.....We have to import (minerals) from other countries in exchange of our surplus agricultural raw materials. It is, therefore, essential that we should properly explore, assess and exploit our natural resources. We should, in fact, prepare a national budget of our resources and requirements.....We must try to adjust the budget so as to leave a favourable balance for our growing economy and our increasing population of men and animals."

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

"Since the inception of the Development Board, 143 schemes pertaining to development were received and after the necessary eliminations, 52 Central and Provincial Schemes were approved. The expenditure involved on the execution of these schemes would amount to approximately Rs. 13 crores in 1948-49 and Rs. 16 crores in 1949-50. Of this amount of Rs. 31 crores, Rs. 12 crores have been approved as loans to the Provinces for expenditure on their schemes during 1948-49 while expenditure on provincial schemes during 1949-50 would amount to Rs. 16½ crores. Keeping in view the fact that our Government has only recently begun its independent career and has been faced with large demands in other fields, specially for defence, the attention paid to development shows the great importance it attaches to the overall development of the country.

"Loans of Rs. 12.02 crores have been offered to provincial Governments (East Bengal Rs. 4 crores; West Punjab Rs. 5 crores; Sind Rs. 2½ crores and N.W.F.P. Rs. 52 lakhs) to enable them to undertake and execute their development schemes which cover a wide range of activity such as hydro-electricity, reclamation of land, extension of canals, roads etc. It is now for the provincial Governments to draw and spend these amounts to the best of their ability on economically productive and vitally important schemes of development."

FORMATION OF COMPANIES IN PAKISTAN

"During the period August 15, 1947, to September 30, 1948, the Government gave sanction to 100 companies to issue capital aggregating nearly Rs. 21.70 crores. More than half of this capital was for industrial development and the rest for trading concerns, public utility services, banking and insurance. While this shows a fair amount of enthusiasm on the part of our industrialists and business-men in preparing for the economic development of Pakistan, it must be pointed out that the actual number of companies, which have been registered and have started functioning during this period, is quite small. It is, therefore, necessary that our businessmen and industrialists should redouble their efforts and should translate their schemes into practice as Pakistan offers splendid opportunities for industrial development and the Government, with a view to attracting capital for such development, have offered special concessions in rates of taxation and depreciation during the initial years."

AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN

In agricultural production Pakistan is more favourably placed than India. Self-sufficiency in food and enjoyment of huge exportable surplus of agricultural raw materials are the usual feature of Pakistan economy. The great deficit in industrial production, equipment and certain essential economy is largely offset by this favourable position in agricultural production. Some idea of Pakistan's agricultural production may be had from the following figures:—

	<i>Area under* cultivation (acres.) ooo's omitted</i>	<i>Production* in tons ooo's omitted</i>
Rice	20,500	8,300
Wheat	9,900	3,500
Jute	1,359	7,000 (bales)
Cotton	2,950	12,10 (bales)
Tea	80	4,199 (lbs.)

Besides the above, grams, pulses of different varieties, oil seeds, sugar-cane are largely grown and the production can be increased. It is due to her agricultural prosperity that Pakistan has very large favourable balance of trade and is in a better position than India with regard to dollar resources. The bulk of the great irrigation works of undivided India are in Sind and West Punjab.

* Estimates.

INDUSTRIES IN PAKISTAN

Mainly an agricultural country, Pakistan's dependence on foreign supply of essential minerals and industrial products is a serious handicap. By 1947, Pakistan had only 16 textile mills, 9 sugar mills, 5 cement factories, 1 wollen factory and widespread hand-loom industries. As has already been noticed these are badly inadequate for the growing needs of the Dominion. In mineral industries the Dominion is badly deficient. Nearly 90% of her requirement of coal is met through importation. There are no iron or steel industry or deposits of iron ore. Petrol production is about 20 million gallons per year. Saltpetre to the tune of about 6,000 tons per year is produced in West Punjab where the extraction of rock-salt is also on a large-scale. The Dominion also produces sufficient quantities of gypsum. Thorough prospecting, it is hoped, may lead to the discovery of abundant latent wealth in Pakistan.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

As has already been noted Pakistan enjoys large favourable balance of trade. In 1947-48 and 1948-49 the balances have been substantial.

TRANSPORTS

There are about 7,000 miles of rail line in Pakistan and though ship-building industry and shipping resources of Pakistan are yet non-existent, the two ports of Karachi and Chittagong, both major ports in undivided India, handle enormous volumes of trade. Karachi, besides being the largest maritime port in Pakistan, is the largest air-port in Pakistan and was the largest air-port in undivided India.

PAKISTAN FINANCE*

According to the Budget estimates for 1948-49, the Dominion's revenue and expenditure are Rs. 40.5 crores and Rs. 50.6 crores. The principal heads of revenue are:—Customs, Rs. 18.5 crores; Taxes on Income, Rs. 7 crores; Central Excise, Rs. 2.5 crores; salt, Rs. 2.8 crores; Debt Services, Rs. 4.6 crores; Currency and Mint, Rs. 3.35 crores. The principal heads of expenditure are:—Defence Services, Rs. 35.2 crores; Civil Administration, Rs. 9.4 crores; Debt Services, Rs. 2 crores; Direct Demands, Rs. 1.5 crores. The deficit of over Rs. 10 crores was made good through taxation.

Pakistan Provincial Finance: The four Provinces of Pakistan, viz., East Bengal, West Punjab, Sind and N. W. F. Province have a total revenue of Rs. 35.9 crores and total expenditure of Rs. 47.7 crores and total deficit of about Rs. 12 crores.

PAK LEGISLATURE

The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan which now acts both as the constitution-making body and the Central legislature of the Dominion has 61 members, 43 from East Bengal, 12 from West Punjab, 3 from Sind, 2 from N.W.F.P. and 1 from Beluchistan.

Read *Pakistan Budgets 1949-50.*

CURRENCY, BANKING ETC.

The State Bank of Pakistan established in July 1948 is acting both as the Government's Banker and as the Bankers' Bank. It is in the exclusive right of note issue in the Dominion of Pakistan.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Position as on 4th March 1949. Figures represent rupees.)

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities:—@ Capital paid up, 2,76,40,000; Reserve Fund, nil; Deposits:—*(a) Central Government, 76,08,19,000; (b) Provincial Governments, 12,59,01,000; (c) Banks, 13,98,77,000; (d) Others, 3,66,47,000; Bills Payable, 14,04,000; Other Liabilities, 1,06,87,000. Total 110,29,75,000.

Assets:—Notes, 7,99,61,000; Rupee Coin:—(a) Pakistan, 1,00,000; (b) India, nil; Subsidiary Coin:—(a) Pakistan, nil; (b) India, 1,000, Bills Purchased and Discounted:—(a) Internal, nil; (b) External, nil; (c) Government Treasury Bills, 10,87,64,000; Balances held outside Pakistan † 81,42,76,000; Loans and Advances to Governments, nil; Other Loans and Advances, nil; Investments, 9,03,09,000; Other Assets, 95,64,000. Total 110,29,75,000...

@ Represents subscriptions in respect of which allotment letters have so far been issued.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities:—Notes held in Banking Department, 7,99,61,000; Notes in circulation, † 178,77,96,000; Total notes issued, 186,77,57,000. Total 186,77,57,000.

Assets:—I. Gold Coin and Bullion and Silver Bullion, 3,65,93,000; Sterling Securities 98,69,54,000; Government of India Securities, 28,62,69,000; India notes representing assets receivable from Reserve Bank of India, 42,09,01,000; II. Rupee Coin, 1,55,08,000; Government of Pakistan Securities, 5,00,00,000; Internal Bills of exchange and other commercial paper, nil; II. Held with the Reserve Bank of India pending transfer to Pakistan Gold Coin and Bullion, 19,02,000, Sterling Securities, 3,87,77,000; Government of India Securities, 1,53,71,000; Rupee Coin, 1,54,82,000. Total 186,77,57,000.

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling Securities and approved Foreign Exchange to total note circulation: 95.66 per cent.

* This includes subscriptions for shares awaiting allotment.

† Includes Cash, Short Term Securities and Balances with the Reserve Bank of India.

‡ This figure being exclusive of India notes does not represent the total notes in circulation in Pakistan. India notes are the liability of the Reserve Bank of India and will be returned to them in exchange for corresponding assets as they are replaced by Pakistan notes.

PAKISTAN SCHEDULED BANKS

(Position at close of business Friday, 25th February, 1949)

Demand Liabilities in Pakistan

	Rs.
Borrowings from Banks	63,30,000
Other demand liabilities	86,79,75,000

Time Liabilities in Pakistan

Borrowings from Banks	2,000
Other Times liabilities	17,13,53,000

Cash in Pakistan

Govt. of India currency and Bank notes	16,87,000
Pakistan Notes	3,47,50,000
India rupee coins	1,89,000
Pakistan rupee coins	6,64,000
India subsidiary coins	1,49,000
Pakistan subsidiary coins	1,16,000

Balances with Pakistan State Bank

Principal office	10,89,77,000
Other offices and Branches	1,84,70,000

Advances in Pakistan

Bills discounted in Pakistan	42,29,95,000
	1,83,28,000

DIRECTORY OF PAKISTAN DOMINION GOVERNMENT*
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Khwaja Nazimuddin.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Hon. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, *Prime Minister, Defence.*Hon. Mr. Jogendra Nath Mondal, *Law, Labour.*Hon. Pirzada Adbus Sattar, *Food, Agriculture, Health.*Hon. Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, *Commonwealth Relations, External Affairs.*Hon. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, *Finance.*Hon. Mr. Fazlur Rahman, *Commerce, Industry, Education and Commerce and Works.*Hon. Khwaja Shahbuddin, *Interior, Information, Broadcasting, Refugees and Rehabilitation.*Mushtak Ahmed Gurmani—*Minister for Kashmir Affairs.*

* We could not get a copy of officially published Directory.

PAKISTAN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

Ambassadors

U.S.A.—M. A. H. Ispahani.

Burma—Vacant.

Iran—Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Afghanistan—I. I. Chundrigar.

Egypt—Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Essak Sait.

High Commissioner in U.K.—Habib Rahimtoola.

High Commissioner in India—Mohammed Ismail.

Deputy High Commissioner, Calcutta—Abdulla El. Mamood.

High Commissioner, Canada—Mohammed Ali.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN PAKISTAN

Ambassadors

U.S.A.—Paul H. Auling.

Turkey—Tahya Kemal Bey Ali.

France—M. Leon Marchal.

Burma—U. P. Khain.

Afghanistan—Sardar Shah Wali Khan.

British High Commissioner—Sir Lawrence Grafftey Smith.

Indian High Commissioner—Sir Sitaram.

Indian Dy. High Commissioner at Dacca—Santosh Kumar Basu.

PAKISTAN BUDGETS, 1949-50

Central Government: The 1949-50 Budget anticipates a surplus of Rs. 99 lakhs on the basis of fresh taxation such as enhancement of import duty on tobacco and the imposition of an excise duty on jute exported to India. The rate of inland telegram was to be slightly raised while the income tax minimum was to be raised to Rs. 3,000 from Rs. 2,500. The sales tax on essential food-grains, fresh vegetables and milk was to be abolished at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores per year. The Pakistan Finance Minister in his budget speech referred to the painful necessity of spending disproportionately on defence and sought to justify this on the ground of (1) the necessity of reorganization of Pakistan's defence and (2) developments on Kashmer front. According to the Revised Estimates for 1948-49, defence expenditure in Pakistan amounted to Rs. 67.41 crores—Rs. 40.28 crores on revenue account and Rs. 27.13 crores under capital head.

Sind: The 1949-50 Budget anticipates a deficit of Rs. 176.6 lakhs, the revenue estimates being Rs. 741 lakhs against an estimated expenditure of Rs. 917.5 lakhs. The deficit is likely to be reduced to Rs. 96.6 lakhs because of the Centre's decision to pay Rs. 60 lakhs as part-payment of compensation for Karachi and Rs. 20 lakhs on account of sales tax from the Centre. The deficit of Rs. 96.6 is proposed to be covered by taxation.

East Bengal: The estimates for 1949-50 are put at Rs. 17.83 crores revenue and Rs. 17.26 crores, expenditure. The revised estimate for 1948-49 showed an improvement of Rs. 66 lakhs in revenue over budget estimates, while expenditure according to revised estimates was Rs. 14 lakhs less than in the Budget for 1948-49.

West Punjab: The 1949-50 Budget anticipates a deficit of Rs. 2.55 crores, the estimated revenue and expenditure being Rs. 14.7 crores and Rs. 16.62 crores respectively. The revised estimates for 1948-49 put the revenue and expenditure at Rs. 12.78 crores and Rs. 18.82 crores respectively and the deficit at Rs. 3.79 crores. The deficit in 1949-50 Budget was to be turned into a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs through taxation—increase in canal water tax, re-imposition of agricultural income tax, higher charges for electricity and a higher entertainment tax. The Budget was framed by the Governor of West Punjab who, in the absence of a popular ministry, was in charge of the Provincial administration.

PAKISTAN IN 1948-49

The following extract from the speech of Mr. C. T. Mason, President, West Punjab and N. W. F. P. Chamber of Commerce, gives an impartial picture of Pakistan in 1948-49:—

"A surplus budget, a favourable balance of trade, exports being nearly double imports, much achievement in the sphere of inter-Dominion agreement with India, the cease-fire in Kashmir and slow but none the less real whittling down of the difficult refugee problem, all merit appreciation and praise. All this must not be allowed, however, to blind us to the fact that very great economic distress exists—for in Pakistan as in many other parts of the world the average man finds it hard to make his income satisfy his essential needs and there is great unemployment.

"The cost of living is now three to four times what it was in 1939 and current price indices have yet to register a downward trend. Recognizing this the Central Government have raised the taxable minimum and have lifted the sales tax on essential foodgrains, fresh vegetables and milk, but unless the Government can further alleviate the lot of the poorer and middle classes soon the future of the Dominion may be in real danger, particularly in view of the menace of Communism which has already made serious inroads in South-East Asia and is becoming more threatening daily."

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Sri Chakrabarti Rajagopalachari.

COUNCIL OF DOMINION MINISTERS

Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, *Prime Minister, External Affairs; Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research.*

Hon. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, *Home, Broadcasting and Information; and States.*

Hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, *Education and Arts.*

Hon. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, *Agriculture and Food.*

Hon. Dr. John Mathai, *Finance.*

Hon. Sardar Baldev Singh, *Defence.*

Hon. Sri Jagjivan Ram, *Labour.*
 Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, *Communications.*
 Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, *Health.*
 Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, *Law.*
 Hon. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, *Industries and Supplies.*
 Hon. Sri N. V. Gadgil, *Works, Mines and Power.*
 Hon. Sri K. C. Neogi, *Commerce.*
 Hon. Sri Mohanlal Saksena, *Relief and Rehabilitation.*

MINISTERS OF STATE

The Hon. Sri K. Santanam, *Transport.*
 The Hon. Sri R. R. Diwakar, *Information, Broadcasting.*
 The Hon. Sri Satyanarain Sinha.

DEPUTY MINISTERS OF STATE

Sri Khurshed Lal, *Communications.*
 Dr. B. V. Keskar, *External Affairs, Commonwealth Relations.*

DOMINION SECRETARIES

Sri H. V. R. Iyengar, i.c.s., *Home.*
 Sri Girijashankar Bajpai, *External Affairs.*
 Sri S. Dutt, *Commonwealth Relations.*
 Sri K. G. Ambegaokar, *Finance.*
 Sri M. K. Vellodi, *States.**
 Sri H. M. Patel, *Defence.*
 Sri C. C. Desai, *Commerce.*
 Sri B. K. Gokhale, *Works, Mines and Power.*
 Sri S. Lall, *Labour.*
 Sri S. A. Venkataraman, *Industries and Supplies.*
 Dr. Tarachand, *Education.*
 Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, *Health.*
 Sri B. R. Sen, i.c.s., *Agriculture.*
 Sri Y. N. Sukthankar, i.c.s., *Transport.*
 Sri S. S. Ramasubban, *Railways.*
 Sri R. A. Gopalaswami, *Food.*
 Sri S. K. Kripalini, i.c.s., *Relief and Rehabilitation.*
 Sri S. A. Lall, *Law.*
 Sri M. N. Kaul, *Legislative Assembly Dept.*
 Sri N. C. Mehta, *Information and Broadcasting.*
 Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, *Dept. of Scientific Research.*

RAILWAY BOARD

Sri K. C. Bakhle, *Chief Commissioner of Railways.*
 Sri V. P. Bhandarkar, *Member, Transportation.*
 Dr. H. J. Nichols, *Engineering.*
 Sri A. K. Chanda, *Financial Commissioner, Railways.*
 Sri V. Nilkantham, *Secy., Railway Board.*

Sri V. P. Menon, *Political Adviser, States Ministry.*

FEDERAL COURT OF INDIA

Sri Harilal J. Kania, Chief Justice of India; Sri Patanjali Sastri, Sir Sayid Fazl, Sree Meher Chand Mahajan and Sree Bijan Kumar Mukherjee, *Judges.*

TARIFF BOARD

G. L. Mehta, *President*; B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, Dr. H. L. Dey and M. F. Rahman, *Members.*

DEFENCE

General K. M. Cariappa, *C.-in-C. and Chief of Army Staff.*
Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst, *Commander R.I.A.F.*
Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, *C.-in-C., R.I.N.*

INDIA'S DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

AMBASSADORS:

Afghanistan—Wing-Commander Rupchand.
Argentina—Sri J. B. Vesugar.
Brazil—Sri Aftab Rai.
Belgium—Sri B. F. H. B. Tyabji.
Burma—Dr. A. F. Rauf.
Czechoslovakia—Sri Nediyam Raghavan.
China—Sardar K. M. Panikar.
Egypt—Mr. Asaf Ali Ashgar Faizee.
France—Sardar Hardit Singh Malik.
Iran—Syed Ali Zahir.
Italy—Lala Ram Lall.
Nepal—Sri C. P. N. Sinha.
Netherlands—Dr. Mohan Singh.
Portugal—Sri P. A. Menon, I.C.S.
Russia—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.
Turkey—Diwan Chaman Lal.
U.S.A.—Sm. Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

MINISTERS:

Sweden—Sri R. K. Nehru.
Switzerland—Sri Dhiraj Bhulabhai Desai.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS, DY. HIGH COMMISSIONERS ETC.

United Kingdom—Sri V. K. Krishna Menon.
Canada—Sri S. K. Kripalani, I.C.S.
Ceylon—Sri V. V. Giri.

Pakistan—Dr. Sir Sitaram.
 Australia—Lt. Col. Dayalsingh Bedi.
 Canberra—Mr. K. R. Damle.
 British West Indies—Mr. Satya Charan.
 British East Africa—Mr. Aha B. Pant.
 Mauritius—Mr. Dharam Yash Dev.

CONSULS-GENERAL:

Siam—Dr. Bhagawat Dayal.
 French Portuguese India—Mirza Rashid Ali Baig.
 Batavia—Sri N. Raghavan.

REPRESENTATIVES

U.N.O.—Sir B. N. Rao, *Permanent Representative*.
 Malaya—Sri J. A. Thivy, *Special Representative*.

CONSULS:

Indo-China—Major A. N. Mehta.
 Shanghai—Cap. R. D. Sathi.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

AMBASSADORS

U.S.A.—Loy Henderson.
 U.S.S.R.—M. K. V. Nivikov.
 Netherlands—M. Arnold Lamping.
 Switzerland—Dr. Armin Daeniker.
 Burma—U. Win.
 Egypt—Ismail Kamal Beg.
 Iran—Mr. M. Motamedy.
 Nepal—Commanding General Singha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana.
 Czechoslovakia—M. Jaroslav Sejnoha.
 China—Dr. Chia Luen-lo.
 Belgium—Prince Eugene de Ligne.
 Afghanistan—Sardar Ghulam Md. Khan.
 Turkey—Mr. Ali Turkgeldi.
 France—M. Daniel Leir.

CHARGES DES AFFAIRES

Siam—Thanot Khoman.

FOREIGN HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA

U.K.—Sir Archibald Nye.
 Canada—Mr. John Keraney.
 Australia—Mr. Iven McKay.
 Pakistan—(Vacant).†
 Ceylon—Mr. H. D'Silva.

† There is a Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta.

INDIA IN 1948-49

THE BACK-GROUND

The year 1948-49 started against a back-ground of hopes not realized and rising fears that all was not well. The six outstanding problems of 1947-48—viz., Kashmer, Hyderabad, Rising Prices, Dearth of Commodities, Dearth of employment and general unrest awaited solution. The Government had no doubt recorded victory over food menace and communalism and had achieved phenomenal progress in consolidating the Indian States—which before August 1947 were so many anachronism in the body-politic of India. In spheres of international politics and intercourse the India had extended and intensified her contact with international organizations and foreign nations. The number of India's Embassies, Legations, etc., had quickly increased during the first year of India's freedom. The colossal magnitude of refugee problem had been reduced while a workable assessment of India's supreme need of increased production had been attempted at and long-term plans had been examined and in some cases approved and execution thereof commenced. As a consequence of partition and of dislocation, India's industrial production had recorded a fall in 1947-48, and the magnitude of food deficit had increased though certain provinces and States had recorded some increase in food production during 1947-48. One disturbing fact in food and employment position in India has been that the millions of refugees who have been forced to, or found it necessary and expedient to leave Pakistan, have left behind thousands of crores of rupees worth of Capital. Though they have added to the man-power of India in some respects, the resources, the industrial equipment and organization in India are not such as would permit quick and systematic utilization of this man-power. There has been a vicious cycle between diffident capital and dissatisfied labour which is the greatest enemy to progress in production and the strongest incentive to unemployment, rise in prices, general unrest. The Government, it appears, had appreciated this and had tried to satisfy both labour and capital simultaneously—an impossible job in a country which has just won political freedom after more than a thousand years' foreign rule. A realistic picture of the back-ground at mid-year 1948 is editorially given by *New Review*, Calcutta, (August, 1948):

" Two features marked India's July: Political uncertainty and economic stagnation. The young people who had staked everything on independence are disappointed at the recession of their imaginary millennium. The government has, however, accomplished a gigantic task: the shaping of a complex constitution, the shepherding of Feudal States into a modern democracy, the maintenance of peace etc. It is even wonderful that leaders, little accustomed to administrative work and severely handicapped by a shortage of suitable officials, could have done so well in one year with a variegated population of 300 million. Its most notable achievement is possibly the status it conquered among nations; the staffing of its diplomatic corps and delegations to international conferences as well as the lead it took in Asian solidarity reveal a world-sense rare enough in tiro governments. Its recent nomination of a legate at the Vatican was a shrewd move; it meant securing a unique listening post in inter-

national life...Only liverish people can feel impatient at what could not be done in the first year of independence.

"Undoubtedly trouble-spots remain. Millions of refugees have to be repatriated. In the course of July (1948) the Kashmir situation grew worse with the appearance of Pakistan troops, the Hyderabad case deteriorated...It is hard to make out the real state of political opinion; it is taken for granted that the Congress has lost ground but the relative strength of parties cannot be assessed with certainty.

"On the other hand, business is dull; freight trains run light, factories smoke thin, and stock exchanges wax bear-black. Businessmen fear and resent the policy of gradual nationalisation and progressive distribution of profits.....a ten-year respite leaves them mopping like spoiled children.....capital goods are unavailable, foodstuffs high-priced, labour restive and casual, regulations and restrictions increasingly complicated. The long and short of it is that Indian production does not reach one half of its pre-war volume, though population resources augmented and money is over-abundant.....In fact the national planning industry is about the only one to flourish at present."*

HYDERABAD

We traced developments upto mid-year, 1948, in Hyderabad position on pages 374-75 in *Nalanda Year-Book 1947-48*. The position began to worsen fast after June 1948, and a war of nerves between New Delhi and Hyderabad synchronised with a battle of wit between the two Governments. Hyderabad problem had baffled Lord Mountbatten and later Sri Rajagopalachariar who, as Lord Mountbatten's successor, had made fervent appeals to the Nizam for coming to terms with India with a view to easing country-wide suspense and tension and bringing in a state of things that would mean good to both India and Hyderabad. The Nizam, as it appears from subsequent events and disclosures, was powerless in the hands of his militant ministers. There had, on more than one occasion, been fair chance of an agreement being reached but "every time, the Nizam's Government refused its signature at the last moment." In and after July 1948, the position began to take hopelessly uglier shapes. Measures of mutual retaliation and recrimination were taken by both the sides while the Indian Provinces bordering Hyderabad—Bombay, Central Provinces and Madras—were in a state of frenzied suspense and unrest. The Dominion Government was criticized from numerous quarters for its inability to take prompt action and the only answer they could publicly give was to enjoin patience on the part of all concerned and to ask them to have faith in Government. The Razakar gangs had in the meantime intensified their acts of terrorism and vandalism. Incidents in Hyderabad and on its borders multiplied. Riots under Communist or Razakar initiative broke out on wide areas in the State while movement of men and goods between India and Hyderabad was reduced to the minimum as a result of the two governments placing embargo on each other. What the Government of India did in this direction was to prevent Hyderabad's access to materials which might

* Read *The Balance Sheet, 1948-49*, to be found in this section. The position regarding production is not so bad in 1948-49.

strengthen her militarily. "Hyderabad was becoming a plague spot from which communist and communal poison would easily spread throughout the sub-continent, and the Nizam looked as powerless to quell the trouble as unwilling to sign any Instrument of Accession."

The climax in Indo-Hyderabad relations was reached in the course of correspondences between the two Governments—at two levels, between H. E. H. the Nizam and H. E. The Governor-General and between Hyderabad Prime Minister and the States Ministry at New Delhi. The Government of India insisted that the Razakars and other subversive organizations or bodies in Hyderabad should be disbanded and dispowered and Indian troops should be "restationed in Secunderabad Cantonment so as to help in restoring law and order in the State." In reply the Hyderabad Prime Minister expressed surprise that the Government of India had given credence to malicious press propaganda about Razakars and put forward the theory that the Razakar movement had sprung entirely as a result of the raids from Indian areas and the state of fear in form of constant threat from the Indian Union. He found no justification or validity for India's putting forward demands for disbandment of Razakars and re-stationing of troops at Secunderabad. He fervently hoped that the Government of India would desist from any such action as it was likely to lead to very serious consequences and result in a serious aggravation of communal situation both inside and outside Hyderabad. The States Ministry found themselves unable to accept the theory advanced by Hyderabad Prime Minister that the Razakars had sprung as a result of raids from Indian territories and warned that the Government of India now held themselves free to take any action they considered necessary to mend matters.

The last letter from New Delhi was dated 10th September, 1948, and 13th September, 1948 witnessed the zero hour in India's action against Hyderabad,—intervention by Government of India was found imperative. On 13th September 1948, Indian troops marched into Hyderabad along obvious lines of communication. In a Proclamation to the people of Hyderabad General Rajendrasinghji, Commander of the Indian Expeditionary Force, gave a short account of the circumstances which had forced the Government of India to take Police Action against Hyderabad. "The Government of India," as the General put it, "can no longer tolerate a situation which threatens to convert a state, situated in the heart of the Union, into a home and focus of anarchy. The troops under my command have entered Hyderabad to put an end to this situation; to restore peace and tranquillity inside the State and a sense of security in the adjoining Indian territory." To the law-abiding people of Hyderabad the General extended assurances of safety and of freedom from fears but to the defiers of the law he held out the threat of the "full vigour of the law", and he warned that all communal strife would be sternly dealt with. The Proclamation gave the assurance that "the people of Hyderabad will be given an opportunity to decide their future, both as regards their internal administration and their relationship with India." The Indian troops, the Proclamation added, would not stay in Hyderabad longer than would be "absolutely necessary for the effective restoration of normal conditions of life...and for the establishment of a Government which will maintain the rule of law and

conform to the will of the people." In the meantime, the administration of Hyderabad would be carried on by a military Governor with the help of a civil administrator appointed by the Government of India.

The Indian battalions completed the Police action in 5 days. The opposition from the Hyderabad regular army was negligible while the Razakars who put up some resistance were overpowered with little casualties on Indian side. The Nizam's ministers resigned and fled and at 4.30 p.m. on 18th September 1948 "Maj. General J. N. Chaudhury, Commander of the Indian troops, was met by Gen. El. Edroos, Commander of the Hyderabad forces, 5 miles outside Secunderabad where he formally offered the surrender of the State Forces on behalf of the Nizam."

HYDERABAD POLICE ACTION AND AFTER

As indicated in General Rajendra Singhji's Proclamation, the administration of Hyderabad was entrusted to a military Governor, Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, after the surrender of State Forces on 13th September 1948. The military Governor has been acting in collaboration with a civil administrator and a council of advisers. Ten days after the surrender, H. E. H. the Nizam broadcast a message to leaders and friends in Islamic countries for countering the campaign which so-called Hyderabad delegations were carrying on against India and her action in Hyderabad. The Indian action, the message stated, "has merely restored my freedom to deal with Hyderabad's enemies in a manner consistent with the traditions of the Asafia dynasty and in the best interests of the country. I am, therefore, stating before the world the true facts of the situation. In November last (1947) a small group which had organised itself into a military organization hostile to Hyderabad's best traditions surrounded the house of my Prime Minister, Nawab of Chhatari, in whose wisdom I had complete confidence and of Sir Walter Moncton, my Constitutional Adviser, and thus by duress compelled the Nawab of Chhatari and my other trusted ministers to resign and forced the Laik Ali Ministry on me. The group with Kasim Razvi at its head.....took possession of the State, spread terror among all elements of society, Muslims and non-Muslims, that refused to bend their knees to them, committing loot and arson on a large scale, particularly on Hindus and rendered me completely helpless. For sometime I was anxious to come to an honourable settlement with India; but this group in its ambition to found an Islamic State.....forced me to reject the offers made by the Government of India from time to time. I am a Muslim and am proud to be a Muslim, but I know that Hyderabad cannot remain apart from India. My ancestors never made any difference between the 86 per cent Hindus and the 13 per cent Muslims in the State. The relations, political, social and religious, between the two communities were the most cordial ever found anywhere in India...During the eight months this group was in power aided by the Razakars, it brought about the most intense communal hatred...when the crisis which they created came about, this group while professing its determination to fight to the last man and last round vanished. When the Indian Army was about 40 miles from Hyderabad the Ministry resigned leaving me to save the situation as best as I could. I have round me my old and trusted Muslim officers...I have no fear from the Indian Union.....In the very nature of things Hyderabad whose 86 per cent people are Hindus cannot possibly become an Islamic State. In the

meantime thousands of fanatic outsiders, brought from abroad lured by money and prospects of loot, who were let loose in the State, are still out of hand.....The administration is now in the hands of a military Governor to whom I have asked my people to give the fullest support... I have issued orders dissolving all the delegations sent out by Laik Ali Ministry and I warn the Muslims all over the world not to be victims of their interested propaganda."

The Nizam's message had instantaneous effect in Hyderabad and elsewhere as offers of co-operation and allegiance to the new administration began to pour in from educated Muslims of different shades of political opinion. The military Governor's primary task was to eliminate the Razakar menace and suppress communalism. This was done in about 2 months. But Communism which had been widely prevalent in the State even before the surrender began to assert itself and it took the best part of the new administration's energy and attention to put communism under effective check.

A Delegation appointed by the Laik Ali Ministry had succeeded in placing the Hyderabad case at the Paris session of U.N.O. which could not take any serious notice of the case as the Nizam himself withdrew the complaint and dissolved the delegation when it persisted to push the case.

The reaction to India Government's action in Hyderabad was far otherwise than had been anticipated by Mir Laik Ali and others of his way of thinking. There was no adverse development in India and Pakistan, and in England or in other foreign countries no serious or unfavourable notice of the event was taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY

In April 1948, the Government of India in a Resolution formulated their Industrial Policy which envisages a combination of luke-warm socialism on the part of the State and the continuance of private enterprise properly directed and regulated. The expansion of the State's economic enterprises already existing and the concentration of State activities on other fields—this is put forward as the guiding principle in the Industrial Policy. According to the Resolution, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the control of atomic energy, the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government while in emergencies the Government will have the power to take over any industry vital for national defence. Except in cases where the State finds it necessary to admit private enterprise subject to the Central Government's control and regulation, the State will be exclusively responsible for the establishment of new undertakings in the following industries:—Coal, Iron & Steel, Aircraft manufacture, ship-building, manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets) and mineral oils. The existing private enterprises in these fields have been granted a ten-year respite during which they are to develop as best as they can and all facilities for efficient working and expansion are assured by the State. After the expiry of the ten-year period the matter will be reviewed and if necessary, the State may acquire any of the above units after giving compensation on fair and equitable basis. The following basic industries which are under private enterprise will be the subject of Central Government regulation

and control:—salt, automobiles and tractors, prime movers, electric engineering, heavy machinery, machine tools, heavy chemicals, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and drugs, electro-chemical industries, non-ferrous metal industries, sugar, paper and newsprint, Air and Sea Transport, minerals and industries connected with Defence.

Cottage industries will receive adequate attention from the Government and a Cottage Industries Board and a Cottage and Small Industries Directorate within the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies will be set up for implementing Government's policy in this respect.

Fair wages and profit-sharing for Labour, fair return on capital employed and regulation of wages for each major industries—these are also aimed at by the Industrial Policy.

Suitable legislation for regulating the use of foreign capital and enterprise subject to the condition that the major interest in the ownership shall always be in Indian hands is envisaged in the Industrial Policy.

The Government's Industrial Policy which was duly considered and endorsed by the Central Legislature does not appear to have produced any effect on the parties concerned—viz., labour and capital.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION 1948-49

Industrial Production which had gone down since 1944-45 has begun to rise since the middle of 1948. The reason for this is not the successful operation of the Industrial Policy but gradual relaxation of control over supply and prices. The following table shows the trend in production:—

Interim Index Numbers of Industrial Production.

(Not adjusted for seasonal variation)

Year & month	I*	II	III	IV
1937	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1939	67.1	111.1	106.5	102.7
1941	110.8	131.7	116.6	117.8
1942	83.6	134.1	111.5	111.2
1945	92.8	146.3	116.3	116.3
1946	79.7	142.3	107.9	108.9
1947	75.2	148.7	103.7	106.0
1948				
January	236.9	183.7	96.9	122.7
Feb.	183.0	180.1	113.6	129.2
March	227.9	185.9	107.5	130.1
April †	114.7	185.9	106.6	117.0
May	40.3	182.8	120.1	113.2
June	13.4	215.5	116.5	109.0
July	14.4	185.6	122.7	111.9
August	12.4	182.1	94.3	90.5
Sept.	11.6	195.7	119.7	115.7
Oct.	20.3	173.7	120.5	115.9

* I Sugar, Wheat flour, Distilleries, Breweries.

II Petrol, kerosene, coal, electricity.

III Cotton, Jute, Steel, Chemicals, Paper, Cement, Matches and Paints.

IV General Index.

† April—October—The sharp fall in column under I is due to seasonal causes.

The above Table no doubt indicates general upward tendency. In the table below we give some actual figures:

Unless otherwise stated figures are in 1,000 tons.

Month averaged as column figures of month	Pig-iron	Steel ingsots	Steel bars	Steel sheet	Cot- ton (a)	Goods-(b)	Picee- manu- factures	Jute-(c)	Manu- factures	Paper-(d)	Cement-(e)
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July
1938	129.3	7.3	80.2	65.8	58.5	107.4	358.8	105.5	97.0	117.0	173.6
1941	167.5	11.0	114.1	89.2	83.3	128.1	377.6	99.5	154.5	176.5	169.6
1943	145.1	10.1	122.7	85.5	78.9	140.4	395.9	90.3	149.3	161.2	134.2*
1946	119.2	10.1	103.6	76.1	72.2	116.5	335.4	90.7*	147.5*	147.5*	
1947	128.6	10.4	100.9	74.5	70.2	109.8*	312.1*	87.6*			
1948											
Jan.	129.0	11.3	112.6	75.7	70.3	113.1	244.2	91.2	146.9	133.3	
Feb.	121.5	11.2	95.9	75.6	66.8	100.7	358.0	86.6	141.5	129.7	
Mar.	132.2	12.6	106.0	75.6	70.3	116.8	320.9	98.3	156.4	130.4	
April	110.6	11.7	94.8	68.3	66.5	119.5	317.2	94.2	144.0	138.5	
May	119.5	11.6	101.4	68.1	63.1	120.9	451.7	66.1	116.9	133.2	
June	119.3	11.7	97.1	65.4	63.7	124.6	389.7	66.1	149.5	118.4	
July	117.1	11.8	93.2	68.2	68.2	129.5	411.0	93.5	143.0	115.4	
Aug.	109.4	11.7	89.0	71.6	63.9	122.3	261.1	94.0	142.5	116.5	
Sept.	122.0	11.4	92.6	67.5	71.9	127.6	430.7	90.3	132.5	123.6	
Oct.	139.3	9.0	103.6	75.6	67.3	126.7	433.9	97.5	137.5	126.1	

(a) million lbs.; (b) million yards; (c) 1,000 tons; (d) 1,000 cwt.

* For 5 right-hand columns figures before 1947 are for undivided India.

The two tables given above are no doubt hopeful features of Free India's economy during 1948. But the man on the street is not fully aware that at a tremendous sacrifice to himself he is obtaining more supplies of clothes, sugar, paper and other essentials. The Index numbers of Prices may give some idea of the enormity of people's distress—people other than those interested in industries—the lower middle classes, the agricultural workers and the poor millions outside factories. The Government's Industrial Policy and its benevolent labour legislations have little bearings on the miseries of 95% of India's millions.

In a speech in connection with the demands for grants for Industry and Supply Ministry, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee said in the Dominion Parliament on 9th March, 1949 that though 1947 had been one of the worst years in industrial production during the last 25 years, the year 1948 had disclosed some improvement between 12 and 16 per cent. Dr. Mukherjee also informed the House that the Government had called to India some of the big and well-known industrial consultants in U.S.A., England and the continent of Europe for preparing project reports, which in some cases had already been prepared by them. Among the notable advances made in the execution of industrial plans, Dr. Mukherjee enumerated the following:—

- (a) The work in connection with the Sindri fertilizer plant—the biggest in Asia—had progressed so nicely in 1948 that three-fourths of the factory had been completed in that year and production might be expected to commence early in 1950. (b) Plans for the construction of a big cement Factory at Sindri with an estimated turn-over of 250,000 tons per annum were already under way. (c) The Hindustan Aircraft Factory at Bangalore had during 1948, apart from repairing and re-conditioning air-craft, started its own designing section. The factory was now producing, under special licensing arrangements with a British firm, a type of aircraft for use in Defence Ministry. At the end of the lease the firm will be converted into a Company with the major shares in Indians' hands. (d) The Mathematical Instrument Office was now manufacturing instruments of high precision. (e) The satisfactory progress already achieved in the construction of the locomotive factory at Mihijam may also be added to this list.

THE FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION

We have already referred elsewhere in this book, to Government's anti-inflationary measures and the results so far achieved. The Government's plans are a copy of the British Plan. In what the Government have prescribed there is nothing original and nothing boldly practical or far-sighted. Prices have defied our Finance Minister. The difficulty with the plans has been that we have applied British measures to non-British and un-British conditions in India. The four fangs of the Government's anti-inflationary drive are—(1) Regulation of public spending; (2) Withdrawal of redundant purchasing power through certain tax measures and small savings; (3) regulation of the prices of consumer goods by regulation of dividends and (4) encouraging imports of consumer goods

for countering scarcity of these goods in the market. In the course of some 3 or 4 months the barometer of prices registered a very fractional fall and high finance at New Delhi began to gloat in satisfaction. Our Finance Minister even held out from New Delhi the early prospect of food prices beginning to fall from May-June 1949. To the victims of high prices the rosy prediction has come as a veritable dramatic irony. The Government have chosen to limit their anti-inflationary effort to reducing purchasing power of the people and have not taken much notice of the deflation of production. Mere levying of deaths-duty, postponement of Excess Profit tax refund, suspension of, or diminution in the scale of public spending on development plans—one or all of these put together is not the correct answer to the challenge of Price. Restriction on Dividends will be of little value in regulating price in a country like ours where dividends do not constitute even a thousandth part of prices in general. The inflation phenomenon in India has been allowed to stay on as an elusive mystery beyond analysis and comprehension. If the General price level is to be brought under control, then the anti-inflationary drive should first and foremost be directed against those objects which are the daily essential necessities of life—Food, Clothes, Housing. If the Prices of these could be brought within rational ranges, then the prices of other goods and services would take care of themselves. The steps prescribed and taken for the withdrawal of excess currency are directed against only minor sources of tapping. Vast unearned incomes have accumulated in the hands of the few fortunate who could sell lands in West Bengal, East Punjab, and Delhi during the land boom following June 3, 1947. Though the boom has already lost its tempo, the process of accumulation of unearned income is still going on. The Madras Government* in their 1949-50 Budget have given a lead in this direction—it has been provided that the Government would be entitled to a percentage of the appreciation in the value of all sales of urban lands since 1939. In their 1948-49 Budget also Madras gave a lead to the rest of the Indian Provinces by providing for an expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs for small-scale irrigation works in the Province.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE 1948-49

Rising commodity prices and falling Stock Exchange Prices—the rule of the day—would have seemed an impossible phenomenon to economists some 25 years ago. To us who have been accustomed to this state for more than two years the phenomenon has lost its phenomenality. The Government's liberal policy towards capital, as indicated in its Industrial, and anti-inflationary Policies and its 1949-50 Budget have had no effect whatever on the waning trend in Stock Exchange Prices. The following figures give some idea of the trend:—

* See *Madras Budget* under *Budgets, India*.

INDEX NUMBER OF SECURITY PRICES

(1927-28 = 100)

Average for	Govt. Securities	Fixed yield	Industrials Variable yield
1946	120.6	197.0	268.0
1947	117.6	176.1	203.8
1948	115.3	161.2	169.9
1947—			
April	118.0	176.4	217.7
July	117.5	169.5	197.9
September	117.4	169.3	182.4
December	117.4	169.7	192.4
1948—			
March	116.5	167.4	178.0
April	114.3	162.2	170.8
July	114.7	159.2	164.9
October	115.1	157.6	162.6
1949—			
January	114.7	143.7	156.7
February	114.4	150.7	153.3
March	114.3	149.7	152.0
April	113.9	148.3	145.8

INVITATION TO FOREIGN CAPITAL

After nearly 18 months' experience in office and in handling Free India's Finance and financial problems, our present Government have awakened to the necessity of drawing foreign—and particularly American—Capital in India. On page 164 of this Book we have already referred to India's supreme need of American Capital for a speedy industrialization of India and the timely execution of our development plans. It has more than once been explained in this book that since the division of India on 15th August 1947, India's international trade position has worsened to the extent of making India face an average annual deficit of some Rs. 100 crores. Our balance of account with the outside world had, before Sept., 1931, been generally favourable and the balance of trade in merchandise had always been very strongly favourable. During 1932-47 this position had generally been maintained. But after partition the Indian Union has lost her pre-Independence exportable surplus of such articles as jute, raw hide and skin, raw cotton, oilseeds. At present Pakistan has an abundance of such surplus while India's exports of these commodities have undergone severe reduction in volume and value. Unfavourable balance of trade is—and is likely to continue to be—a feature of our foreign trade until we (1) either increase our exports substantially or (2) reduce our imports severely. Under her present economic conditions, India cannot possibly achieve any of these alternatives. The two most essential and vital goods we must import are food and industrial machineries—including machine tools. At present U.S.A. and some other hard currency countries are the greatest source of these goods. We are undoubtedly getting some food and machineries from sterling areas. But

their quantity is quite inadequate. England has now her own dollar problems, her own deficit in the Balance of Account with the other countries of the world and her necessity of re-arming herself industrially. The dollar-convertibility of our Sterling balances has, therefore, been reduced to the minimum.

In their resolution dated 4-4-1948 on Government of India's Industrial Policy, the Government's attitude towards foreign capital was clearly defined—foreign capital and enterprise were welcomed, but on condition that the major interest in ownership should always be in Indian hands. This left foreign investors rather cold.

One pertinent question that the average man may put in this connection is:—Since India is going to be self-sufficient in food in about 3 years, what use is there in this hurry for foreign loans and investment? If and when India is free from the necessity of importing food-grains, vast amounts of her foreign exchange resources would be released and there is a chance that India may not only balance her accounts with the outside world but may have surplus balance of trade. A pressing economic need of the hour is quick and effective industrialization. We cannot wait for 3 years*.

The Government of India appreciated rather late that they needed foreign Capital and enterprise urgently and found it expedient to modify their attitude as embodied in their Industrial Policy Resolution.

Speaking on the floor of the Indian Parliament on 6th April 1949, Pandit Nehru made the following observations:

"In the first place, I would like to state that Government would expect all undertakings, Indian or foreign, to conform to the general requirements of the Industrial Policy. As regards existing foreign interests, Government do not intend to place any restrictions or impose conditions which are not applicable to similar Indian enterprise. Government would also so frame their policy as to enable further foreign capital to be invested in India on terms and conditions that are mutually advantageous.

"Secondly, foreign interests would be permitted to earn profits, subject only to regulations common to all.....Government have no intention to place any restriction on the withdrawal of foreign capital investments, but remittance facilities would naturally depend on foreign exchange consideration. If, however, any foreign concerns come to be compulsorily acquired, Government would provide reasonable facilities for the remittance of proceeds.

"Thirdly, if and when foreign enterprises are compulsorily acquired, compensation will be paid on a fair and equitable basis.

"Fourthly, Government will not object to foreign capital having control of a concern for a limited period, if it is found to be in the national interest and each individual case will be dealt with on its merits.....Government would not object to the employment of non-Indians in posts requiring technical skill and experience, when Indians of requisite qualifications are not available, but they attach vital importance to the training and employment of Indians even for such posts in the quickest possible manner.

* Read Page 184 of this Year-Book.

"The Government of India have no desire to injure, in any way, British or other non-Indian interests in India and would gladly welcome their contribution in a constructive and co-operative role in the development of India's economy."

It is necessary to point out in this connection that Japanese industrial revolution during the nineties of the last century and the Soviet industrialization after the Revolution of 1917 had to depend much on foreign capital and enterprise at the primary stage of development. There is nothing new or unusual in an independent country asking for foreign capital and enterprise for its economic betterment. The Government of India's declaration has made some impression abroad but substantial co-operation from U.S.A. and other countries can be expected provided there be prospect of internal peace and stable government in future.

A P.T.I. message dated 6-4-49 from New Delhi stated:

"Outside the House, the consensus of opinion among diplomatic representatives indicated satisfaction over the firm and clear enunciation of policy by the Prime Minister and acknowledgement of the fact that he could have hardly gone further.

"It is learnt that informal contacts have taken place recently between Indian and foreign commercial interests to explore the possibility and scope of joint industrial enterprises in this country."

LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

The Linguistic Provinces Commission, appointed by the President of the Constituent Assembly in November, 1947, published its report on 13-12-48 which unanimously recommended that linguistic Provinces should not be formed at present. The commission held that "if once the principle (of linguistic provinces) is recognized, it will set the ball rolling for the disintegration of the entire country." Referring to the Congress declarations in the past for linguistic Provinces the report points out that circumstances are now very different and that the context of present day India does not necessitate the implementation of the past pledges. While agreeing that there are some genuine grievances on the part of those who cry for linguistic provinces the Commission advises that the Government should devise means to allay these grievances and expressed the view that after the Indian States have been fully integrated and the country fully stabilized, some of the Provinces may be reformed on administrative basis. The Report did not meet with any fair degree of approval in the country. At the Jaipur session of the Congress some delegates gave notice of resolutions on the subject and the Congress passed a resolution recognizing that there was considerable demand in the country for uni-lingual provinces and held that having regard to the Linguistic Commission's report and in view of the new problems that have arisen out of the achievement of Independence, a committee consisting of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel be appointed "to review the position and examine the question in the light of the decisions taken by the Congress in the past and the requirements of the present situation."

INTER-DOMINION AMITY

During 1948-49, several inter-Dominion Conferences at Dominion and Provincial levels have been held at New Delhi, Karachi, Simla, Lahore,

Calcutta and Dacca, and many outstanding differences, misunderstandings and problems have been liquidated. During July-Sept., 1948, the inter-Dominion relations were badly strained as a result of the Kashmer and Hyderabad situation coming to a head. After the action in Hyderabad there had been some ominous lull, but nothing untoward has happened. In January 1949 the U. N. Commission on Kashmer succeeded in bringing about cease-fire arrangement in Kashmer. This has led to quick and positive improvement in the relations. Throughout 1948-49 the communal situation in both the Dominions has vastly improved, and communal uprising has been promptly suppressed in both the Dominions. Some misunderstanding and difficulties still persist with regard to *Evacuee properties* in the two Dominions and a successful and thorough-going settlement of this problem is likely to cement inter-Dominion friendship more quickly. Since India and Pakistan are inter-dependent in many respects in economic spheres, it is expedient that the two Dominions should so devise ways and means as to ensure free flow of men and goods between them. Some kind of Custom Union would be of much practical value if a long-distance view of both the Dominions' future good is taken.

KASHMER

After about 9 months' strenuous work the U. N. Kashmer Commission succeeded in bringing about cease-fire in Kashmer by January 1949. The military situation in the State had meanwhile deteriorated with the drafting of Pakistan's troops into Azad-Kashmer-held territories in the State. The presence of Pakistan regiments were officially admitted from Karachi by the middle of 1948 and consideration of Pakistan's strategic safety in the face of the Indian army's progress in Kashmer was put forward as justification for Pakistan's military move. A delicate situation arose which might any moment lead to an explosion, but the untiring enthusiasm of the Commission kept the two Dominions away from further bitterness. The U.N.O. Commission's Resolution dated 13-8-48 on cease-fire arrangements, truce and plebiscite did not receive the approval of India or Pakistan. Dr. Alfred Lozano, member of the U.N. Commission, accompanied by M. Samper, an alternate delegate and Dr. Erik Colban, personal Representative of U. N. Secretary-General, visited New Delhi and Karachi to discuss with the two Governments certain principles to govern the holding of a plebiscite in Kashmer and Jammu after normal conditions had been restored. The proposals to the two Governments which dealt with (a) cease-fire and (b) holding of plebiscite were accepted by both the Governments and cease-fire was ordered and has been observed by both the armies since January 1949. A lengthy communique issued by U. N. Commission for India and Kashmer on 5-1-49 laid down the conditions for cease-fire and plebiscite which are supplementary to the Commission's Resolution dated 13-8-48. The principal points in the communique are given below:

1. The question of accession by Kashmer and Jammu to India or Pakistan would be decided through a free and impartial plebiscite.
2. Plebiscite would be held after cease-fire and truce arrangements had been carried out.
3. A Plebiscite Administrator would be appointed by the Secretary-General of U. N. This Administrator would be formally appointed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmer.

4. The Administrator will derive from Jammu and Kashmir Government materials for holding a free and impartial plebiscite and he shall have power to appoint necessary staff of assistants and observers.

5. After peaceful condition has been restored in the State, the Commission and the Plebiscite Administrator will determine in consultation with India Government the final disposal of Indian and State Armed forces after paying due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite. The final disposal of the forces in Pakistan-held territories will be decided in consultation with the local authorities.

6. All Kashmiris who had left the State will be invited and be free to return and exercise their vote at Plebiscite.

7. All persons other than citizens of the State who had entered the State for other than lawful purpose shall leave the State.

8. The State authorities shall undertake that there would be no threat, coercion or other undue influence on voters and that no restrictions should be placed on legitimate political activities of the people of the State and there shall be freedom of opinion, speech, assembly, travel etc., etc., political prisoners should be released and minorities should be accorded protection and there shall be no victimization.

9. The above conditions including the holding of the Plebiscite will be duly elaborated.

The cease-fire agreement came into operation on New Year's day 1949 but the truce agreement could not be secured before the last week of July 1949. The difficulty standing between the two parties—India and Pakistan—in their signing the truce agreement was the determination of the demarcation line between territories held by Indian and Pakistan troops. The truce has been signed at long last. We now wish godspeed to the Plebiscite Administrator—Admiral Nimitz.

REPUBLICAN INDIA AND DOMINION STATUS

Under the new constitution the framing whereof is nearing completion India is to be a sovereign independent republic—the head of the State being an elected President. Under the existing constitutional arrangements the British Crown is the formal head of the State in all the countries of the British Dominion, and Ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives from these countries are formally appointed by the British Crown whom they are to represent in the country of their placement. With a view to adjusting India's new constitution to the Commonwealth, the Premiers of the member-countries with the exception of Canada—whose Prime Minister could not attend the Conference and sent the Foreign Minister to deputise him—met at a Conference in London during the last week of April 1949. The decision arrived at at the Conference were made public in a joint declaration issued by the eight Commonwealth countries who owe common allegiance to the British Crown which is also the symbol of their free association. The sum and substance of the joint declaration is:—

The Government of India having informed the other Governments of the Commonwealth, of India's intention of becoming a sovereign independent republic, these other Governments accept and recognize India continuing membership of the Commonwealth in accordance with the terms of the declaration. The member-countries of the common-

wealth declare that "they remain united as free and equal members of the Commonwealth of nations freely cooperating in the pursuit of peace, liberty and progress."

We give below relevant extracts from a Calcutta monthly journal which very aptly brings out the implication of the decision at the Commonwealth conference;*

"...They (the Commonwealth Prime Ministers) had met not to define what the Commonwealth is, but only to make sure that it could make room for a sovereign republic. More exactly the problem was to accommodate the English monarchy, overseas nations which wanted their chiefs to be nominated by the English monarch, and the new India which had decided to be a sovereign independent republic.

"There was no argument of political philosophy, no historical precedent quoted; but they all felt it was all right.....And so it was so. That is how things are done in good families...even Churchill shouted through the window his best wishes to the remarkable adventure.

"For England the King would be the constitutional head, for the States in dominion-garb a nominal head, for India a symbol of sisterly association....."

Three days after his return to India after attending the London conference, Pandit Nehru said in a broadcast to the nation (May 10, 1949) "I am convinced that far from injuring the honour or interest of India, the action which I took in London has kept that honour bright and shining and enhanced her position in the world." To this we may pertinently add that the Commonwealth has enhanced its own prestige and demonstrated its remarkable elasticity in its momentous decisions about India's future constitution fitting itself with the unwritten constitution of the Commonwealth.

SOUTH CALCUTTA BYE-ELECTION.

Though apparently a small affair—a bye-election to a Provincial legislature—the above election has made an all-India stir and has made big news of itself not only in Calcutta but in nearly all dailies in Indian Dominion. The mere loss of a single seat in the Assembly does not mean much to a vast and tried organization like the Congress. But the fact that Sree Sarat Chandra Bose—a whilom Congress stalwart in Bengal—challenged Congress *bona fide* as a national organization gave the election importance of a transcendent nature. Sreejut Bose's manifesto was that he was fighting the Congress on its misdeeds. That was a bold challenge which he maintained with a shocking majority of votes. The Congress High Command and the Congress Ministers at the Centre were profoundly disturbed. Sometime before the election Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel had undoubtedly felt that something must have been badly amiss not only with West Bengal but with many other Provincial administration. The South Calcutta reverse brought to a relief the depth to which Congress prestige and popularity had gone down. It was a rude warning and the High Command lost no time in devising ways and means for putting the house in order not only in West Bengal but in some

**New Review*, Calcutta; Editor Father A. Lallemant, S. J.
(June, 1949)

other provinces too. Pandit Nehru himself flew to Calcutta and tried to get a first-hand knowledge of the state of things in West Bengal. During his 3-day stay in Calcutta he had discussions with officials and Congressmen inside the Legislature and out of it. He even addressed a huge gathering and publicly admitted the truth: "I find the Congress in Calcutta in a frightened and hesitant mood. If this continues, it is time to write its memoirs and let it retire. You are functioning in small groups and do everything on the personal plane. This must end." He confessed that there was a great deal of discontent not only against those in the Provincial Government and in the Congress Committee but also against the Centre. "A way must be found", he declared, "to remove the sense of frustration and bring about a sense of responsibility in the masses." The huge gathering assembled round Panditji was a testimony to the constancy of his popularity among the masses in Calcutta. The meeting was temporarily disturbed at the commencement with an ugly act of terrorism—a bomb thrown by someone from the crowd killed a constable and injured a few persons. Referring to this and other incidents in Calcutta he said, "I want men and women of grit who can resist the terrorism of a few. In a great city, even on highways, a handful of *goondas* can stop a tram, ask the passengers to get down and then set it on fire. This to me is a fantastic state of affairs. How can this be tolerated? I can only conclude that the brave people of Bengal have become meek and docile, or are in sympathy with the hooligans..."

On his return to New Delhi Pandit Nehru submitted his views on Calcutta to the Congress Working Committee, which held prolonged discussions regarding Congress organization and administration in West Bengal. Reorganization of W. Bengal Ministry, and P.C.C. and holding fresh elections by the year-end or thereafter—these are the main decisions arrived at by the Working Committee at its recent meeting on the subject of West Bengal.

The present problems of West Bengal are deep-rooted both objectively and subjectively in a people who have pioneered the freedom movement in India, have suffered and suffered from pressure of persecution and have passed through a protracted agony of famine, dearth, civil strifes, and post-war unemployment, inflation, and lastly, of partition.

THE COMMUNISTS

Commenting on W. Bengal Government's banning Communist Party we referred in our last issue to the possibility of communism going under-ground and creating troubles. Somehow or other the Communists in West Bengal have all through 1948-49, kept the communist way of thinking spreading not only among workers and the masses but—what is more ominously significant—among the college students and educated women in West Bengal. In Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal communism is the fashion of the day among those who are supposed to be advanced and progressive in ideas. But this communism is a little different from the recognized communistic principles of equality of all workers, emancipation of the poor. At present this Communism has its major expression in defiance of law and order. And the spread of Communism has thrived on the authorities' failure to tackle popular outbursts against law and order with tact, patience, foresight and sympathy. Recent Red success in China has raised communists' morale

and daring in West Bengal and throughout India in lesser degrees. Communism is on the ascendant, our authorities must take note of this fact and of the sterner fact that if the Congress and its ideals fail in West Bengal or in India, the Nation's agony and sufferings would prolong. Congress administrations must correct and purify themselves and infuse the spirit of patient servicefulness in their personnel—from top to bottom—and should take all possible and necessary steps for development of civic and political consciousness—including sense of responsibility—in the masses. The Congress organization in West Bengal has, during the last 2 or 3 years, been progressively losing its touch with, and control over the masses of people in West Bengal. And what is true for West Bengal is in lesser degrees applicable to other provinces in India.

The sense of frustration in West Bengal and particularly in Calcutta has thrived on widespread belief that corruption, nepotism etc. etc., are the rule in administration. There may be truth in this. There are similar draw-backs in other provinces too. But the political consciousness of Bengal—usually high-strung in emotion—has, in its present misery, placed all the blames on the shoulders of the administration without pausing to think about the causes and the cure.

We are fully aware that the evils in public administration both at the Centre and in the Provinces are many and of a fearful nature. It would be far from truth if we say that the leaders in Governments are not aware of this. They are helpless in many respects—the rank and file in the services have not yet out-lived their whilom bureaucratic ways and outlook, the public have not yet developed the habit of helping the administration by bringing to the latter's knowledge facts of omission and commission on the part of Government employees. What is now needed is a thorough reorganization of the services and re-shaping of the public servants' attitude to the public and outlook on duties.

A selfless persevering, keen, impartial, and sympathetic but firm executive leadership in all departments of public service is the foremost need of the hour for correcting the attitude and outlook of public servants in this country. Of all the countries of the world Great Britain is at present the most democratic in public affairs where public servants are consistently kept untouched by the frown or favour of higher authorities. As events of the last 25 years show, communism has not made any headway worth the name in that country. Patriotism of the highest order and pitch has been the redeeming feature in that country during its series of crises since 1939. In our politics and administration we have very largely drawn from British models—in form but not in spirit. If democracy is to survive in India, the chiefs of the administrations should develop democratic habit and take steps to inculcate the principle and practice of democracy, in the best and truest sense of the term, not only among their employees but among those who constitute public opinion collectively—but are individually the common man.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR IN 1948-49

The condition of factory workers has received increased attention from the Government during 1948-49. The number, duration and intensity of strikes have been on a reduced scale. The passing of the consolidated Factories Act, the introduction of State Insurance schemes, the

setting up of machineries for fixing minimum wages etc., etc.—all these are advances in the right direction. The biggest labour organization in India—the All-India Trade Union Congress—which is said to be Communist-dominated has not as yet generously responded to Government call for co-operation in meeting the production problem. There are no doubt other labour organizations which are usually co-operating with the Government. The following table* gives the estimated strength of the different parties in India :

Name	No. of members	No. of affiliated Unions.
All-India Trade Union Congress	679,143	734
Indian National Trade Union Congress	986,983	707
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	618,802	380
Others	50,000	458

The first of these organizations, the AITUC is the oldest and is believed to be dominated by the communists. Mr. S. A. Dange, its President and a Communist leader is now under arrest. The Congress-dominated INTUC has the largest number of members though not the largest number of affiliated unions. The President is Sree Harihar Nath Shastry.

The Hind Mazdoor Sabha, started as late as December 1948, is led by Socialists. Sree R. S. Ruikar is its President and Sree Jai Prakash Narain is the Secretary.

THE CONGRESS IN 1948-49†

The plenary session of the Congress met at Jaipur in December 1948. The Presidential election was, for the first time after 1939, contested, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya winning the election against Sree Purusottam Das Tandon, Speaker, U.P. Assembly.

The main resolutions passed at the session are: The Message, Foreign policy, Foreign Possessions, South Africa, Indonesia, the States, Sufferers from partition, Communalism and labour. The Message adopted as a resolution reiterates Congress ideals as promotion of unity and goodwill among the people of India, abolition of class-distinction and the establishment of a class-less democratic society in a peaceful manner. The resolution on communalism lays down Congress aim as "a democratic secular State which neither discriminates against nor favours any particular religion." The misuse of religion as a political weapon for anti-national and re-actionary purposes is also denounced. The Resolution on foreign policy reiterates India's determination to fully adhere to United Nations Charter, to maintain friendly and co-operative relations with all nations, to avoid military entanglement with power blocs. The Commonwealth Resolution welcomes India's free association with independent nations of the Commonwealth for their common weal and the promotion of world

* Figures taken from *The Statesman*, March 28, 1949.

† See P. 402 under Linguistic Provinces.

peace. The resolution on labour calls on Congressmen to take more active interest in labour and warns labour itself against organized attempts at exploitation of working classes for achieving political ends. The resolution on foreign possessions affirmed India's stand that no foreign power should have any colonial territory in India. A resolution on public conduct called upon all Congressmen to set an example in all matters of public life and maintain a high standard of conduct. In a lengthy presidential address on 18th December 1948 the first day of the session—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya gave a realistic picture of the Congress outlook and ideal in the context of current events and history. "We gather", he said, "not to challenge a foreign power ruling over us, as we did at Meerut, but to organize ourselves for the independence that we have earned by means unknown hitherto to the world."

CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED AT JAIPUR SESSION 1948.

President—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya; *General Secretaries*—Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Kala Venkata Rao; *Treasurer*—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant; Sardar Pratap Singh; Dr. P. C. Ghosh; Shri Jagjiwan Ram; Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Shri Kamaraja Nadar; Shri Deveswara Sharma; Shri S. Nijalingappa; Shri Gokulbhai Bhatt; Shri Ram Sahay; Shri Kala Venkata Rao; Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai; Shri S. K. Patil; Prof. N. G. Ranga; Shri Shankarrao Deo; Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya (Chairman); Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; Dr. Rajendra Prasad; Kala Venkata Rao (Secretary).

BALANCE-SHEET 1948-49.

Though the prevailing note at the end of 1948-49 is one of pessimism—a sense of frustration—impartial observers have noticed positive advances in India in certain directions. It would be businessman-like if we first deal with the debit side of the balance sheet for the year.

The Government have, inspite of their much fan-fared anti-inflationary drive, totally failed to bring down prices within reasonable limit. In administration they have not made any impression on public mind which might draw them towards Government; in finance they everywhere failed to make both ends meet; extravagance and top-heaviness have not been removed or reduced; costly diplomatic establishments involving strain on India's delicate foreign—and particularly dollar-exchange resources, have been set up; the adverse balance of trade has persisted while the dollar

deficit has mounted; no solution has yet been found for mollifying mass unrest—the worst enemy to progress and our newly won freedom. The common man's miseries remain nearly as they were. We quote below extracts from *New Review, Calcutta August 1949* (Editor, Father A. Lallemand, S.J.) which give an impartial view of the grounds for pessimism :

"Many people in India have developed a sense of frustration which they nurse with futile sadism. Dreamers had fancied that everything was to be different with the coming of independence. Non-cooperation campaigns and jail confinement could hardly train people for administrative work. Methodical opposition to one government hardly favoured submissiveness to the one that came next. Masses had been roused to visions of better standards and greater liberty. How could they return to forbearance when food and clothing had become scarce, and after agitation had brought in political independence and freedom?

"Moreover the after-effects of war expenditure, poor harvests and world disarray, the disastrous consequences of partition, even if in the long run partition was possibly the least disastrous solution to communal tension, the relentless activities of professional agitators taking their orders from foreign sources exacted their toll on the life of the nation and the character of individuals.

"Under such conditions, the hope of a peaceful evolution was vain. India is going through her crisis of modernisation in difficult circumstances, but the phenomena which mark her economic transformation and her political deorganisation betray no alarming symptom for one who takes a long view of history. Capital and labour have lost much of their will to work, departments have grown cumbersome, inefficient or even corroded by self-interest; public opinion betrays progressive disappointment; etc. but these and other phenomena are usual in democracies or secular States which expect peace and order from the equilibrium among conflicting interests rather than from honesty and devotion to duty. The deterioration noted at many spots in the country is a matter for grave concern to genuine patriots, but it does not justify alarm and could only be made worse by emotional panic."

On the credit side we may mention a bunch of solid achievements :—Successful liquidation of the Hyderabad affairs; the bringing about of definitely improved atmosphere in Inter-Dominion relations; the further stabilization of the integration process in Indian States; the framing of a constitution for free India which is fast nearing completion and which is a classic among the World constitutions; the taking of definite steps for making India self-sufficient in food within three years; the acceleration of the speed in the execution of development plans; the advances in improving the earnings, prospects, tenure of employment, and amenities of industrial labour; the securing of Commonwealth recognition that India in future might be a sovereign republic and a member of the Commonwealth too; the slow but gradual improvement in the negotiations regarding Kashmir; and lastly—and most important of all—the Dominion Government's coming to a rather belated appreciation of the fact that all's not well with Congress administrations at the Centre or in the Provinces.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORIES—INDIA*

Madras

Governor: H. E. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, *Prime Minister*; *Other Ministers:* M. Bhaktavatsalam, K. Madhava Menon, K. Chandramouli, H. Sitaram Reddi, B. Gopala Reddi, Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, A. B. Shetty, N. Sanjeeva Reddi, B. Parameswaran.

President, Legislative Council: Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Rajunlungaru.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Hon. Sri J. Sivashanmukham Pillai.

Bombay

Governor: H. E. Raja Sir Maharaj Singh.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

B. G. Kher, *Premier and Education*; Morarji R. Desai, *Home and Revenue*; Dr. M. D. Gilder, *Health, Public Works*; L. M. Patil, *Excise, Reconstruction*; D. N. Desai, *Law, Civil Supplies*; V. L. Mehta, *Finance, Co-operation, Village Industries*; G. L. Nanda, *Labour*; M. P. Patil, *Agriculture and Forest*; G. D. Tapase, *Industries, Fisheries, Backward Classes*; G. D. Vartak, *Local Self-Government*.

President, Legislative Council: Sri Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.

Speaker, Bombay Assembly: Sri K. S. Firodia.

United Provinces

Governor: H. E. Sir H. P. Mody.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Pandit Govind Ballav Pant, *Premier, General Administration and Appointments, Judicial, Finance and Information*; H. M. Ibrahim, *Public Works, and Communication*; Sri Sampurnananda, *Education, Labour etc.*, Thakur Hukum Singh, *Revenue, Forests and Legislative*; N. A. Sherwani, *Agriculture and Rural Development*; Chaudhury Girdharilal, *Excise and Registration*, A. G. Kher, *Local Self-Government*; C. B. Gupta, *Medical Public Health, Food and Civil Supplies*; Lal Bahadur Shastry, *Police and Transport*; Keshodeo Malaviya, *Industries and Development and Co-operative Societies*.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Sri Purshottamdas Tandon.

C. P. and Berar

Governor: H. E. Sri Mangaldas Pakvasa.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, *Premier, General Administration, Development and Labour*; Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, *Local Self-*

* For economizing space at our disposal we have been forced to omit such appellations as *Hon'ble* before Ministers' name.

Government, Publicity, Home, Adult Education; Sri D. K. Mehta, Finance, Commerce and Industry; Sri S. V. Gokhale, Education, Revenue; Sri R. K. Patil, Food, Civil Supplies, Agriculture Co-operative Movement; Sri W. S. Barlingay, Medical, Public Health, Rural Development; Sri P. K. Deshmukh, Law, Judicial Registration etc.; Sri R. Agnibhoj, Public Work, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation; Sri A. M. Kakade, Excise Rural Development, etc.

Speaker, Leg. Assembly: Sri G. S. Gupta.

Bihar

Governor: H. E. Sri M. S. Aney.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier, Home; Dr. A. N. Sinha, Finance, Labour and Civil Supplies; Dr. Sayid Mahmud, Development and Transport; Sri Jaglal Chaudhuri, Public Health; Sri Ramcharitar Singh, Irrigation, Electrification, Education, Information; Sri K. B. Shahay, Revenue, Forest, Excise; Sri Binodananda Jha, Local Self-Government, Medical; Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, Public Works and Cottage Industries.

President, Leg. Council: Sri Shyama Prasad Sinha.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Sri Videswari Prasad Varva.

Orissa

Governor: H. E. Mr. Asaf Ali.

Council of Minister: Harekrishna Mahatab, Prime Minister; Home, Finance, Publicity, Planning etc.; Naba Krishna Chaudhury, Revenue, Supply and Transport; Pandit Lingaraj Mishra, Education, Local Self-Government, Health; Nityananda Kanungo, Law, Development, Commerce & Industry, Public Works; Sri Sadasiv Tripathi, Revenue, Supply Transport; Sri Rajkrishna Bose, Backward Classes' Welfare.

Speaker, Leg. Assembly: Sri Lal Mohan Patnaik.

Assam

Governor: H. E. Sri Prakasha.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Gopinath Bardoloi, Prime Minister, Home, Appointments, Education, Co-operative, Industries and Transport; Bishnuram Medhi, Finance, Revenue, Legislative and Jails; Abdul Matin Mazumdar, Local Self-Govt., Agriculture and Veterinary; Amiya Kumar Das, Labour, Food Supply; Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy, Public Works; Ram Nath Das, Medical, Public Health, Electricity; Bishnuram Medhi, Finance, Revenue, Legislature; Rupnath Brahma, Forests, Judicial, Registration; Maulana Md. Tayyebulla, Excise, Publicity, Jails.

Speaker, Leg. Assembly: Sri Daveswar Sarma.

West Bengal

Governor: H. E. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, LL.D.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Administration, Home, Transport, Development, Health, Local Self-Government (on leave); Sri N. R. Sarkar, Finance, Commerce & Industry (Acting Prime Minister); Sri Harendra

Nath Chaudhury, *Education*; Sri P. C. Sen, *Civil Supplies*; Sri Jadevendra Nath Panja, *Agriculture, Veterinary*; Sri Bimal Chandra Sinha, *Works, Buildings & Land Revenue*; Sri Nikunja Behari Maity, *Co-operation, Relief and Rehabilitation*; Sri Niharendu Dutt-Majumdar, *Judicial, Legislative*; Sri Kalipada Mukherjee, *Labour (at present offg. Home Minister)*; Sri Bhupati Majumdar, *Irrigation & Waterways*; Sri Hem Chandna Naskar, *Forest & Fisheries*.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly: Sri Iswar Das Jalan.

East Punjab

Governor: H. E. Sir Chandulal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

A new Ministry with Sri Bhim Sen Sachar as Prime Minister has been set up in 1949.

Speaker, Leg. Assembly: Sardar Kapoor Singh.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DIRECTORIES— PAKISTAN

West Punjab

Governor: H. E. Sardar Abdur Rab Nistar.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

There is no ministry at present and the administration is being carried by the Governor.

N. W. F. P.

Governor: H. E. Lt.-Col. Shahibzada Muhammad Kuashid.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Khan Abdul Quyyum Khan, *Prime Minister; Other Ministers:* Khan Mohammad Farid Khan; Mian Jaffar Shah.

East Bengal

Governor: H. E. Sir Frederick C. Bourne, K.C.S.I., I.C.S.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Nwrul Amin, *Prime Minister, Home, Judicial, Public Relations, Legislative*; Hamidul Huq Chowdhury, *Finance, Commerce, Industries*; Tofazzal Ali, *Revenue*; Abdul Hamid, *Education*, Hassan Ali, *Communications, Buildings, Irrigation*, Syed Md. Afzal, *Civil Supplies*; Mafizuddin Ahmed, *Relief and Rehabilitation, Registration, Jails, Co-operative, Labour*; Dr. Abdul Matlab Malek, *Agriculture*.

Sind

Governor: H. E. Mr. Din Muhammad.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Mr. Yusuf Haroon, *Premier, Finance, General Administration etc.*, Mr. F. O. Kazi, Syed Mir Miran Mohamed Shah, Mir Bunde Ali Khan Talpur, Syed Noor Mohamed Shah.

ADDENDA

Estimated yield of principal crops in Indian Union (reference P. 150.)

	Rice	Wheat	Gram	Raw Sugar	Figures in 1000 tons. Ground nuts
1948	19,584	5,346	4,310	5,803	3411
1949	18,863	...	...	4,984	3073

The production of other cereals in 1948 was estimated at 12,854,000 tons. Other estimates for 1948 are given below:

Cotton—2,116,000 bales.

Jute—1,982,000 (1,658,000 in 1947) bales.

Other oilseeds—1,607,000 tons.

Rubber—35,000,000 lbs.

1 bale = 400 lbs.

Generation of Electricity in Indian Union in Calendar months (P. 181.)
(In million Kwh.)

	Provinces.	States.
August 1947	...	294
January 1948	...	304
April 1948	...	326
July 1948	...	345
October 1948	...	338
January 1949	...	345
February 1949	...	315

Education (Reference P. 240.)

The total number of recognized Universities in the Indian Dominion was 23 in 1948 including 5 in Indian States. If Osmania University is included the total number is 24 including 6 for Indian States. Five of these Universities, *viz.* East Punjab, Poona, Kashmir, Jaipur, Madhyabharat have been established after partition of India.

The Universities Commission.

The Commission appointed in 1948 with 10 educational experts (with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan as Chairman and Prof. N. K. Sidhanta as Secretary) has had some sittings during 1948-49. The main function of the Commission is to enquire into the conditions and prospects of higher education including research. The objectives of education in free India are to be carefully examined by the Commission and the function of Universities are to be properly defined.

WHO'S WHO IN INDIA & PAKISTAN

ABDULLAH, SHAIK MOHAMAD, Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmer, b. at Soura near Srinagar, of very poor parents. ed. Srinagar, Jammu, Lahore (B.Sc.), Aligarh (M.Sc.); Started life as a Science Teacher in a State High School; Had been interested in Kashmer politics even since his college days. Had been a Champion for responsible Government for Kashmer; founder of Kashmer Muslim Conference which was converted into present National Conference in 1938. Was put in jail for his *Quit Kashmer* movement in 1946. Released from jail in 1947. He championed the cause of Kashmer against tribal invasion 1947-48. Was made the Head of Emergency Administration of Kashmer, in 1947, and later the Prime Minister. Was a member of the Kashmer Delegation to U.N.O. A staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of Hindu-Muslim Unity, Shaik Abdulla has given a timely lead to Kashmer at its greatest crisis. *Ad.* Srinagar.

ABDUL, MAJID KHAN, M.A. Indian Consul at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; b. 1.12.1903 at Batala, dist. Gurdaspur, East Punjab, ed. Batala, Aligarh Univ. and F. C. College, Lahore; joined F. C. College as Professor 1929. In Lahore was President Students' Union 1928-29; Secretary, All-India Anti-Communal League, 1932-33; Secy. Central Rate-payers' Assoc. 1938-47; Vice-President, Swadeshi League 1934, Genl. Secy. Fellowship of Faiths 1940-7; Secy. All-India Punjab Sabha 1940-7; Treasurer, International Fellowship 1940-2. First Muslim and Congressman to be

elected to Punjab Univ. Senate 1940, re-elected 1945. *Pub.* *Jawaharlal & His ideas; Communalism in India—Its Origin and growth; The Great Daughter of India Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit is Leader by Merit; Sardar Patel and His ideas; Gandhiji and Fellowship of Faiths.* *Ad.* Indian Consulate, Jeddah, Soudi Arabia.

ABDUR-RAHAMAN, Hon'ble SIR MUHAMMAD, LL.D., K.B., ed: Delhi. Advocate, High Court, Lahore, Dean, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Delhi, 1928-34. Vice-Chancellor, University, Delhi (1930-34), Judge, Madras High Court, 1937-43. Judge, High Court, Lahore, Retd. 4th Oct. 1948, now practising at Karachi. Vice-Chancellor, Punjab University. *Ad.* 49, Jamshed Road, Karachi.

ACHRATLAL, SETH HARIDAS, b. 1881; ed: Bombay University, big mill-owner and philanthropist. President, Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association, 1939. *Ad.* Vasant Bhavan, Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

ADURKAR, VASUDEO SITARAM, G.D. art (Painting), G.D. art (Modelling), A.M., A.R.C.A. (London), ed: Bombay and London where he studied Painting. Is the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. *Ad.* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay.

AFZAL, K. ALI, Barrister-at-Law, was Secretary, Bengal Legislative Assembly; b. 1902, s. of late Khondkar Fazl Rubbee of ancient family in Bengal, ed: Hastings House School & St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Univ. Coll., London; called to the Bar 1926, Middle Temple, Practised for some time at

the Bar of the Judicial Committee and then at Allahabad High Court 1930: Asst. Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council 1933. Secretary, Bengal Legl. Assembly 1937. Deputy Secy. Pakistan Constituent Assembly 1947. Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East; *Ad.* Constituent Assembly Bldg., Karachi.

AGA KHAN, H. H. RIGHT HON. THE, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., LL.D.; b. 1875, Head of the Ismailia sect of Moslems. Status of 1st class Chief in India conferred for services during the last Great War of 1914-18. Elected President, League of Nations Assembly, 1937. Famous race horse owner. Was in Switzerland 1940-44. *Pub.* *India in Transition.* *Ad.* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWAL, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A.; b. 1878; *ed.* Agra. Practises at Allahabad High Court and Federal Court of India. Industrialist. Member, Hindu Mahashabha (U.P.), Chamber of Commerce (U.P.), Hindu Law Research Society. Chairman, Agarwal Seva Samitis. *Ad.* 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AHMAD, MUHAMMAD BASHEER, M.A., M.Litt, F. R. Hist; Secretary, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Reforms since Aug. 1947. b. 1904. *Ed.* Aligarh, London, Cambridge; joined I.C.S., 1928; Rose to be Sessions Judge U.P. Founder of Rotary Club, Faizabad, and Aligarh Historical Research Institute. Was connected, as President, with numerous Clubs and Literary Societies in Northern India. *Pub.* "The problem of Rural uplift in India," "Meaning and scope of Muslim Law," "The Administration of

Justice in Mediaeval India." etc. etc. *Ad.* Secretariat, Karachi. **AHMAD, MUZAFFAR, Member, Bengal Prov. Com. of the Communist Party of India and President, All-India Kisan Sabha, 1945-47; b. 1890 in Sandvip Island, Noakhali (Bengal); s. of late Munshi Mansur Ali.** One of those who began pioneering work in India in 1921 to organize Communist Party of India as a section of the Third Communist International. State prisoner (1923) under Regulation III of 1818; prosecuted in Cawnpore Bolshevik Conspiracy Case 1924 and sentenced to 4 yrs' R.I.; prosecuted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case (1929-1933) and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence was reduced to 3 yrs' R.I. by the Allahabad High Court, *Ad.* 8E, Dacre's Lane, Calcutta 12.

AHMAD, DR. NAZIR, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab); Secretary, Development Board, Pakistan. b. May 1898. *ed.* M. A. O. College, Aligarh, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Head of Science Dept., Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-30; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory 1930-31. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1931-46. *Pub.* Various books and papers on scientific and technological subjects. *Ad.* Secretariat Karachi.

AHMED, Sir SYED SULTAN, K.T. K.C.S.I., Doctorate of Law cr. by Patna University 1930. Adviser to His Highness the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes 1945-47; b. 22nd Dec. 1880; s. of Khan Bahadur S. Khairat Ahmed of Gaya, m. 1900. Called to the Bar 1905. Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa 1913; Govt. Advocate 1916-37; actg. Judge, Patna High Court 1919-20; Vice-

Chancellor, Patna University 1923-30; Member, Hartog Education Committee 1928-29; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference 1930-31; Actg. Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar & Orissa 1932; Actg. Member of Executive Council of Governor-General in charge of Railways & Commerce 1937; Law Member of Governor General's Executive Council, Sept. 1941 to May 1943, and then member in charge of Information & Broadcasting fr. May 1943 to Oct. 1945; Chairman, Indian Institute of International Affairs fr. 1943. Pub. *A Treaty between India and the United Kingdom*. Ad. New Delhi.

AIYAR, RAMASWAMI, Sachivottama Sir C. P., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., LL.D., ex-Dewan of Travancore; b. 12th Nov. 1879: s. of late Mr. C. R. Pattabhirama Aiyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge of the City Civil Court; m. Sithammal, ed: Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903; enrolled Advocate later; Fellow of the University 1912; Member of the Madras Corporation, 1911; Member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary 1917-18; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920; Advocate-General, Madras 1920. One of the Indian representatives at the League of Nations Committee at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Govt. 1923-28; Vice-President of the Executive Council, 1924. Resigned Membership of the Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar. Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930; Member of the Council of

State, 1930. Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University 1932. For some time Commerce Member of Indian Government, 1933. Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, 1933; Delegate to the World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; Dewan of Travancore 1936-47, was conferred the title of "Sachivottama" by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, 1937; the D.L. degree conferred by the Travancore University, 1939; Awarded K.C.S.I. 1941. Is interested in French literature. Was Information Member, Govt. of India. Resigned in Aug. 1942. Delivered Convocation Address of Osmania University 1942. Member, Govt. of India Post-War Reconstruction Comte. and of Central Board of Education 1944. Delivered Convocation Address of Patna Univ. 1946. Represented Indian States before Cabinet Mission; relinquished Dewanship of Travancore August 1947. Pub. contributions to various periodicals on financial and literary topics. Ad. The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; "Delisle", Ootacamund.

AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB, Col. Sir, MAHARAJADHJRAJ, KT., younger brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur. s. of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, K.C.S.I.; b. 1907; ed: Mayo College, Ajmer. President, Consultative Committee of Sardars; President,

Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State and also Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *Ad.* Jodhpur.

ALAM, SAIXID SAYEED, b. 1891: s. of the late Maulvi Sayid Zahoor Alam; *ed.*: Patna and Cambridge; passed B.A., with tripos in Natural Sciences & Law from Cambridge in 1910, LL.B. from the same in 1911. Called to the Bar, 1912. Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1914 and Patna High Court, 1916. Additional part-time lecturer, Patna Law College, 1916. Professor of Law, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1919. Vice-Principal of the Patna Law College 1923, Principal 1924-46. Fellow, Patna University 1942-46, President, Board of Studies in Law and Member, Faculty of Law, Patna University; member, Syndicate, Patna University, 1930-32. Is an author. *Ad.* Naya Tola, P. O. Bankipore, Patna.

ALI ZAHEER, SYED, s. of late Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, b. in 1896 in District Jaunpur in the U.P. Qualified for the law from the Allahabad University in 1918. Went to England; studied at Oxford and Inner Temple; called to Bar in 1922 and established his practice at Lucknow. Elected to the U.P. Legislative Council in 1930; formed the Democratic Party and led the Opposition to the then Government on various important measures. In 1937 resigned from the Muslim League as a protest against its growing separatist tendencies. Was elected to the Legislative Assembly as an independent candidate in 1939. Twice elected President of the All India Shia Political Conference in 1941 and 1945. Nominated to the U. P. Legislative

Council in 1945. Nominated to the U.P. Legislative Council in May 1946. In September 1946 he was appointed Member of the First Interim Government of India. Appointed as Ambassador for the Indian Dominion in Iran in October 1947. Has contributed a large number of articles to various newspapers and magazines, which are permeated by the vision of a free and unified India. *Ad.* Indian Embassy, Teheran, Iran.

ALWAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI SEWAI TEJ SINGHJI BAHAUDUR of, b. 17th March 1911, succeeded to the gaddi 22nd July 1937, *m.* a daughter of Maharaja Akhey Singh of Raoti in Jodhpur; has 2 sons, Maharaj Kumars Pratap Singh and Yashwant Singh, b. 17th June 1938 and 19th Sept. 1939, and 2 daughters.

AMBEDKAR, Hon. DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law: Minister of Law, Govt. of India since Aug. 1947; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1942-46. b. 1893; *ed.*: Bombay, London, Columbia & Germany. Was member of the R. T. Conference London, 1930-32. Is a recognized leader of Scheduled Caste. Author of several books on Economics, Sociology & Politics. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.

AMJAD ALI, SHAH SAYED, B.A., (Hons.), O.B.E., M.L.A., b. 1908, *ed.*: Lahore and London. Took part in R. T. Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Comte. as Hony. Publicity Officer and Hony. Secretary, Moslem Delegation. Was Secy., Unionist Party. Was delegate to and member of Indian Group attending Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938. Was Parliamentary Private Secy. to the

Punjab Premier and Whip of the Govt. *Ad.* 'Ashiana,' Lahore.

ANEY, H. E. MADHAV SRIHARI, B.A., B.L., Governor of Bihar; b. 1880; *ed.* Nagpur and Calcutta. Started life as teacher. Joined Bar in 1908. Connected with the Indian Home Rule League, the Responsivist Party, the All-India Hindu League, etc., Member, Legislative Assembly (Central), and Leader of Congress Nationalist Party in the House. Dictator, Indian National Congress 1932. Appointed Executive Councillor, Govt. of India, 1942, resigned in Feb. 1943. Was Representative of India Govt. in Ceylon. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Bihar.

ANSARI, HON. ABDUL QAIYUM, Minister for Public Works, Cottage Industries, Backward Muslims' Welfare and Relief and Rehabilitation, Bihar Government, since 1946; Pres. All-India Momin Conference; b. 1905 at Dehri-on-Sone; s. of late M. Abdul Huq; *m.* Asma Begum; 2 s. and 2 d.; *ed.* Aligarh Muslim, Calcutta and Allahabad Univ.; joined Khilafat and Non-co-operation movements, 1920; imprisoned 1922; joined Momin movement and formulated political demands of Momin community 1938; elected Pres. Bihar Provincial Momin Jamiat since 1938; Member, Advisory Committees on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Excluded and Tribal Areas of Constituent Assembly of India; Fellow, Patna University; first Momin to be a Fellow of a University and a Minister; *Ad.* Dehri-on-Sone, E. I. Ry. and Patna.

ANTHONY, FRANK REGINALD, B.A., Bar-at-Law; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly and Anglo-Indian Leader. b. Sept. 1908, *ed.* Nagpur Univ. & Inner

Temple, London. Viceroy's gold medallist in English and University Prizeman. Became the leading practitioner in Criminal Law in C.P. President-in-chief, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, India and Burma since 1942. Member, Central Pay Commission; one of India's delegates to U.N. General Assembly, 1946. *Ad.* Jubbulpore & New Delhi.

ARULANANDAM PILLAI, DEIVASAGAYA, Rao Bahadur, B.L., Agent, Government of India in Malaya (Retired); b. 11th July 1968; *ed.* St. Joseph's, Trichy and Law College, Madras. Awarded Gold Medal with the words *Virtutis Praemium* for chasing a murderer and arresting him with the weapon. Presided at the VII All-India Catholic Congress and at the IV All-Travancore Latin Catholic Congress. Has been delivering throughout South India a series of lectures to groups of Catholic Priests on the subject of Hundikalayam collections for the creation of Parish Funds for the support of the Parish Priest. Recipient of Gold Medal *Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice* from His Holiness the Pope. *Pub:* *The Secret of Memory or the Art of Never Forgetting, The Madras Year Book* 1923, *The Perpetual Almanac.* *Ad.* Soundra Mahal Kurumbagaram, Tanjore Dt.

ARUNDALE, RUKMINI (RUKMINI DEVI), President of Kalakshetra International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras; b. 1904, at Madura, youngest daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri; *m.* in 1920 to Dr. George S. Arundale. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova, has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries; is working through Art and Theo-

sophy for India's cultural renaissance, specializing in Bharata Natya. In 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section, Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati. Is President of the World Federation of Young Theosophists, Executive Cmte. Member South Indian Humanitarian League, Formerly Vice-Pres. Archaeological Society of South India. Director of the Besant Theosophical School, Adyar. President, the Kalakshetra (Academy of Arts), Adyar. General Secy. of the Besant Centenary celebrations. Founder of the Arundale Montessori Training Centre for teachers, Adyar, Madras. Is Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures. *Ad.* Adyar, Madras.

ASAF ALI, H. E. M., Bar-at-Law, Governor of Orissa, since 21.6.48; Member, National Interim Govt. Sept.-Octo. 1946, b. 1888, *ed:* Delhi and U.K.; *m.* to Aruna Asaf Ali, celebrated underground worker in the August Revolution of 1942. A prominent Congress worker and Deputy Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the Central Assembly. Has suffered imprisonment several times. Is an eloquent speaker. India's Ambassador to the United States Dec. 1946 to May 1948. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Orissa.

ASTHANA, Dr. NARAYAN PRASAD, M.A., LL.D.; *b.* 20th April 1874, *s.* of Dr. Dindayal of Agra; *ed:* Agra College, B.A. 1893, M.A. 1894. Hon. degree of LL.D. Conferred by Agra Univ. in 1931; *m.* Srimati Girja Bai *d.* of Rai Bhagirathi Prasad of Hyderabad Dn. After passing LL.B. Examination joined Agra Bar, where in time he became the leader. Then shifted

to Allahabad in 1915 for practice in the High Court. Became Advocate General of U.P. in 1937. Elected to the Prov. Council in 1916 and continued till 1923. Member, Council of State from 1927-30. Was elected Vice-Chancellor of the Agra Univ. in 1928. Title of c.i.e. conferred on 1st January 1945. Re-elected Vice-Chancellor Agra Univ. Nov. 1946. Elected Chairman Allahabad High Court Bar Council, 1946. *Ad.* 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AUROBINDO, SRI (GHOSH), scholar, poet, and yogi; *b.* in Calcutta Aug. 15, 1872; went to England at the age of seven; *ed:* St. Paul's School and King's College, Cambridge, first class Classical Tripos; passed I.C.S., 1890, served for some time in Baroda State and then went to Bengal, joined the political movement; first Editor of *Bande Mataram*, arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case but acquitted. A warrant was issued against him for sedition in 1910 but later withdrawn; he retired to Pondicherry and has lived there since; has established an Ashram there. *Pub.* *Collected Poems and Plays: The Life Divine, Essays on the Gita, Synthesis of Yoga, Ideal and Progress, Superman, Thoughts and Glimpses, The Mother, Isha Upanishad, Light on Yoga, More Light on Yoga, Bases of Yoga, Riddle of the World, Letters, Poems, Past and Present, Savitri Bk I-III*, etc. *Ad.* Pondicherry.

AVINASHILINGAM, HON. T. S., B.A., B.L., Ex-Minister for Education, Madras. *b.* 1903 in Tirupur, Coimbatore Dt. Comes of an ancient family of merchants; *ed:* Pachaiappa's and Law College, Madras. Was influenced by Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Viveka-

nanda and became a member of the Ramakrishna Mission. Later on, came under the influence of Gandhiji and joined the Civil Disobedience Movement. Courted imprisonment on four occasions. An ardent lover of Tamil and author of many books. Founded the Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya in Coimbatore Dt. Was for 11 years a member of the Central Assembly. Has started the Tamil Academy (Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam) for the development of Tamil under the auspices of which he is sponsoring the publication of an Encyclopaedia in Tamil. Minister for Education 1946-48. *Ad.* Madras.

AYYANGAR, N. GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Minister for Transport & Railways, India Govt. since Sept. 1948, Minister without Portfolio, Govt. of India 26th Sept. 1947 to Sept. 1948; *b.* 31st March 1882; *m.* Sri Komalamammal; *ed:* Wesley, Presidency and Law College, Madras. Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras 1904; entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Deputy Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secretary to Government, P. W. Department 1932-34; President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras, 1935-37; Member, Board of Rev. Mad., 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir 1937-43. Member, Constituent Assembly. Head of the Indian delegation to U.N.O. on Kashmir, 1948. *Ad.* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

AZAD, ABUL KALAM, MAULANA. Indian Leader and Moslem divine and thinker; Minister of Education, Govt. of India since Aug. 15, 1947, was Member Interim National Government 1946-47. Member Congress Working Committee since July 1946; *b.* 1888 at Mecca; *ed:* Al-Azhar University, Cairo, in Moslem Theology. Later settled in Calcutta, started the Urdu weekly *Al-Hilal* and on its suppression by Government, the *Al-Balagh*. His activities led to his internment. Joined the nationalist movement, was a leading figure in Khilafat and non-co-operation movements. Imprisoned several times. President of the Congress 1940-46 and twice before. Represented Congress at Simla Conference, June, 1945 and in talks with Cabinet Mission April-June 1946. Is a powerful writer and impressive speaker. Member, Constituent Assembly. *Pub.* numerous works mainly on Moslem Theology. *Ad.* 19A, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta; 19 Akbar Road, New Delhi.

BABER SHUM SHERE, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Minister and Commander-in-Chief, Nepalese Army; Hon. Colonel, British Army; *b.* 1888; Inspector-General of the Nepalese Contingent in India during World War I and the 3rd Afghan War (Mention in Despatches and special mention by Commander-in-Chief in India and Governor-General-in-Council;) has American Legion of Merit, 1st Class. In memory of his son Bala Shum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lakh and donated rupees one lakh to the Earthquake Relief Fund, Nepal 1933. Address Katmandu, Nepal. **BADRUDDUJA, SYED, M.A., B.L.,**

Ex-Mayor, Calcutta Corporation (1943-44); b. July 1898 in the dist. of Murshidabad; ed: Calcutta. Competed in Bengal Civil Service exam. in 1925 but owing to ill health had to seek his career elsewhere, and accepted office in the Calcutta Corporation; resigned his office in the Corporation and got elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly (1940); was elected to the Corporation as a Councillor; connected directly with all socio-political and socio-religious movements and activities in Muslim Bengal. Was Secy., Progressive Coalition Party in the Bengal Assembly. Elected Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, 1943. Ad. 19, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.

BAGCHI, SACHIN, b. 1896, s. of late Rai Devendra Prasad Bagchi Bahadur; ed: Calcutta; President of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta, for 1945-46; was Chairman, Reception Committee, Indian Insurance Companies' Field-Workers' Conference (3rd Session), and General Secretary of the Indian Insurance Institute, Calcutta. Ad. 6, Ritchie Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BAHADUR, SIR SHUMSHER JUNG BAHAUDUR RANA, Commdg. General, Hon. G.B.E., G.C.S.I., G.O.L.H., Hon. Col. Brit. Army. Held very high diplomatic and military position at New Delhi. Eldest surviving son of H. H. Maharaja Jodha Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal; b. 1892. Held very high civil and military post in Nepal; led Nepalese contingent to India as C.O. C.-in-C. for service in India. Dir. Gen. of Public Instruction. Nepal 1929-29; first. Nepalese Minister in London 1934-35. Led Special Mission to present King George V with the Nep. Decoration of Ojaswi Rajanya 1934. Has 1st

class Orders of (1) Nepal Tara, (2) Trishakti Patta, (3) Gurkha Dakshina-Bahu. Ad. Khatmandu, Nepal.

BAHAR, HON. MUHAMMED HABIBULLAH, Minister of Health and Local Self-Government, E. Bengal, Pakistan, since Sept. 1947; b. 1906 in a Noakhali village; ed: Chittagong Municipal School, Islamia College, Calcutta, graduated 1928; m. to Mrs. Anwara Bahar, B.A., B.T. Took part in Congress non-co-operation movement 1921, Jt. Secy. Krishak Praja Party 1936-37; Member, Bengal Prov. Muslim League, became its Genl. Secy. and member Working Committee, now Gen. Secy.; Elected to Bengal Council 1944, to Assembly 1946; Member Pakistan Assembly. Chairman, Calcutta Port Haj Committee. A pioneer of progressive Muslim thought, Mr. Bahar with his sister Prof. Begum Shamshun Nahar M.A., M.B.E., edited cultural and literary magazine *Bulbul*; President, All-Bengal Progressive Writers' Conference, Calcutta 1943; was Secy., Bangiya Muslim Sahitya Samiti; Chairman, E. Pakistan Literary Conf. 1949; is a powerful and popular writer especially of humour. A keen sportsman, he was one of the founders of Mohamedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, Captained its football team for League Championship 1934; conducted its Ceylon, Burma and all-India tours 1934-35. President, Eastern Pakistan Sports Federation. Ad. 32 Minto Road, Dacca.

BAHAWALPUR, H. H. The Nawab of, See *Bahawalpur*. **BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR**, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs and Com-

monwealth Relations since June 1947. Agent General for India and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to U.S.A. 1941-46; *b.* 1891; *ed:* Allahabad and Oxford. Joined the I.C.S. in 1915. Was Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. Has been on deputation to Canada, Australia, S. Africa, New Zealand, Geneva, Indian R. T. Conference etc. Was Chairman of the Indian delegation to United Nations Food Conf. at Hot Springs and was elected Chairman of the Interim Commission. *Ad.* 10, Quensway, New Delhi.

BAKSHI, SATYA RANJAN. *b.* 1897 in Barisal district (E. Pakistan); *ed.* Cal. Univ.; Joined the editorial staff of "*Forward*" founded and edited by late Deshabandhu C. R. Das; edited "*Forward*" and "*Liberty*" (1926-32); also edited "*Advance*" and "*The Nationalist*". Was prosecuted on several occasions on sedition and also in detention for several years between 1926 and 1946. At present editor, "*The Nation*". *Ad.* 16, Priyanath Mullick Street, Calcutta.

BALKRISHNA, M.A., Ph. D., F.R. ECON. S., F.S.S., b. 1882, *ed:* Lahore and London. Has served as Principal of the Gurukula Vidyalaya of Hardwar, and of Rajaram College, Delhi, author of many works on history, economics, and politics. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

BANERJEA, PRAMATHA NATH, M.A. D.Sc. (ECON.), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.A. (Central), b. 1879, *ed:* Calcutta and London. Was Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35; President, Indian Economic Confce. 1930; President, Indian Political Science Confce. 1940; Dean, Faculty of Arts C. U. (1929-30); President, Post-graduate Council in Arts,

C.U. 1929-33; was President of Bengal Economic Society; and Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Fellow, C. U.; Leading economist and politician. Was an invitee to Simla Conference June, 1945. *Pub.* *A Study of Indian Economics, Fiscal Policy in India, Public Administration in Ancient India, Provincial Finance in India* and several other books on Economics and Public Administration. *Ad.* 4/A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, SATYAPRIYA, M.A., B.L., ex-M.L.A., Member, Constituent Assembly of India, s. of the late Rai Kumudini Kanta Banerjee Bahadur I.E.S.; *ed:* Rajshahi & Calcutta University. Went to Germany 1923 to study labour movement. Returned to India, 1927. Released from detention under Defence Rules in 1946, and elected to Central Legislative Assembly.

BANERJEE, JOYGOPAL, M.A.; b. 1872. *ed:* Monghyr, Patna and Calcutta. After brief service in London Mission and Metropolitan Colleges, Calcutta, joined Victoria College, Cooch Behar 1894, became Senior Prof. 1908; Principal 1913-15; Senior Prof., Cal. Univ. 1917-28, Held Chair of English 1928-36. Editor, *Calcutta Review* 1927-33, Examiner of 7 Indian Uncls. in M.A. English for years and of Cal. Univ. 1897 to 1944. Contributed articles to *Modern Review*, *Cal. Review*, *Banares Univ. Magazine*, etc. *Ad.* 5, Motilal Nehru Road, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, KEDARESWAR, D.Sc., F.N.I., Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar Professor of Physics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; *b.* Sep. 1900; *s. of* Taraknath Banerjee; *m.* Sarojini Debi; *ed:* Dacca & Presidency College, Calcutta; *D.Sc.* of the Cal. University. Worked at the

Royal Institution of Great Britain as Ghosh Travelling Fellow of C. U.; made important fundamental contributions in X-ray Crystallography. Elected Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, of the Indian Acady. of Science and of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science. President, Physics Section at the 34th Session of Indian Science Congress. *Ad.* 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, DR. PRAMATHA NATH, M.A., D.Lit. B.L., Barrister-at-Law; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ.; *b.* 1894; *s.* of Mr. K. N. Banerjee of Bengal Judicial Service; *ed:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and Lincoln's Inn, London; Premchand Raychand Scholar; *m.* Sja Amala Debi, *d.* of the late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee; Fellow, Calcutta University since 1919; Syndic, Calcutta University since 1919; Lecturer Post-graduate Department; Principal, Calcutta University Law College; M.L.A. (Bengal), 1937-46, A noted Parliamentarian and keen debater; Minister, Govt. of Bengal, in charge of Revenue, Judicial, Legislative Depts, 1941-43; Minister, Civil Supplies Dept. 1943; President All-Bengal Teachers' Association, 1935, and of All-Bengal College & University Teachers' Association, 1939-40; President, Postgraduate Council in Arts, Calcutta Univ. 1947. Associated with many learned bodies and societies; author of numerous publications; *Ad.* 69/A, Haris Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, SRIKUMAR, M.A., B.L., Ph.D.; Retd. Senior Professor of English, Presidency Coll., Calcutta, Ramtanu Lahiry Prof. of Bengali, Cal. Univ. *b.* 1894. Fellow, Cal. Univ. 1926-35. *Pub.* *Critical Theories and Poetic Practice in the Lyrical Ballads;*

Banga Sahitye Upayaser Dhara, Ingrji Sahityer Itihasa, Bangla Sahityer Katha. *Ad.* 31, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.
BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, kt., I.C.S., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871; *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta; *ed:* Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; Member, Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. *Pub:* The "Indian Tangle" "An Indian Pathfinder" "The Rhythm of Living", "What's Wrong with India", "Through an Indian Camera." *Ad.* C/o Imperial Bank of India, Bangalore.

BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I.E.S. (Ret.) M.A., (Cantab), M.Sc. (Cal.), F.R.A.S. (Lond). F.N.I., Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics, Allahabad University; *b.* Sept. 23, 1891; *m.* Feb. 14, 1921 Probha Devi; *ed:* Presidency College, Cal., and Clare College, Cambridge; Was Prof. of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; Services lent to the University of Allahabad since 1922. Fellow, Royal Astronomical Society (England); and Vice-President of National Institute of Sciences; President, Mathematics Section, Indian Science Congress 1940; President, National Academy of Sciences 1945-7; President, University Teachers' Association, Allahabad. President, Benares Mathematics

Society 1941; President, U. P. Secondary Educ. Conf. 1933, 1943. *Pub.* Research papers in Mathematical Physics and Astrophysics and some popular scientific papers. Author of "Cepheid Theory of the Origin of the Solar system". *Ad.* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, PEARY LAL, M.A., LL.B., Advocate-General, U. P. since Nov. 1947; *b.* 24 July 1883 at Allahabad, *s.* of Dwarkanath Banerji, Barrister-at-Law; *m.* 1904, has two sons; *ed.*: Muir Central College, Allahabad, M.A. 1904, LL.B. 1905; started practice in District Court in Allahabad 1905 and in Allahabad High Court October 1908. *Ad.* 41, George Town, Allahabad.

BANERJI, SITAL CHANDRA, M.D., (Homoeo), Chief Medical Officer, Charitable Homeopathic Dispensary, Sammelan Brahma Samaj, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; *b.* Mar. 1885; Organized 6 charitable Homoeo. A philanthropic worker who has been helping the suffering public for the last 40 years. *Ad.* Saral Kutir, 36/1B Panditia Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BANERJI, DR. SUDHANSU KUMAR, O.B.E., M.SC., D.SC., F.N.I., Director General of Observatories; *b.* 27th April, 1893, *ed.*: M.Sc., 1914; Premchand Roychand Scholar, 1915; D.Sc., 1918. Asst. Prof. of Applied Mathematics and Lecturer in Physics, Univ. College of Science, Calcutta, 1915-18; Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics and also Lecturer in Physics, 1918-22; Secretary, Calcutta Mathematical Society; Physical Science Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1918-22; President, Physics & Mathematics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1923; Hony. Prof. of Applied Physics, Royal Institute of Science, 1927-33;

Director, Colaba & Alibag Observatories, 1922-32; Meteorologist, 1932-38; Superintending Meteorologist, 1938-44; During 1933-43, officiated as Director General of Observatories, for 5 times; Director General of Observatories (Permanent) since September, 1944. O.B.E., 1943. Hony. Prof. of Geophysics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1947; Member, International Meteorological Committee, 1946 onwards; Member, Executive Committee of the International Meteorological Organisation 1947; President, Regional Commission for Asia of the International Meteorological Organisation; Member, Executive Committee of the Association of Terrestrial Magnetism and Atmospheric Electricity of the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, 1948. *Pub.* Numerous scientific papers and articles in "Philosophical Magazine", "Bulletin of the Calcutta Math. Society", "Physical Review", "Nature", "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society", "Memoirs" and "Scientific Notes" of the India Meteorological Dept., etc. *Ad.* Meteorological Dept., Lodi Road, New Delhi.

BAPNA, SIR SERAYMAL, RAI BHADUR, Wazir-ud-Dowla, B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., C.I.E. *b.* 1882; *ed.*: Ajmer and Allahabad. Prime Minister Indore, 1926-39; Prime Minister, Bikaner 1939-41. Chief Minister Rutlam 1942, Prime Minister, Alwar from Dec. 1943 to Feb. 1947. Was a substitute delegate to the R. T. Conference, 1931 and delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Ad.* Indore, Central India.

BARIA, Ruler of, Lt.-Col. H. H. MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJIT-

SINHJI, K.C.S.I.; b. 1886. Succeeded to the gaddi 1908, *ed*: Rajkot, Dehra Dun and U. K. Saw service in the first Great War, and in the Afghan War, 1919. Is a progressive ruler and takes interest in the welfare of his subjects. Is a descendant of the Chohan Rajputs.

BARLINGAY, THE HON. DR. W. S., M.A., PH.D., Barrister-at-Law, Minister for Law, C. P. and Berar Government; b. 1904; *ed*: in Patwardhan High School and Morris College, Nagpur, from 1913 to 1924. Studied Philosophy and Psychology at University College, London, M.A. 1928, PH.D. 1930. Called to the Bar 1929. Returned to India in 1930. Joined the Satyagraha movement in 1932 and jailed twice 1932 and 1942. Member of the several bodies of Nagpur University. Was elected to the Legislative Assembly, Central Provinces in 1946 and appointed Minister. *Ad.* Nagpur.

BARODA, HON. MAJ.-GEN. H. H. FAZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I ENGLISHIA, MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP-SINHA GAEKWAD, SENA KHAS KHEL SAMSHER BAHADUR G.C.I.E. LL.D., MAHARAJA of, b. June 29, 1908; *ed*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Baroda College, Baroda, Deccan College, Poona and in England, *m.* H. H. Maharani Shantadur 1929 and H. H. Maharani Sita Devi 1943; received training in all branches of administration before succession, succeeded to the gaddi Feb. 7, 1939; attended the Round Table Conf., the coronation of H. M. King George VI and the Imperial Conf. with the late Maharaja. H. H. was the first Ruler to announce that his State would join the Constituent Assembly. Baroda is now integrated in the Bombay Province.

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, Landlord and businessman. b. 1884, *s.* of Mr. Karimji Alibhoy. Sheriff of Bombay 1926-27. Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly 1921-1923. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council 1917-1921. Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate 1907. Recipient: certificates of merits and Voluntary and General Service War Medal. Was elected Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for 32 years and its Chairman 1916-1917. Member of the Improvement Trust Board and its Committee and twice its Chairman 1934 to 1936. President, All India Muslim Educational Conference, Malegaon 1917. Chairman Surat, 1917-1918. Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors 1919 to 1937. President, All India Hedzaj Conference, Lucknow 1926. An all-round sportsman. *Ad.* Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, 26.

BARWANI, H. H. DEVISINGHJI, Rana Saheb of, b. 1922, became Ruler 1930. He is a Sisodia Rajput and is descended from the Ruling Family of Udaipur.

BASU, BIRENDRA KUMAR, b. 8th August 1888 at Suri (Birbhum); *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta 1907-1909 (B.A. First Class Honours in Physics & Chemistry) Emmanuel College, Cambridge 1909-1913 (M.A., First Class Honours in Economics); *m.* Rajlakshmi, daughter of Babu Santiram Ghose of Antpur (Hooghly) 5th July 1909, 8 s. and 7 d. Joined I.C.S. after open competition in London in 1913 and posted to Bengal. Served as Judge in various districts in Bengal 1919-45, and as Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation, Bengal 1945-46. Resigned service in

June 1947. Appointed Chairman, Public Service Commission for West Bengal in November 1947. *Ad.* 10, Ashu Biswas Road, Calcutta, 25.

BASU, PRAPHULLA CHANDRA, Hon. LL.D., Ph.D., M.A. in economics, 1911; B.L. in 1913; M.A. in history, 1916; Asutosh Mookerjee Research Medallist, 1920; Hon. LL.D. of Agra, University, 1940. *b.* 21 June 1890. *s.* of the late Mr. Ashwini Kumar Basu. *m.* in 1915 Srimati Premnalini (*née* Ghosh); *ed.*: Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta. Professor of Economics and History & Principal, Holkar College, Indore (1926-40); Dean of Faculty of Arts, (1927-33); and Vice-Chancellor, Agra University (1934-40); Chairman, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C.I. Ajmer (1932-36); Member of Senate, Agra University (1927-40); Member of Court, Allahabad University, (1923-27) & (1934-40); Delegate to the Empire Universities' Congress Edinburgh (1931); Member, Legislative Council, U.P. (1936). *Pub.* A number of treatises and Papers on Economics. *Ad.* C/o Lloyds Bank, Calcutta.

BASU, SANTOSH KUMAR, M.A., B.L., Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Dacca; formerly Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly in 1939-45 and ex-Mayor of Calcutta. *b.* 1890, *ed.*: Calcutta. Was Professor of English, Hislop College, Nagpur. Advocate, Calcutta High Court since 1914. Had been in the Swaraj Party. Elected Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation since 1923. Deputy Mayor 1930, Mayor 1933. Organized the Mayor's Fund in connection with Bihar Earthquake 1934. Was Minister for Pub.

Health, Local Self-Govt. & Civil Defence Co-ordination, Govt. of Bengal. Resigned in March 1943. *Ad.* 'Baitul Aman,' Mymensingh Road, Ramna, Dacca; and 65, Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BENARES, H. H. MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAYAN SINGH BAHDUR of, an adopted son of the late Maharaja, H. H. succeeded to the gaddi April 5, 1939. Being a minor the State was then administered by a Council of Administration. H. H. assumed full powers on July 11, 1947.

BHADARWA, Ruler of, SRIMANT THAKOR SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINGJI RANJITSINGJI, *b.* 1903, *ed.*: Rajkot; ascended gaddi, 1935. The Raj claims descent from Karan Vaghela, the last Rajput king of Gujarat.

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., *b.* 1875, *ed.*: Poona. Served as Carmichael Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, 1917-35; was lecturer in Bombay, Benares Hindu and Madras Univs.; presided over various historical and cultural confcs.; was Supdt., Archaeol. Survey of India, Western Circle; was Vice-Chairman and is still member, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum and is in charge of its Archaeol. Section. Jt. Editor, 'Indian Antiquary,' 1911-20 and 1928-33; Founder-Editor, 'Indian Culture.' *Pub.* include learned treatises on Indian History, Archaeology, Gupta inscriptions, etc. *Ad.* 2-1, Lovelock Street, Calcutta.

BHANSALI, Prof. J. P., *b.* 1897, travelled all over Europe and then gave up the world, walked to the Himalayas barefoot, sojourned in the forests of Gir, lived on 'nim' leaves, ringed his lips together and was fed through

a tube for years; spun endlessly and believed in 'Bapu'. *Ad.* Sevagram, via. Wardha (C.P.).

BHARATPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SRI BRIJINDRA SAWAI BRIJENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, BAHADUR JUNG of, b. Dec. 1, 1918, succeeded to the gaddi March 27, 1929, invested with ruling powers Oct. 22, 1939.

BHATIA, Colonel SOHAN LAL, I.M.S., M.A., M.D., B.ch., F.R.S.E., F.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., C.I.E., M.C., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras since 15th May 1947; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Assam; was Principal of Grant Medical College and Supdt., J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; and Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi; b. 1891; *ed*: Cambridge and London. Has seen active service in Egypt, during the First World War. Has written papers on medical subjects. Visited Canada and U.S.A. as a member of the Indian Scientific Mission 1944-5. *Ad.* Madras.

BHATNAGAR, SIR SHANTI SWARUPA, K.T. D.S.C., F.R.S., F. Inst. P. F.I.C., O.B.E., F.S.C.I. (Hon): b. 1895; *ed*: Lahore, Berlin and London. Is Fellow of several learned societies in India and England. Was Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore. President, Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938 and General President 1945, Nagpur Session. Is now Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Scientific Research. Elected Fellow of Royal Society 1943; elected Hon. Fellow and Vice-President, Soc. of Chemical Industry (London); Member In-

dian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. 1945; Leader of the official delegation to the Empire Scientific Conference London 1946. *Pub.* *Principles and Applications of Magneto-Chemistry*, a treatise on Electricity in Urdu and many scientific papers. *Ad.* New Delhi.

BHATTACHARYYA, DEVENDRA MOHAN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L., O.B.E. (1946), ex-M.L.A. (Central). s. of late Sashi Bhusan Bhattacharyya of an ancient Brahmin family of Faridpur: started life as headmaster of a high school; after a brief career at the Bar joined Midnapore College as Prof. of History, 1920; Was appointed Chief Manager, Jhargram Raj. Became Chairman, District Board Midnapore 1937, and Chairman, Midnapore Municipality next year. Elected Chairman, Board of Directors Palladium Assurance Co.; Helped in the founding of Vidyasagar Bani Bhawan at Jhargram and the publication of authoritative edin. of works of Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra, Madhusudan and others by the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Appointed a member of the Bengal Administration Enquiry Committee, Nov. 1944. Nominated Member Central Assembly, 1946. *Ad.* Jhargram, Dist. Midnapore, W. Bengal.

BHAVNAGAR, H. E. the Maharajah of, Governor of Madras; Commodore His Highness Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Maharajah of Bhavnagar, K.C.S.I. (1938), Lieutenant 1937; and then Colonel; Honorary Commodore in the R.I.N., b. 19th May 1912, s. of Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji K.C.S.I. of Bhavnagar, m. to Maharani Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal, 2 s. 3 d.

Educated first at home; then Rajkumar College, Rajkot 1922; the Rev. Brayer's School in Essex and then Harrow; returned from England in 1928 and attended lectures in History, Politics, English etc., at the Samaldas College, Bhavnagar. Attended meetings of the Round Table Conference; toured various parts of India, England and America; invested with ruling powers on 18th April, 1931; granted responsible government to the subjects of his State in January, 1948; Uparajapramukh of Saurashtra Union February, 1948; Acting Rajpramukh June 1948; Governor of Madras September, 1948. *Recreations:* Riding; hunting; Hockey; Football; Rowing; Fishing; Cricket etc. *Ad.* Governor's Camp; Madras.

BHOPAL, AIR VICE-MARSHAL COLONEL H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT, IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.S.I. (1932), G.C.I.E. (1929), C.V.O., B.A., of, b. Sept. 9, 1894; ed: Bhopal, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, took B.A. degree Allahabad Univ. studied law for a year. Previous to accession had actively participated in the administration of the State as Chief Secretary to his mother, Her late Highness, and later as Member for Finance and Law and Justice Departments; m. 1905 H. H. Mamoonah Sultan Shah Bano Begum Sahiba. d. of Shahzada Humayun, a great-grandson of Shah Shuja of Kabul; has 3 daughters. Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes; delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conference. Was Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes 1931-32 and 1944-47.

BHORE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM,

i.c.s. (Retd.), c.i.e., k.c.s.i., c.b.e., b. 1878; ed: Poona and London. Was Dewan of Cochin; Director of Civil Supplies; ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council; offg. High Commissioner of India in England, 1922-23. Chairman, Health Survey and Development Committee Government of India. *Ad.* c/o National Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTAN, H. H. MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI SRI SIR JIGME WANGCHUK, K.C.S.I., b. 1906, succeeded to the *gaddi* in Aug. 1926.

BHUTTO, SHAH NAWAZ, SIR, O.B.E., C.I.E., b. 1888; *ed:* Karachi. Is the chief of zemindars in Sind. Was Minister to Bombay Govt.; delegate to R. T. Conference. Was Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind. *Ad.* Karachi.

BHUWALKA, INDERCHAND. Is a prominent industrialist and business magnate; b. 1909; *ed:* Calcutta: is Director of several limited companies and connected with various public institutions. *Ad.* 3, New Jagannath Ghat Road, Calcutta.

BILLIMORIA, SIR SAHPOORJEE BOMONJEE, KT. M.B.E., J.P.; b. 1877; *ed:* Bombay. Is a partner of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Member of Auditors' Council; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; is a Trustee of several Parsee charities and trusts; Governor, Rotary International; Grand Supdt., Royal Arch. Freemasonry in India. Served as Sheriff of Bombay. *Ad.* 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIKANER, LT.-GEN. H. H. MAHARAJA SIR SADUL SINGHJI BAHDUR, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., b. 7th Sept. 1902; made Hon. Captain Jan. 1921, Lt.-Col. Sept. 1943, Major-General Dec. 1945 and Lt.-Gen. Dec. 1946. His Highness

married the sister of Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur of Rewa and has 2 sons: Colonel Maharaj Kumar Karni Singhji Bahadur (*b.* 21st April 1924), Heir-Apparent, and Lt.-Colonel Maharaj Kumar Sri Amar Singhji Bahadur; and a daughter who is married to the Heir-Apparent of Udaipur.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DAS, b. 1891: big mill-owner, landholder, exporter and importer, etc. Was President of Indian Chamber of Commerce, of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries. Was member of several Commissions. Supports many institutions in different parts of India. A social worker, and philanthropist. Chairman. All-India Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Birla Park, 19, Store Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BISWAS, K. C., M.Sc. in Textile Engineering, M.T.M., A.T.I. (U. S. A.) Managing Agent, Pravati Textile Mills Ltd.; b. 1902 in well-known Biswas family of Jalabari (Barisal), ed: United States of America; late Instructor in Textile Engineering & Research, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. Technical Director of Cotton Mills, U.S.A. *Ad.* c/o. Pravati Textile Mills Ltd. P. O. Panihati, Calcutta.

BISWAS, KALIPADA, (Pseudonym "K.P.B.")—b. 1901 in Jessore district (E. Pakistan); ed. St. Paul's College, Cal. Univ; started journalism (1924), served Associated Press of India 1926-1937. Was the only Calcutta Journalist to accompany Sir John Anderson, then Governor of Bengal during latter's tours. Travelled with Gandhiji during Harijan tour of Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa (1934) and again in Bengal in 1946. Resigned from A.P.I. in 1937; was a freelance reporter

attached to U.P.I., "Hindusthan Standard," "Amrita Bazar Patrika" till he joined the "Patrika" as a Staff Reporter in 1938. He writes frequently on subjects cultural, archaeological. As A.P.I. representative, he gave the first report of the Oceanographic survey made by the then Director-General of Zoological Survey of India in the Arabian Sea on behalf of the British Government (1930-31) to study the 'Fauna' in order to establish that once upon a time Africa and eastern parts of India were a 'Landlocked' area. *Ad.* 110/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta, 9.

BIYANI, BRIJLAL NANDLAL, Member Constituent Assembly of India, b. Dec. 1896; m. Savitridevi, 2 d, 1 s; ed: Graduated from Morris College, Nagpur. Managing Director of The Rajasthan Printing & Litho Works Ltd. Akola. Proprietor 'Matri-Bhoomi', of Berar, and 'Pravah'; Author of the Hindi Book 'Kalpana Kanan'. Member of the C. P. & Berar legislature 1926-29; Imprisoned in 1930 in the C. D. movement, again in 1932; President Vidarbha Provincial Congress 1935 to 1948. Elected to the Council of State in 1937. Was Secretary of Congress Party there, Third Satyagrahi of the Individual Satyagraha; Jailed for one year, again detained for three years in 1942. Released 1945. Elected President of All India Marwari Federation in 1947. Founded Free Berar Committee in April 1947 and was President thereof. Founder of the Berar Chamber of Commerce, Akola. President of The Berar Branch of INTUC. Connected with numerous institutions and organizations. *Ad.* Rajasthan Bhawan, Akola (Berar).

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF, (WILLIAM

QUINLAN LASH, *ed*: Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge. M.A., 1932; ordained d. 1928, p. 1929, Portsmouth. Curate of S. Mary's, Portsea 1928-32; M. of C.S.S. Poona, 1932-34; Acharya C.P.S.S. from 1934; Consecrated Bishop August 10th 1947. *Ad.* St. Thomas' Cathedral, Churchgate Street, Bombay 1.

BORDOLOI, GOPINATH, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Premier of Assam; for second time since Feb. 1946; b. 1891, *ed*: Gauhati and Calcutta. Joined bar 1916; during Non-co-operation Movement suspended legal practice and got 1 year's S. I. 1922; Asst. Secy., Gauhati Congress 1926; Chairman, Gauhati Municipality 1934-38; Leader of Congress Party in Assam Legislative Assembly from 1937 and Congress Coalition Premier from Sept. 1938 to Nov. 1939 when resigned on Congress mandate; got 1 year's S. I. as 1st Satyagrahi from Assam. Detained as a security prisoner from Aug. 15, '42 to Jan. 26, '44. President of several educational and other public instns. *Pub.* Contributions to journals, *T. R. Phookan and What I Know of Him*, *Buddha Dev* (Assamese); and Assamese Translation of *Anasakti Yoga*. *Ad.* Gauhati, Assam.

BOROOAH, HON. LAKSHESVAR, Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, is one of the oldest Congressmen of Assam. Joined Congress in 1921, suffered jail life 1921-42. His wife died in 1943 while he was in jail. He was one of the few Congress leaders of Assam to join the Swarajya Party movement of C. R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Patel and others in 1922 in Gaya Congress. He has been returned to the Assam Legislature four times as a Congress candidate

1926 to 1946. In the field of social uplift, his contribution as a Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh is considerable. Is aged 57 and is a successful lawyer. *Ad.* Legislative Assembly, Shillong, Assam.

BOSE, DR. M. N., M.B., C.M. (Edin), F.S.M.F. (Beng.), Principal, R. G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta, b. in 1876; *ed*: M.B. (Cal.) C.M. (Edin) 1901. Prof. of Anatomy, of Carmichael Medical College 1917-May 1947; Vice-Principal 1934-35 and Principal since 18.3.1936. Superintendent of Carmichael College Hospitals 1937-31st March 1947. *Ad.* R. G. Kar Medical College, Belgachia, Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, NANDALAL, Director, Kalabhaban, Santiniketan; b. Dec. 1883. *ed*: Govt. School of Arts, Calcutta after passing Entrance Exam. Served apprenticeship under Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, joined Santiniketan school, 1914, became Director of Kalabhaban, 1919. Accompanied Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore in travels in Far East in 1924. One of the greatest living Indian artists, he has decorated the Kirti Mandir Baroda, with fresco painting and Congress pandals and exhibitions several times in the past. *Ad.* Santiniketan, Bolpur.

BOSE, SARAT CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law, Member, National Interim Govt. Sept.-Nov. 1946, b. 1889, s. of late Janaki Nath Bose, *ed*: Cuttack, Calcutta and London; called to the Bar 1913; Alderman, Calcutta Corporation 1924-32; elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1933; detained under Reg. III of 1818 for several years; was President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; was Member, Congress Working Committee; Leader of the Opposition in the Ben-

gal Assembly 1937-45. Elected to Central Assembly 1946; Leader of the Congress Party in Central Legislature. Ex-Member, Working Committee, Indian National Congress. Left Congress in 1947 and next year formed Socialist Republican Party of India. Elected to Bengal Assembly in South Cal. by-election, June 1-49. *Ad.* 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta.

BOURNE, H. E. SIR FREDERICK CHALMERS, K.C.S.I. (1948), C.I.E. Governor of East Bengal since 15th August 1947. *b.* August, 1891 *s.* of late Sir Frederick Bourne, C. M. G. Mayfield, Essex. *m.* 1918 Heather Frances *d.* of Lt.-Col. F. W. Burbury. *Ed.* Rugby; Christ Church, Oxford. Had military career upto 1920. Entered I.C.S. 1920; Acting Governor of C.P. and Berar 1946; and Acting Governor Assam, 1946, after he had held important positions in the Punjab during 1920-1945. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, Dacca, East Bengal.

CARIAPPA, Gen. K. M. Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, *b.* 28th Jan. 1900 in Coorg, S. India, *ed.* Coorg and Presidency College, Madras; *m.* 1937, *1 d. 1 s.* Commissioned with Indian Army Dec. 1919. War services: Iraq 1920-22. Waziristan 1922-25, 1928, 1930, 1946; World War II, 1939-45 Iraq, Iran, Syria, N. Africa, Burma. Raised and Commanded a Rajput Machine gun Battalion 1942, Bannu Frontier Brigade Group N.W.F.P.; G.O. C.-in-C. Eastern Command 18th Nov. 1947. Passed Staff College, Quetta 1939; Imperial Defence College, London Jan.-Jun. 1947 when recalled to India as a member of the Army Reconstitution Committee. Staff appointments held: Staff Captain DAQMG, DAAG, Brigade Major AA and QMG. Appointed Chief

of General Staff 15 Aug. 1947. G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, Jan. 1948 Jan. 1949; apptd. C.-in-C. 15th Jan. 1949. Has served as member of Army Reorganization Committee 1944-45. Visited certain training institutions in U.K., U.S.A., Canada and Germany in 1945 & 1946. *Ad.* The "Roshanara", Mercara, Coorg, S. India; 4, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

CAVEESHAR, SARDUL SINGH, Ex-President, All-India Forward Bloc; Managing Director, People's Insurance Co., Ltd. *b.* 1886 at Amritsar; *ed.* Punjab University; Started *Sikh Review*, Delhi, 1913; was extered from Delhi 1918, and started *New Herald*, Lahore. Was Secy. All-India Sikh League, 1920, and elected President the same year. Was awarded 5 years' transportation in 1919 in connection with Non-co-operation Movement. Was connected with Congress as Secy. Punjab P.C.C. and Member, All-India Congress W.C.; Presided over Punjab Provincial Conference, 1925; Acting Congress President, 1932 and 1933, and was imprisoned 4 times in connection with C. D. Movement. Left Congress on question of office acceptance, joined Forward Bloc of which he was elected President in 1941. Was detained for 4 years under D. I. Rules. Resigned Presidentship of Forward Bloc 1948. *Pub.* Is the Author of many books and Pamphlets on current politics. *Ad.* Sabzimandi, Delhi.

CHAKRAVARTI, NIRANJAN PRA-SAD, M.A., Ph.D., Director General of Archaeology in India, *b.* 1st July, 1893. *s.* of Hariprasad Chakravarti and Shashimukhi Devi; *m.* Suzanne Elizabeth nee Flynn, Eire; *ed.* Calcutta, M.A.,

1916; awarded Calcutta University gold medal and Hem Chandra Gossain gold medal and Sonamani prize; 1921: Govt. of India scholarship for study in Europe 1921; Cambridge Ph.D. 1924; Research student in the Sorbonne, Paris, and the University of Berlin, 1924-26. Lecturer Calcutta University, 1917-28; Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy, 1929; Govt. Epigraphist for India, 1934; Deputy Director General of Archaeology in India, 1940; Joint Director General of Archaeology in India, 1945; O.B.E., 1946; Director General of Archaeology in India, since 1948; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and Honorary Member of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, *Pub.* Writer of several books published in India and Paris and also reports and articles in Departmental and other scientific oriental journals in India and abroad. *Recreations:* Gardening; *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Ad:* No. 16, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

CHAGLA, The Hon'ble Mr. Mahomedali Currim, B.A., (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice of Bombay; *b.* Sept. 30th 1900; *ed:* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay, and Lincoln's College, Oxford, Graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History, 1922; President Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921; President Oxford Indian Majlis, 1922; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922; Prof. of Constitutional Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay 1927-30; Hon. Secy. Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay 1933-41, puisne Judge 1941; Chief Justice August 15, 1947, *m.* Meher-un-Nissa, *d.* Dharsi Jivraj. Fellow University of Bombay, Vice-

Chancellor, University of Bombay Apr-Nov. 1947; President, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Delegate to U.N.O. 1946.—*Ad.* Chief Justice House, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6.

CHAMAN LALL, DEWAN, b. 1892; India's Ambassador to Turkey, *ed:* Punjab and Oxford, Bar-at-Law; Was a journalist. Labour Delegate to International Labour Conference, Geneva & Montreal; member, Royal Commission on Labour, India; Member, Legislative Assembly (Central); Punjab Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly of India; Parliamentary delegate, Indian Delegation to Canada. Head of the Indian Food Mission to Argentina 1946. A leading political leader, Punjab. *Ad.* Indian Embassy Ankara, Turkey.

CHANDRAMOULI, Hon. K., B.Sc. (Aberdeen). Minister for Local Administration, Madras, was graduated at Aberdeen University, returned to India in 1924. Ever since took active part in the Congress and several national and social organizations. Took active and leading part in all the non-co-operation movements of Mahatmaji in 1931-32, 1940, 1941 and 1942. Courted imprisonment several times. Has been President, D.C.C.; Secretary, P.C.C.; President, Andhra P.C.C.; Member, A.I.C.C. for several years and Member of the Selection Committee for selection of Legislature Members in 1937 and 1945. Was President, District Board, Guntur, during 1938-40 and Member of the Andhra Senate for some time. Became Minister of Madras Government in February 1947. *Ad.* Madras.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, B.A. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hon. LL.D., (Edin.), stood first in

I.C.S., 1896, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Member of India Council, 1931-36; b. 1874. Was Chief Secretary, U.P. Govt.; Govt. delegate to International Labour Conference, U.S.A. and Geneva, and London Naval Conference; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council; and High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Went to Ottawa Imperial Conference (1932) as leader of Indian Delegation. *Ad.* The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S. W. I.

CHATTERJEE, INDUBHUSAN, M. Sc., L. Ag. (Nagpur), late Asst. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India, formerly Physiological Chemist, Bengal; b. 1888; s. of Late Nilmadhab Chatterji and Sitala Devi, m. Sm. Asrumati Devi; *ed*: Benares, Nagpur, Pusa and Bangalore. Research worker in Animal Nutrition; and author of many publications. Has devised special method of estimating digestibilities and Calcium requirement. *Ad.* 119 B, Shambazar Street, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M.R.C.P., D.P.H., M.D. (Edin.). b. 1888, *ed*: Calcutta and Edinburgh. Was Chief Medical Officer, G. I. P. Ry., E. B. Ry., E. I. Ry. and N. W. Ry. *Ad.* 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Cal.

CHATTERJEE, SURENDRA NATH, I.P., J.F., B.A., Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, b. 31st October, 1901; m. 4th June, 1928. Joined Indian Police 1925 as Assistant Superintendent. Held charge of important Subdivisions as Assistant Superintendent of Police and later as Superintendent of important districts of Bengal. For some time he was on deputation to the Government of India for enquiry into Railway sabo-

tages. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, 14th Aug. 1947. *Ad.* Police Hqrs., Lalibazar, Calcutta. **CHATTERJI, NARENDRANATH, Rai Saheb,** President, Bengal & Assam Railway Employees' Association; b. July 1884; *ed*: Calcutta; Served Government in the Railway Dept. for 37½ years. Connected with Railway labour since 1923. Was Vice-President B. & A. Rly. Employees' Association, Calcutta (1927-37); President (1938-39) and (1941-43); Vice-President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation (1935-36). Is connected with co-operative movement since 1920. *Ad.* Sheoraphuli, Hooghly.

CHATTERJI, DR. SUNITI KUMAR, M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.), Khaira Prof. of Indian Linguistics & Phonetics, Cal. Univ. since 1922; b. 1890; *ed*: Cal. & School of Oriental Studies, London Univ.; the Sorbonne, Paris. Apptd. Asst. Prof. of Eng., Cal. Univ. 1914; Govt. of India Linguistic Scholar in London and Paris 1919-22. Ex-Vice-President, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad; formerly Philological Secy., now Vice-Pres. & Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; Corresponding Member, Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares and Royal Asiatic Soc. of Great Britain and Ireland. Hon. Member, Polish Oriental Soc. (Warsaw), Société Asiatique (Paris) & American Oriental Soc. Visited Malaya, Java, Bali and Siam 1927 with Rabindranath Tagore. Represented Cal. Univ. at several scientific Confcs in Europe 1935 and 1938. President, Linguistic Society of India. *Pub.* *Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, and other works on Bengali, Indo-Aryan and Hindi; *Dvipamaya Bharat* and other travel books, besides papers on linguistic and cultural

subjects, in Bengali, Hindi and Eng. *Ad.* "Sudharma", 16, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRA-NATH, b. 1898. Has travelled different parts of Europe and America. Has studied stage work in U. K., Germany and Italy. Is a well-known poet and dramatist. *Pub.* *The Coffin, Feast of Youth*, etc. *Ad.* "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, KAMALADEVI President, All-India Women's Conference; a gifted speaker and a prominent Congress Socialist, elected Member, Congress Working Committee in July 1946; b. 1903, *m.* to Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, now separated. Had been several times to England, the Continent, U.S.A., Middle and Far East. Has suffered imprisonment several times for political activities. *Pub.* several works on national and international topics. *Ad.* Mangalore, S.I.

CHAUDHURI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar-at-Law, b. 28 June 1862, *s.* of Durgadas Chaudhury, *m.* Sarasibala Debi, 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendra-nath Banerjee; *ed:* Calcutta, Oxford, and London. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, *Calcutta Weekly Notes* since 1896; Organizing Secy., Indian Industrial Exhibitions under the auspices of the Indian National Congress in Calcutta 1901-1902 and again 1906-7; Member, Bengal Legis. Council 1903-6 Member, Legislative Assembly, India, 1921-23; Member, Repressive Laws Committee. Resigned seat by way of protest against doubling of salt tax by certification. Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-31, for sometime Chairman, National In-

surance Co. Ltd.; Vice Chairman National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council, Vice-President Indian Association, Calcutta. Editor, Bengali version of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea's *Nation in Making*. *Ad.* 3, Hastings St. and "Devadwar", 34, Ballygunge Circular Rd. Cal.

CHAUDHURI, Major-Gen. J. N. O.B.E., b. 10th June 1908; *ed:* Various schools in Calcutta and Highgate School, London, *m.* 14th April 1938 to Aruna, *y. d.* of Mr. H. D. Chatterjee. Eldest son of a famous Calcutta barrister, qualified from the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Commissioned 1928; posted to 7th Light Cavalry. Underwent the Course at the Staff College, Quetta. During World War II, Staff Officer, 5th Indian Division operating in Sudan, Eritrea, Abyssinia, Iraq, Cyprus, and the Western Desert. 1943—returned to India; was awarded the O.B.E.; appointed Senior Instructor, Staff College, Quetta. 1944—took over command of 16th Light Cavalry, the seniormost regiment in the Indian Armoured Corps and the first to be led into battle by an Indian Commanding Officer in the Burma Front. January 1946—appointed Brigadier i/c Administration, Malaya Command, thus becoming third Indian Brigadier. 1946—commanded the Indian Army Contingent at the Victory Parade, London. 1947—attended the Course at the Imperial Defence College, London. Later appointed Director, Military Operations, Army HQ. India. February 1948—promoted Major-General and officiated Chief of the Staff. May 1948—posted as G.O.C., 1 Armoured Division. 13th to 18th September 1948, led the 'Police Action'

against Hyderabad. Appointed Military Governor, Hyderabad State, in addition to Commander, 1 Armoured Division. *Ad.* The Residency, Bolarum (Decan).

CHAUDHURY, ANNADA PROSAD, b. 1897 Midnapur district; *ed:* Cuttack and Presidency College, Calcutta, B.Sc., M.Sc. Calcutta Univ. Took to politics early. In 1920 refused an offer for the post of Manager of a big industrial concern to join Gandhiji's Non-Co-operation movement. Joined Khadi Department of the Dacca Congress Committee. Financed by a fund of Rs. 50 only the Khadi Department of the Abhoy Ashram (Comilla) of which he was in charge soon grew up into an institution worth Rs. 1 lakh which he handed over to the All-India Spinners' Association in 1931 of which he became the Secretary for Bengal Branch. Since then he devoted himself to this work till 1942. He took part in August '42 movement having evaded the police for two years. During this period he edited the "Do or Die," a secret bulletin. In July 1944 he was arrested in Contai Subdivision and after one year's detention as a security prisoner was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. Was released in Nov. 1945. He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly during the last elections. He was for some time Political Private Secretary to Dr. P. C. Ghosh, Prime Minister, West Bengal and became the Finance Minister in his Cabinet, also holding the portfolios of Health and Local Self-Government. Is Managing Director, Lokasevak Ltd., *Ad.* 6, Waterloo St. Calcutta.

CHETTY, SHANMUKHAN, B.A., B.L., D.Litt., was Finance Minis-

ter, India Govt. from 15.8.47 till he resigned in Aug. 1948; President of the Indian Tariff Board 1945-47; was Head of the Government of India Purchasing Mission in America; b. 1892, *ed:* Madras. Has visited U. K. and Australia as India's delegate to National Convention and Empire Parliamentary Association respectively. Was member of Legislative Assembly (Central) for several years, and President in 1933. Has also been to the Labour Conference at Geneva and Economic Conference at Ottawa. Was Dewan, Cochin State, 1938-41. Represented India at the Bretton Woods Conference (U.S.A.) July 1944. Hon. D.Litt. Annamalai Univ. 1948. *Ad.* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHHATARI, SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, Captain, Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., ex-President, Nizam's Executive Council, Prime Minister 1941—July 1946; given G.B.E. b. 1888, *ed:* Aligarh. Was member, U. P. Legislative Council; Minister of Industries, U. P., Home Member, U. P. Was Actg. Governor, U. P. in 1928 (for 3 months), and in 1933 (tempy). Was delegate to 1st and 2nd R. T. Conferences. Is a land-holder and interested in education. *Ad.* Aligarh, U. P.

CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, b. 1882. *ed:* Bombay. A leading industrialist. Member, Indian Red Cross Society; Council of State. *Ad.* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERALLY, kt., J.P., b. 1885, *ed:* Bombay, Is member of several humanitarian and child welfare societies. A pioneer in India in the motor car petrol trade and a pioneer in wireless telegraphy in

India on a commercial basis. Founder and Director, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. Governor, Rotary International Dist. 89, Director, Reserve Bank of India. Was Mayor of Bombay. Is actively connected with the Indian Red Cross Society and also with a number of joint-stock companies. Ad. 'Dilbahar', Carmichael Rd., Bombay.

CHITRAL, MEHTAR OF, H. H. SAIF-UT-RAHMAN, b. 4-4-1926, ed. Islamia College, Peshawar, and later received military training in the P. M. A. Kakul. Ascended Gadi on 7th January 1949. Introduced many political reforms. A progressive ruler, a keen sportsman and a good Polo-Player.

CHOPRA, Bt.-Col. Sir R. N., kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., (Cantab), M.R. C.P. (Lond.) Director, Drug Research Committee; b. 1882; ed. Punjab and London & Cambridge, joined I. M. S. 1908. Soon made his mark as a Prof. in Calcutta Med. Coll. and became Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Cal. (1935-41). Has won worldwide fame for his medical researches. Was Hon. Physician to the King 1935-39. Ad. Srinagar, Kashmir.

CHUNDER, NIRMAL CHUNDER, M.A., B.L., Solicitor and prominent Congressman; b. 1888; ed: Calcutta Univ., Commissioner, Cal. Corporation 1915-21. In Congress ranks since 1919. Member, Bengal Legislative Council (Swaraj Party) 1923-26, Indian Legislative Assembly (Congress Party) 1926-30. Ex-M.L.A. (Central). President, Incorporated Law Society since 1945. Ad. 23, Wellington Street, Calcutta.

CHUNDRIGAR, Ismail I. Pakistan Ambassador in Afghanistan since May, 1948. b. Sept. 1897. Ed.

Bombay University. Practised law, Ahmedabad; member Ahmedabad Municipality, 1924-27; elected member, Bombay Assembly since Feb. 1937 in which year he commenced practice at Bombay High Court. Elected Dy. Leader, Muslim League Party in Bombay Assembly, 1938; President Bombay Muslim League, 1940-45; member Muslim League Working Committee 1943-47; Commerce Member, Interim Government of India, 1946-47; Minister, Pakistan Cabinet 15th Aug. 1947 to May 1948. Ad. Pakistan Embassy, Kabul (Afghanistan).

COOCH-BEHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA LT.-COL. SIR JAGADDIPENDRA BHUP BAHDUR, K.C.I.E., b. 15th Dec. 1915; ed: Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, succeeded to the *gaddi* 20th Dec. 1922, invested with full ruling powers 6th April 1936.

COSSIMEBAZAR, MAHARAJA SRIS-CHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A., head of a premier Zemindar family of Bengal, b. 1897; ed: Calcutta Univ. M.A., 1920; m. 1917 Second Rajkumari of Dighapatia; Ex-Minister, Government of Bengal, 1936-41. Presided over Inauguration of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (Amritsar, 1943), All-India Anti-Hindu Code Conference (Benares, 1944) etc. In politics he holds progressive views; Member, Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924; Congress Assembly Party, West Bengal. He takes keen interest in literature, music and fine arts. Author of *Bengal Rivers & Our Economic Welfare*, *Bengal's River Problems*, *Food and Its Remedy*, *Rationale of Food Crisis*, *Dasyu-Duhita, Monopathy, Which Way lies Peace* (in Bengali) etc. Con-

tributor to many prominent journals. President, All India Music Conference; Ex-President, Calcutta University Institute (Fine Arts Section); Vice-President and Trustee Bangiya Sahitya Parisad; Life Member, Viswa Bharati, Indian Science News Association; Member, Bengal Sanskrit Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India; is also connected with several educational Institutions—as President of the Governing Body; K. N. College (Berhampore), Maharaja Manindra Chandra College (Calcutta), Krishnath College-School (Berhampore), Manindra Chandra Vidyapith (Saidabad), Maharaja Cossimbazar Polytechnic Institute (Calcutta), Shambazar A. V. School (Calcutta), Maharani Kashiswari Girls' H. E. School (Berhampore). He is an all-round sportsman. Patron, Mohan Bagan Club; President, Bengal Lawn Tennis Association, Bengal Table Tennis Association; Vice-President, Calcutta South Club; President of Hindusthan Chamber of Commerce, All-India Investors Association; Ex-President, British Indian Association, Bengal Mahajan Sabha; Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, Automobile Association of Bengal; President Ramkrishna Sisumangal Pratisthan and Matri-Bhaban (Calcutta); Chairman of the Board of Directors of several limited companies. *Ad.* Sreepur Palace, P. O. Cossimbazar Raj, Murshidabad and "Cossimbazar House", 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

COUSINS, MRS. MARGARET E., Bachelor of Music, Patron, (Ex-President), All-India Women's Conference; *b.* Nov. 7, 1878; *m.*

James H. Cousins (1903), *ed.* Londonderry and Dublin. Founded Vegetarian Societies, Dublin (1904), New York (1931); imprisoned in England (1910) and Ireland (1913) for activities in the Woman Suffrage Movement; organized women's deputation to the Hon. E. S. Montagu at Madras which made the first demand for franchise for women of India; Joint Secretary Women's Indian Association (1920) and Editor, *Stri Dharma*, for some years. First woman to be Honorary Bench Magistrate in India (1923). Organized first All-India Women's Conference, 1926; elected its President 1936; also of first All-Asian Women's Conference. Lectured on Women in India during a round the world tour (1928, 1931-32). Imprisoned for a year in India for protesting against Ordinance Rule during Civil Disobedience Movement (1932-33). A pianist and was influential in raising the academic status of Music in Indian education. *Pub.* *The Awakening of Asian Womanhood; The Music of Orient & Occident; Indian Womanhood Today*, etc. *Ad.* Sevashrama, Adyar, Madras.

CUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI SIR VIJAYRAJJI SAVAI BAHADUR, of; *b.* 1885, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1942 and was invested with full ruling powers.

DAENIKER, H. E. DR. ARMIN, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland in India, *b.* 1898 in Zurich; *ed.* Geneva, Berne, Zurich, London, Rome, Berlin. Married. Entered diplomatic service in 1925. Assignments in Riga, Berlin, Shanghai; 1933-34 in charge of Legation in Tokio, 1935-45 Swiss Charge d'Affaires in Teheran;

1946-47 Head of Administrative Division of Federal Political Department (including the Swiss Foreign services). Presented credentials to Governor General on 12th May 1948 in New Delhi. *Ad.* Swiss Legation, New Delhi.

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., kt., LL. B., Bar-at-Law; b. 1865, joined Bombay Bar, 1887. Was President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12, and 1914-17. Was nominated to the Council of State, of which he was President from 1933 to 1946 when he retired. Was member of Round Table Conference, of Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance and of Indian Fiscal Commission. Governor, Imperial Bank of India 1921-32. *Pub.* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, etc. *Ad.* Nagpur (C.P.).

DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESER DAS, K.C.I.E., b. 1887, *ed:* privately. Is a Banker, merchant, and mill-owner. Is a big business magnate, and philanthropist. *Ad.* Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana).

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (Ret.), ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Planning and Development; b. 1884, *ed:* Bombay and Cambridge. After retirement became Director and partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, and other well-known concerns. Became Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1944. *Ad.* Gladhurst, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DALAL, THE HON'BLE MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW, M.I.C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S., J.P., b. 1905; *ed:* London. Was Leader, Independent Party, Council of State; member, Central Advisory Council, Rly.

Board 1939-40; Executive Committee, Delhi University and Supply & Munitions Production Consultative Committee, Member, Ex. Committee Indian Roads & Transport Association and is on committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Chartered civil engineer, architect and surveyor. *Ad.* 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.

DALAL, SIR RATANJI DINSHAW, C.I.E., b. at Broach, Guzerat, Western India, 27th July, 1868; *ed:* at Elphinstone High Sch., Bombay; L.M. and s. Bombay 1894; M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. London 1895; D.P.H. London 1916; M.R.C.P. London 1931; member, Central Assembly 1930-45, Secy. of States' Doctor for Plague Duty in India 1897-1913; Asst. Director of Public Health, S. R. District 1913-23; was Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum 1923-25; has Kaisar-i-Hind silver medal (1923), Silver Jubilee medal (1935) and Coronation medal (1937); *cr.* C.I.E. 1936, Knt. 1942. Clubs. Belgaum English, Belgaum Paris and Mahabaleshwar. *Ad.* 14, The Fort Belgaum, M. and S. M. Rly. Bombay.

DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, b. 1905, *ed:* privately in Rajputana. Bombay and Calcutta. Has visited many machinery, paper and cement manufacturing centres in Great Britain and the Continent, studying processes of manufacture there. The Dalmia Group of concerns, which includes sugar, paper, cement, etc., is mainly controlled by him as Managing Director. Is a keen social worker and philanthropist.

DALMIA, SETH RAM KRISHNA, b. 1893. Is widely read in Hindu philosophy and scriptures. Runs a group of factories manufactur-

ing cement, paper, sugar and chemicals. Has founded a trust for awarding scholarships for scientific studies abroad and given away millions in charities.

Ad. Dalmianagar, Bihar.

DAS, BASANTA KUMAR, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., ex-Minister, Assam; now Leader of the Opposition, East Bengal Legis. Assembly, b. 1886 in the district of Sylhet; *ed*: Calcutta, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, now of Dacca High Court. Joined Bar in 1910, leader, Sylhet Bar, took part in the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements. Swarajist Member, Assam Legislative Council 1923-36; Congress member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1934-37. Was elected several times President of the Sylhet Dist. Congress Committee and was Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in 1935. Speaker, Assam Assembly 1937-1946 Feb. Ceased to be a member of Assam Assembly and Minister with separation of Sylhet. *Pub.* a metric translation of *Srimad-Bhagvat Gita*. *Ad.* Chalibundar, Sylhet, E. Bengal; 39/1, Rankin Street, Wari, Dacca.

DAS, GOPENDRANATH, Judge, Calcutta High Court since 1947, b. 1893, *ed*: Calcutta 1st in Class I M.A. (Math), post-graduate research scholar in Mathematics, B.L., 1st in Class I, post-graduate scholar in Law; *m.* a daughter of Rai Bahadur Rasamay Mitter, Advocate Cal. High Court 1915; Lecturer, Univ. Law College 1917; Judge, Calcutta High Court 1947. *Ad.* 125 Vivekananda Road, Calcutta 6.

DAS, MATILAL, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Judge, Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, b. 30th Dec. 1899, *s.* of late Jogendra Nath Das, Pleader; *ed*: Calcutta Uni-

versity. 1st class M.A. in English, Professor, Acharyya Prafulla College 1926-29. In the Judicial service since Feb. 1929. Went to Europe on a culture tour in 1936. *Pub.* A number of Bengali novels, dramas, short stories most known of which are *Chalar Pathe*, *Manisha, Sahachari and Agnisuchi*, *Bankim Chandra—His life and Art*, *The Soul of India*—a collection of his lectures delivered in Europe. *Ad:* 30/6c Doctor Lane, Calcutta 14.

DAS, MUKUNDA PRASAD, b. 1883, *ed*: Orissa. A lawyer by profession. Formerly Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly. *Ad.* Balasore, Orissa.

DAS, NABAGOPAL, Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.) I.C.S., Director-General Resettlement and Employment, Govt. of India, New Delhi; b. Feb. 20, 1910, at Dacca, *s.* of Mr. Durgamohan Das; *ed*: Calcutta Univ., B.A., in Economics, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medallist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman in Arts. London School of Economics; London University—Ph.D. *m.* Uma Gupta 1934. In the I.C.S. since 1932. Worked in various Bengal districts. Employment Adviser, Govt. of Bengal, 1938-40. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43. Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction Committee, Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45. Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, Bengal and Assam, 1945-47. *Pub.* A number of Bengali novels and books of short stories; a number of books on Economics. Life Member of the Royal Economic Society, London. *Ad.* 18, Gurdwara Rd. New Delhi.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M.A., b. 1884 at Sriramchandrapur, Sakhigopal, Puri, *s.* of Ananda Das; Was Professor, Calcutta

University (1920); resigned to join non-co-operation movement (1921); started national organization and a national high school at Sambalpur; imprisoned several times for political activities; President, Utkal Congress Committee for several times. President, Utkal All-parties Conference. Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1925-30, then after *Satyagraha* movement 1935-40, became Editor *Nababharat*. Pub. Author of Commentary on Gita, Evolution of Oriya Literature and many other works, poems, essays. Ad. Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri, Orissa.

DAS GUPTA, B. b. 1921, s. of late Akhoy Kumar of Baherak, Dacca; ed: Anglo-Sanskrit School & B. N. College, Patna. Has shown aptitude for scientific inventions since boyhood, invented many things connected with physics & astronomy. Financially handicapped after father's death, went to Bombay and joined film studio; came to Gemini Studio, Madras as music director. Here successfully made a giant lens; after a year's work constructed with it the largest telescope in India, with an entirely new type of eye-piece, which makes the telescope both solar and stellar; invented the "Technitake" system by which music is directed electrically. Toured extensively in Hollywood and U.S.A. Ad. Ramaswamy Street, Madras 6.

DAS GUPTA, KALIPADA, B.Sc., Education Officer, Indian Education, Uganda, E. Africa; b. July 1899; s. of Late Kaviraj Amritlal Das Gupta, Principal, Astanga Ayurved College, Calcutta; m. Prabhani Roy, B.A.; ed: Scottish Churches & City Colleges, Calcutta. Analytical and Research Chemist, Magadi Soda Coy, Lake

Magadi, Kenya 1923-28; Kenya Education Dept. 1928-30; Member, Ex. Committee, E. African Indian National Congress, Jt. Secy. Indian Assoc., Nairobi 1931; Principal, H. H. Aga Khan's High School, Kampala, Uganda 1931-32; Head Master, Govt. Indian School since April, 1932; King George VI Coronation Medallist; Member, Uganda Society & various other educational, social and sports associations. Author of *Notes on Preliminary Physics*. Ad. Kampala, Uganda, Br. East Africa.

DAS GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, one of the greatest pioneers of chemical industry in India; b. 1882. Joined Bengal Chemical & Pharm. Wks. Ltd. Became Superintendent; discovered innumerable processes, machineries and instruments there and helped to make the firm the largest in India. Renounced his profession and joined the Non-co-operation Movement. Led Khadi Movement in Bengal. Organized extensive flood-relief work in Bengal. Founded Khadi Pratisthan, a Charitable Trust for Development of Khaddar and Cottage Industries. Conducted and edited the celebrated 'Rashtravani' a political weekly. Led Satyagraha Movement in Bengal 1930. Twice imprisoned. Released, joined the Harijan movement, Founded the Dead Cattle and Cottage Tanning Institutes. Imprisoned again. Released, started relief and rehabilitation work in the famine-stricken areas of Bengal. After Noakhali havoc, Oct. 1946, accompanied Mahatma Gandhi there and worked as his closest associate during the historic trial of non-violence. Has since settled there, and engaged himself in regeneration and rehabilitation of riot-devastated people. A voluminous writer and

creator of Gandhi literature in Bengali. *Pub. Home and Village Doctor* and over 30 other publications in Eng., Beng. and Hindi. *Ad. Khadi Pratisthan*, Sodepur, 24 Pergs. W. Bengal.

DAS GUPTA, SURENDRA NATH, C.I.E., I.E.S., M.A., PH. D. (Cal. & Cantab.), Hon. D. Litt. (Rome), Prof. of Philosophy, Colombo University, Ceylon, formerly King George V Prof. of Mental and Moral Science, Cal. Univ. b. 1887, ed: Calcutta; Griffith Prizeman. In Bengal Educ. Service as Senior Prof. of Sans. and Beng. and later Vice-Principal, Chittagong College; Lecturer, Cambridge Univ. 1920-22; promoted to I.E.S. 1924; Principal Govt. Sans. Coll., Calcutta & Secy., Bengal Sans. Assn. since 1931; Head of the Dept. of Sans. Studies, and Senator & Syndic, Cal. Univ. for long years; F.R.S.L. (Lond.); F.A.S. (Warsaw); Member of the Ayurvedic State Faculty of Bengal; President, International Congress on Buddhism, Benares Session. Represented Cambridge University at Inter-Allied Congress of Philosophy, Paris 1921 and Calcutta Univ. and Bengal Educational Department at International Congress of Phil., Naples 1924 and Harvard 1926. Had special invitation to Russia 1925. Delivered Harris Foundation Lectures in Chicago and special courses of lectures in New York and many other important U.S. cities and Unive. 1926 and in Rome, Vienna, Berlin, and other important cities on the Continent 1935-36. Represented India at International Congress of Religions, London 1936 and Paris 1939. Lectured on Indian Art and Indian Medicine in Rome, Milan and Warsaw and on Psychology at Dr. Jung's

Psychological Inst., Zurich 1939; President, Indian Philosophical Congress 1932, and Phil. Section of Indian Oriental Congress and of Bengal Literary Confce. several times. *Pub. A History of Indian Philosophy* (5 vols.—Cambridge Univ.); *A Study of Patanjali; Indian Idealism*; and 30 other titles in Eng. and Beng. on Yoga and Vedanta Phil., Tantra, Buddhism, Mysticism, contemporary philosophy and religion, literary criticism. Ayurveda and poetical works etc., 7 other treatises on European Idealism, Religion, Aesthetics, and Indian Art and Literature. *Ad. Colombo Univ., Colombo, Ceylon.*

DATTA, AKHIL CHANDRA, Editor-in-chief "Jai Hind"; an evening daily of Calcutta. Was Deputy President, Central Assembly; b. 1869, ed: Tippera and Calcutta, Practising since 1897, as an advocate, Calcutta High Court, and Senior Advocate, Federal Court of India. Was in the Bengal Legislative Council, 1916-30. President Bengal Prov. Conference, 1918; President, Bengal & Assam Lawyers' Conference in 1936; President, B.P.C.C. 1927-28; Founder-President, Bengal Congress Nationalist Party; in 1937 toured extensively in Europe addressing important meetings in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, etc., defending the Indian Congress standpoint with regard to acceptance of office. Was jailed in connection with Congress activities. Promoter of many industrial, banking and insurance concerns.

DATTA, KAMINI KUMAR, B.A., B.L., b. 1878, ed: Calcutta. Was in Bengal Govt. service for a time. Resigned later and became Advocate, Calcutta High Court; was Leader, Congress Party,

Bengal Legislative Council; member A.-I. C. C., etc. Is a well-known lawyer and politician. Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and President, Pakistan Gana Samity. *Ad.* Comilla.
DATTA, Sm. LABANYAPRAVA; ex-President, Bengal Prov. Congress Committee; *b.* 1890 at Berhampur (Bengal); *d.* of Hemchandra Roy, *m.* 1899 to Jatindranath Datta, Pleader of Jessore; widowhood at 23; orthodox Vaishnava being a favourite disciple of Sreemat Ramdas Babajee; imprisoned several times for freedom movement; played a great part in women movement; Dictator, Bengal Prov. Congress Committee, 1940; elected President thereof (first lady) 1940-45. *Ad.* 10, Suburban School Road, Calcutta.

DATTA, N., B.A., G.D.A., *b.* 1892, *ed:* Dacca. Is prominent in Insurance circles in India and has helped in the growth of Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta, of which he is now the Secretary. *Ad.* 38, Hindusthan Park, Calcutta.

DAYAL, BHAGWAT, India's Minister at Bangkok, Siam, *b.* 23 March 1900; *ed:* Philander Smith Coll, Naini Tal, Muir Central Coll Allahabad, University Coll, London, Middle Temple London; *m.* Feb. 1926 to Lakshmi, *d.* of late Mr. Buland Iqbal; Warden, Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad, Teacher, Dept of English Studies Allahabad Univ. 1925-45; Officer on special Duty, Dept of Food, Govt. of India. 1945-46. Appointed Indian Consul to Siam Dec. 1946, later Chargé d'Affaires, now Minister. *Ad.* Indian Legation, Bangkok, Siam.

DEHLAVI, SIR ALI MOHAMMED KHAN, Bar-at-Law., J.F., *b.* 1875. *ed:* Bombay and London. Was a journalist, practised law

in Gujarat and Sind. Was President, Poona Mahomedan Educational Conference and First Educational Conference, Konkan. Was Minister of Palanpur State. Has served as Minister for Agriculture, Bombay Govt.: President, Bombay Legislative Council; Minister for Local Self-Govt., Bombay, *Ad.* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, D.D., *b.* 1875, *ed:* Cork and Louvain Univ. In 1937, he was appointed Archbishop of Delhi and Simla. *Ad.* The Cathedral, New Delhi.

DESAI, MORARJI R., Home Minister, Bombay; *b.* Bhadeli, Surat, Feb. 29, 1896, *s.* of Ranchhodji N. Desai and (Maniben) Vajiben Desai; *ed:* Wilson College, Bombay, B.A., first class honours 1917, and Dakshina Fellow 1917-18; *m.* 1911 Gajraben, 2 *d.* and 1 *s.*; appointed to the Provincial Civil Service as Deputy Collector 1918, resigning in 1930 to join the Civil Disobedience Movement; imprisoned four times; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly 1937, member of the First Congress Cabinet in Bombay as Revenue Minister until October 1939. Since that time he has served as Secretary of the Gujarat Provincial Congress, which post he had previously held. Was detained in prison in 1940 for nine months in connection with the Individual Satyagraha and was again detained in August 1942 in connection with the Quit India Movement until 1945. He is the Minister in charge of Home and Revenue Departments, Bombay Govt. since 3rd April 1946. *Ad.* 'Ridge House,' Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

DESHMUKH, SIR CHINTAMAN DWARKANATH, B.A., (Cantab), C.I.E. (1937), Knighted Jan.

1944. Was Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1943-49. b. January 1896; m. 1914. Rosina Silcox, *ed*: Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1917; Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commr., Under-Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commissioner and Settlement Officer from 1919 till 1930; one of the Secretaries to the 2nd Round Table Conference of 1931; Revenue & Financial Secy., Govt. of C.P. & Berar, Feb. 1932-April 1939; Jt. Secy. Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health & Lands, Officer on Special Duty, Finance Dept. Govt. of India and Custodian of Enemy Property between April 1939 and October 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944, Governor of the International Monetary Fund and of the Bank for Reconstruction and Development since March 1946.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, F.R.C.S., M.D., (Lond.), L.M. & s. (Bomb.), M.L.A., b. 1884. *ed*: Nagpur, Bombay and London. Is a well-known surgeon and physician, Bombay. Was President of Bombay Municipal Corporation. Is member of Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay city. Has written on medicine and social reform. *Ad*. Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, P. S., M.A., D. phil., Bar-at-Law, Advocate, Federal Court; b. 1893; *ed*: Poona, Oxford and Edinburgh. Chairman, Shivaji Education Society; formerly Minister for Education and Agriculture, C.P.; Chairman,

Sahyadri Ins. Co. Ltd., Ex-Political Member, Dewas Jr., Member, Constituent Assembly, India. Member, Indian Delegation to FAO Conference, Washington 1948. Politician, Scholar and Social Reformer. *Ad*. Amraoti, Berar.

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. Adviser to Vindhya Pradesh Union Rajpramukh. Graduated at Cambridge and called to the Bar, 1917. President, Belgaum Maratha Conference. 1920 to 1930, M.L.C. Nagpur, Council, except for 1926. M.L.A. First elected Chairman Amraoti District Council, 1925. Resigned his seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920-1925, member of A.I.C.C.; 1925, President, Maharashtra Conference Satara. 1927-28, appointed Minister. Also member, A.I.C.C.; 1929, Formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, Resigned Ministry being ordered by Responsivist Party to do so, 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay. 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur. 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, in Khare's Ministry; 1938. Resigned with Dr. Khare. 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (Jr.) State and Secretary, C.I. and other States group. 1941, Elected to Chamber of Princes' Ministers' Committee. Finance Minister, Gwalior Government, 1941-44. Member, National Defence Council, 1940-44. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1945 to Aug. 1947. Prime Minister Vindhya Pradesh Union, 1947-48. *Ad*. Rewa.

DEY, HIRENDRA LAL, D.S.C. (Lond.), Member, Indian Tariff Board. *b.* Nov. 1896; *ed:* Presidency College, Calcutta, London School of Economics, *m.* May 1918 to Champak Lata, 4 s. and 1 d. Professor and Head of the Department of Economics, Dacca University 1936-1945. Member, Consultative Committee of Economists Government of India; Bengal Industrial Survey Committee; Bengal Price Control Committee. One of the 9 prominent economists who, in August and Sept. 1948, advised the Government of India on anti-inflationary measures. Member, Indian Tariff Board since Nov., 1945. *Ad.* Contractor Bldg. Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

DHANDHANIA, K. L. (Kisorilal), was Hon. Secretary & Vice-President, Marwari Chamb. of Commerce, Calcutta; *b.* 1913; *s.* of Debraj Dhandhania; *ed:* at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta, was member B.N.R. Local Advisory Committee, Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, Cotton-milli owner, Mica mines owner. *Ad.* 180, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

DHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHIB BAHADUR of, *b.* 1920, was adopted by the Dowager Maharani on the death of the late Maharaja. His Highness has passed the Diploma Examination of the Daly College of Indore and undertook an educational tour in England and the Continent, and received administrative training in the State.

DHOLPUR, LT.-COL. H. H. RAIS-AD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ-RANA SIR UDABHAN SINGH LOKINDAR BAHADUR DILER JUNG JAI DEO, MAHARAJ RANA of, *b.* 25 February 1893.

succeeded to the *gaddi* 29 March 1911, invested with full ruling powers 9 October 1913; *m.* to the daughter of Sardar Badrukan Jain. Created a K.C.S.I. 1 Jan. 1918, a K.C.V.O. 17 March 1922 and a G.C.I.E. in 1931. A personal salute of 17 guns and the Honorary rank of Major were conferred on His Highness on 1 January 1921, promoted Lt.-Colonel October 1921.

DHRANGADHRA, H. H. JALADHIP MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARANA SHRI MAYURDHWAJ MAHARAJA RAJ SAHEB of, *b.* 3 March 1923; *ed:* Dhhrangadra and England. At the outbreak of war His Highness returned to India in 1940, joined St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun, for further education. His Highness was betrothed to Maharaj Kumari Sri Brijraj Kumari, daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and was married on 3 March 1943. His Highness succeeded to the *gaddi* on 4 February 1942 and assumed reins of Government on 8 August 1943.

DIN MOHAMED, H. E. SHEIKH, Khan Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Governor of Sind 1948; *b.* 1886; *ed:* Lahore. Started law practice 1910; was President Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, for many years: Member, Indian Delimitation Comte. 1935-6; Addl. Judge, Lahore High Court 1934. Puisne Judge, 1937. Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board 1946. *Ad.* Government House, Karachi.

ELMHIRST, AIR MARSHAL SIR THOMAS WALKER, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C., Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force, *b.* 15th December, 1895, *s.* of the Rev. W. H. Elmhirst of Elmhirst, Barnsley, Yorks, England; *ed:* R. N. Colleges, Osborne and Dartmouth, 1908-12; Served in

the Royal Navy 1912-15. Took part in Naval actions at Dardanelles and Dogger Bank. Promoted Sub Lieut R. N. 1915. Transferred to Naval Airship Service and employed as a pilot on anti-submarine patrol in Naval Airships, 1915-18; Lieutenant R. N. 1917; Commanded the R. N. Airship Squadron of the Irish Sea Hunting Flotilla Awarded A.F.C. 1918; Transferred to Royal Air Force in rank of Major, 1918; Through a series of promotions during 1918-1939, rose to be Group Captain. Command R. A. F. Bomber Station, Leconfield, 1939; Deputy Director, Intelligence, Air Ministry, and from 1st September promoted Air Commodore and appointed to Fighter Command for duty in Battle of Britain, 1940; Proceeded to Turkey as Air Member of British Staff Mission to conduct Staff conversations with Turkish General Staff, 1941; Appointed to Command of R.A.F. in Egypt and Air Defence Commander in Egypt (Mentioned in despatches), April 1941; Appointed Chief of Administration of Desert Air Force. Took part in the Gazala battle, retreat to El Alamein, the three battles of El Alamein and the advance to Tripoli with 8th Army. (Awarded C.B.E. and mentioned in despatches), 1942 Feb; Chief of Administration of 1st Allied Tactical Air Force in Algeria. Took part in the advance to Tunis and capture of Sicily with 15th and 18th Army Groups, 1943 Feb; Chief of Administration, with rank of Air Vice Marshal, of 2nd Tactical Air Force in England, 1943 Nov; Proceeded to Normandy, Amiens and Brussels with 2nd Tactical Air Force and 21 Army Group. Awarded C.B. and mentioned in despatches, 1944;

and with 2nd Tactical Air Force and 21st Army Group across the Rhine into Germany. Awarded K.B.E. and mentioned in despatches on conclusion of war with Germany, 1945; Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Intelligence) at Air Ministry, Aug. 1945; Chief of Inter Service Administration in India with rank of Air Marshal, Feb. 1947; Appointed to Command Royal Indian Air Force, Aug. 1947. *Ad.* Air Headquarters, India, New Delhi.

ERNAKULAM, ARCHBISHOP OF, (AUGUSTINE KANDATHILL, D.D.) His Grace the Most Rev., Head of the Syro-Malabar Ecclesiastical Province of Roman Catholics. *b.* Aug. 1874, at Chemp, Travancore. Studied at Kandy till ordination in 1901. Then a parish-priest; afterwards Rector of Petit Seminary, and in 1911 Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. In 1924, he was made Archbishop of Ernakulam. Title: Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. *Ad.* Ernakulam.

ENGINEER, SIR NOSHIRWAN PHIROZSHA, kt., *b.* 22 Jan. 1884; *ed:* Elphinstone College, Bombay; *m.* Miss Jerbai Jamsetji Kanga. Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court from November 1936 to October 1938. Advocate-General of Bombay from Sept. 1942 to March 1945. Advocate-General of India since 1st April 1945. *Ad.* I, Race Course Road, New Delhi.

ERULKAR, Lt.-Col. DR. ABRAHAM SOLOMON, M.D.B.S. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.C.P.S. Hon. Lt.-Col. I.A.M.C. Consulting Physician; *b.* 23rd Feb. 1887; *ed:* Guy's Hospital, London; *m.* Kate Accles Scott, *d.* of Capt. J. D. Scott of South Shields, England. Formerly President of Medical Council of India; and of

Coll. of Physicians & Surgeons of Bombay. Pres. Rationalist Ass. of India. *Ad.* Javeri Mansions, Little Gibb's Rd. Malabar Hill, Bombay; Amar Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Rd. Bombay.

FARIDKOT, COL. H. H. FARZAND-I-SA'DAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND BRAR BANS RAJA HARINDAR SINGH BAHADUR, of K.C.S.I., b. 29 January 1915, succeeded to the *gaddi* 23 Dec 1918. During his minority the administration vested in a Regency Council. The minor Raja visited England in 1923. His Highness was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore and then commenced his administrative training in the State. His Highness married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardai Bhagwant Singh, a rais of Shareli, Ambala district. From July to December 1933 His Highness underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse, and in the summer of 1934 in Simla under the Deputy Commissioner; holds the rank of Colonel in the Army, and was attached to the 1st Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, in Waziristan for a short period in August 1937. An Heir-Apparent was born to His Highness 22 October 1941.

GANDHI, DEVADAS MOHANDAS, b. May 22, 1900, in Durban (South Africa), s. of Mahatma Gandhi; *ed*: South Africa and India; *m.* June 16, 1933, Lakshmi, daughter of Shri C. Rajagopalachari, at present Governor-General of India. Collaborated with his father in his activities since 1916 and went to prison several times in India for political reasons. Assisted on his father's weekly journal, *Young India* and *Independent*, English daily of Allahabad. President: Indian & Eastern

Newspaper Society, 1943-44 and 1944-45. President: All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1947-48. Now Managing Editor of the *Hindusthan Times*, New Delhi.

GANGULEE, NAGENDRA NATH, M. SC., PH. D., C.I.E., b. 1889, ex-Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ed*: Calcutta, U.S.A., and London. Was member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. Lecturer, Agriculture and Rural Economics, Calcutta University, 1921-31. Has written on agriculture, health, constitutional reforms, etc. Has started a publishing firm in London. *Ad.* New India Publishing Co. Ltd. 17 Irving Road, Leicester Sq. London, W.C.2.

GHOSE, HEMENDRA PRASAD, author & journalist, s. of Girindra Prasad Ghose; b. 24 Sept. 1876; *m.* Manorama, *ed*: Calcutta Presidency Coll. B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, Lond. Was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917 and representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918. Was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Calcutta, 1945. Pub: (Eng.) 'Press and Press Laws in India', 'The Famine of 1770'; (Bengalee) 'Bipatnik', 'Nagpash', 'Premer joy,' 'Zedida' etc. *Ad.* 12/10, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta 6; 'Neladrinilaya' Basuli-hahi, Puri (Orissa).

GHOSH, DR. SIR J. C., K.T., D.Sc., Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, August 1939 to Nov. 1947, now Director-General of Industries and Supplies, Government of India since November 1947; b. 14th September 1894, s. of Late Ram

Chandra Ghosh; *m.* Nilima Palit 1922; *ed.*: Presidency College, Calcutta; Palit Scholarship and Premchand Roychand Studentship, 1918; was in Europe, 1918-1921; Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1915-21; Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Dacca University, 1921-39; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dacca University, 1924-1928; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1931; Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association, 1935-39; Indian National Planning Committee since 1938; Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, since 1940; President, Indian Chemical Society, 1935-37; Chemistry Section of the Indian Science Congress, Benares, 1925; General President, Indian Science Congress, Lahore, 1939; Member, Consultative Scientific Committee, Govt. of India since 1945. *Pub.* Numerous publications in various journals in Europe and in India relating to abnormality of strong electrolytes, commonly known as "Ghosh's Law of Dilution"; various problems in photo-chemistry; gas reactions, studies on fluorescence; studies on vitamin C. etc. *Ad.* Ministry of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi.

GHOSH, NIBARAN CHANDRA, Director of State Transport, Government of West Bengal, Director-General of Civil Aviation in India 1946-8 Entered E. I. Rly. as probationary Asst. Traffic Superintendent 1912. Took training with L. N. W. R. in England 1922. On return to India posted as District Officer in Dhanbad; Superintendent of Transportation 1930-34; Divisional Superintendent 1934; Chief Operating Superintendent 1940; General Manager, E. I. R. 1944-

46. After retirement from railway service was appointed Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board. Director-General, Civil Aviation, India 1947. *Ad.* New Delhi.

GHOSH, DR. PRAFULLA CHANDRA, M.A., Ph.D., Was Prime Minister, West Bengal, August 1947—Jan. 1948. *b.* In Dacca district 1897. *Ed.* Dacca and Calcutta. Deputy Assay Master, (Calcutta Mint) 1920, Resigned from Government Service 1921 and joined Non-co-operation Movement. Had been in jail several times for his politics. Is one of the founders of Abhoy Ashram. Member, Working Committee of Congress since 1939, and staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi. *Ad.* 14/8, Gariahat Road, Calcutta.

GHOSH, NIPENDRA NATH, News Editor and Assistant Manager, Associated Press of India and Reuters, (now P.T.I.) Cal. *b.* 1905 in Barisal district (now in E. Pakistan); *ed.* Calcutta Univ.; took to journalism after finishing Law studies. Was on the editorial staff of "New Servant" (1926-27), "Basumatî" (English daily, now defunct) (1927-29) and since August 1929 on the staff of A.P.I. and Reuters where he officiated as Manager on several occasions. *Ad.* 7, Hare St., Calcutta.

GHOSHAL, JATINDRANATH, Calcutta's seniormost journalist having been in the line for 44 years; *b.* 1884; *ed.* Cal. Univ; Served A.P.I. for 26 years and was on the Staff of "Empire", "The Bengalee", "Forward", "Englishman", "Indian Daily News" (all now-defunct). Reported 3 Congress sessions at Gaya, Lucknow and Calcutta besides several official functions, e.g., The Prince of Wales' Visit to Calcutta, Tariff Board,

Simon Commission, Linlithgow Commission, Justice Rankin's Laws and Delays Committee, etc. At present connected with all prominent local dailies as reporter. On Sept. 27th 1936 the members of the Institute of Working Journalists (a body which has now ceased functioning) celebrated his 'Jayanti' on completion of his 32 years' services to the cause of Indian journalism. Till recently President, Calcutta Press Club, a body of local reporters and correspondents. *Ad.* Ghoshal Lodge, Serampore, E. I. Ry.

GHOSH, SACHINDRA LAL, Journalist, b. 1906, *ed.*: Khulna Zilla School, Daulatpur College and Calcutta Univ. Took up journalism as a profession, 1928. Served on the Editorial staff of the weekly *Swadhinata*, daily *Bangabani*, *Liberty*, *Advance* and *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Assistant Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, 1942-48. Pub. under own name and pen-name of L. G. Ardnihicas: *Urban Morals in Ancient India*, *Holocaust*, *Gandhiji's Do-or-Die Mission*, *The Soviet East*; Edited English version of *Vatsayana's Kama-sutra*, *Karl Marx's Capital (Indian edition)*. *Ad.* 8, Viswakosh Lane, Calcutta.

GHOSH, DR. SUDHAMOY, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.E., F.N.I.; b. 13th January 1890; *ed.*: M.Sc., (Cal.) 1912, D.Sc. (Edin.) 1915; m. August 1912; two daughters. 1915—Fellow of the London Chemical Society; 10th Feb. 1916 to 15th Dec. 1921—Research worker under Leprosy Enquiry; 1920—Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; 16th Dec. 1921 to 10th Nov. 1947 Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine; 1925-26 Rashbehari Ghosh Fellow of the Cal-

cutta University; 1931 Awarded Minto Medal for Medical Research; 1936 elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland; 1944—Appointed Member of the Indian Pharmacopoeial List Committee of the Govt. of India; awarded M.B.E., in July 1945; made Emeritus Professor after retirement from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine; appointed Member Public Service Commission from 1st Dec. 1947. Published several Scientific papers on Indian Medical Plants as also some scientific books. *Ad.* 15 Justice Chundermadhab Road, Calcutta 20.

GHOSH, SUDHIR, born on the 27th February 1916. *ed.*: at Presidency College, Calcutta and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Took Honours Degree in Economics in Calcutta University and did Economics Tripos in the Cambridge University. M.A. (Cantab) 1940. Associated with Mahatma Gandhi from August 1940 onwards. Acted as a link between the British Cabinet Mission and Mahatma Gandhi during the Mission's three months' visit to India in 1946. Went to London at the invitation of the British Cabinet Mission in July 1946 and returned in September and rejoined Mahatma Gandhi. Appointed Public Relations Officer for the Government of India in London in February 1947. Transferred from London to the Ministry of States as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in December 1947 and deputed to Hyderabad as Secretary to the Agent-General for India in Hyderabad. At present Regional Commissioner, East Punjab States. *Ad.* Ministry of States, New Delhi.

GHOSH, TUSHAR KANTI, B.A.,

(1920). Editor, "Amrita Bazar Patrika," of Calcutta and Allahabad; b. October 4, 1899, m. Bibharani Dutt. Ed.: Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi and Vidya-sagar Colls. Started as sub-editor, 1920; founder of "Jugantar" (Calcutta), a first class Bengali daily; founder, Allahabad "Patrika"; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47); President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society (1948-49) represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946, and travelled extensively in Great Britain and Europe; President, Indian Journalists' Assocn. Calcutta; Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona in 1939; All Jammu and Kashmir Journalists' Conference; Bengal Film Journalists' Assocn; and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941; Director, Press Trust of India; Director, United Press; Rabindra Nath Tagore's Personal nominee for three years in the Council of Santiniketan; Director-in-Charge, "Amrita Bazar Patrika". Ad. "Patrika House," 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta and 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

GHUZNAVI, SIR ABDUL HALIM ABUL HOSSAIN KHAN, Member Constituent Assembly of India, Member Central Assembly 1926-45; b. Nov. 11, 1876: ed: Calcutta. Was once a prominent Congressman: Has served on many Gov. Committees: Attended the three Round Table Conferences as delegate: Is member, Court of Aligarh University; upto 1945 Fellow Calcutta University: Presided over Moslem Conference, Cawnpore 1929: President, Muslim Chamber of Com-

merce (1939-40) Calcutta: President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1945-46): Chairman, Board of Directors, Lionel Edwards Ltd. Vice-Chairman, India Steamship Co. Ltd., and other concerns: Chairman, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum Calcutta Is a Zamindar and Merchant. Ad: 18, Canal Street, Entally, Calcutta. "Shantikunja", Tangail Mymensingh, E. Pakistan.

GILDER, MANCHERSA DHANJIBHAI DORABJI, B.A., L.M.S., Bombay, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S., b. 1882; ed: Bombay, and London, formerly Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital Bombay. Is Minister, Bombay Govt. Has written on medicine, Ad. Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, B.A., Bar-at-Law, b. 1875, ed: Ahmedabad and Cambridge, Joined Bar 1899. Was advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma; Secy., Legislative Council, Burma; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation; Member, and later President, Indian Tariff Board., Delegate to Imperial Conference., R. T. Conference and Ottawa Conference. Has large commercial interests. Is Director of several large industrial concerns. Ad. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GODBOLE, YESHWANT ANANT, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Chairman Bombay Public Service Commission; was Member, Board of Revenue, Bihar; b. 4th Jan. 1889. Joined the I.C.S. in 1913; was confirmed as a Magistrate & Collector in 1928. Has worked as manager, Banaili Estate; Regr. of Co-operative Societies, Director of Industries, B. & O., Chief Secretary to Govt.

of Bihar, Adviser to the Governor of Bihar. *Ad.* P.W.D. Secretariat, Bombay.

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zamindar, b. Calcutta 1883, *Ed.* Presidency College, Calcutta. *m.* 1899, Manorama, Second daughter of the late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Rais, Farrukhabad, U.P., He is Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass, one of the Proprietors, Khaira Estate; Chairman, Board of Directors: Hukumchand Jute Mills Limited, Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd., New India Investment Corpn. Ltd., Kamala Mills Limited, Standard General Assurance Company Limited, Hind Cotton Mills Limited, Imperial Bank of India; Director of many concerns including Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank. Trustee: Calcutta Improvement Trust 1928-40; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta. President: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1945-46; Marwary Assn. 1938-40, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1941. Member, Legislative Council, 1923-35. Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33. President, Board of Control of the Bengal Textile Assn. set up in 1945; was Member of the Bengal Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929; President, Board of Trustees, Chittaranjan Sevasadan. *Ad.* Goenka Nivas, 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

GOKHALE, BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., b. 23rd July 1892, s. of Krishnaji Keshav Gokhale; *ed:* Fergusson College Poona, B.A., (Bombay), Wilson College Bombay M.A., (Bombay), Fitzwilliam Hall Cambridge, B.A., (Cantab), *m.* Chhabutai Oka of Akola 6th June

1919. Came out to Bihar & Orissa in 1915 in the I.C.S. Was Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa from September 1944 to April 1946. Secretary to the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power since July 1946. *Ad.* 20 Prithviraj Rd. New Delhi.

GONDAL, H. H. MAHARAJA SAHEB SHREE BHOJRIJI OF, a highly cultured Prince, was educated at Eton School and Balliol College, Oxford. His Highness is a social reformer, having abolished the old purdah system. Since his accession in March 1944, his Highness has given away Rs. 60,10,000 in charity and relief of humanity.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon), b. 1898; was Finance Minister Bengal, 1943-45. *ed:* Calcutta, Paris, Oxford, Member of Bengal Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader, Bengal Congress Assembly Party, Delegate to Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, 1928. A big landholder. *Ad.* The Raj Baree, Serampore.

GOR, SIR HARI SINGH, Kt. cr. 1925; M.A., D.Sc., D.Litt. D.C.L., LL.D. Barrister-at-Law; Founder (1946) and Vice Chancellor Univ. of Saugor; Elected Member Indian Constituent Assembly; b. Saugor, Central Provinces, India, 26th Nov. 1866; s. of Thakur Takhat Singh Gour; *m.* (wife d. 1941); four *d.*; *ed:* Govt. High School Saugor; Hislop College, Nagpur; Downing College Cambridge; Inner Temple, Lond. B.A. 1892; M.A. 1895; LL.D. 1905; is also LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; Hon. D. Litt and First Vice Chancellor Delhi University; Vice Chancellor Nagpur University 1936; Leader of the Opposition, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1934; President High Court Bar Association, Nagpur; President

Hindu Association, Indian Delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Govt. of India Bill 1935. Chairman Quinquennial Universities Conference of the Empire, 1936; is a social reformer, speaker and jurist. *Pub:* Law of Transfer in India & Pakistan. Two Vols. (7th Edn. 1948); Penal Law of India, 2 Vols. (5th Edn. 1936). Hindu Code (4th Edn. 1938); 2nd Reprint revised (1940) now being codified by the Legislature; Future India 1934; Random Rhymes; Stepping Westward; The Spirit of Buddhism, 14th reprint, 1929; 21st reprint 1940; His Only Love, 1930; Passing Clouds, 1930; Lost Souls. The Story of Indian Revolution 1935-1936; The Truth about India 1943; Facts and Fancies (1948); contributor to English magazines. *Ad.* Model House, Saugor (C.P.) India Tel. 3, 3A.

GUPTA, DESHBANDHU, LALA, ex-M.L.A. (Central); Member Constituent Assembly; Managing Director of the "Daily Tej", Delhi, the oldest and leading Urdu daily and "The Illustrated Tej Weekly", founded by Late Swami Shraddhananda, b. June 1901. An old and prominent Congress leader of Delhi since 1920. He had been to jail seven times for his political convictions. He was released in February 1945 after 2½ years' detention under D.I.R. 26. Was a prominent Member of Punjab Legislative Assembly for over 7 years and now represents Delhi in Indian Parliament. Is Vice-President of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Council of Delhi. He is Secretary of the All India Editors' Conference. Also Deputy-President, Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society. He has also greatly contributed

to the civic life of Delhi as the Deputy Leader of the Congress Municipal Party since 1925. *Ad.* 5, Keeling Rd. New Delhi.

GUPTA, GHANSHYAM SING, B.Sc., LL.B., b. 1886; *ed:* Jubbulpur and Allahabad. A leading Congressman. Was member, A.I.C.C., 1921-36; Member, C.P., Legislative Council and Leader of the Opposition; M.L.A. (Central); President, Arya Samaj of C.P. and Berar. Was President, International Aryan League and successfully conducted the Arya Samaj Satyagraha for religious liberty in Hyderabad State. Is now Speaker, C.P. Legislative Assembly for the second time. *Ad.* Drug. C.P.

GUPTA, MRS. PREMLATA, B.A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Hons, London), b. 1915; *m.* Mr. L. N. Gupta, B.Sc., H.C.S. (1933); *ed:* Mahila Vidyalay College, Lucknow & school of Oriental Studies, London. Was Member of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly. Resigned as a protest against the activities of the Laik Ali Ministry with the Independent Progressive Party. Active worker of the All India Women's Conference. President, Mahila Navjiwan Mandal. Lady Visitor to the Jails & Hospitals. Member, Food Advisory Council & Adult Education Committee. Writes articles for English and Hindi journals. *Ad.* C/o L. N. Gupta Esqr., Financial Secretary, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad Deccan.

GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., b. 1895, *ed:* London and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1913. Was Magistrate and Collector Bengal. Deputy Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37. Was Collector of Customs, Bombay and Karachi.

GWALIOR, H. H. MAHARAJ MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IQTIDAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHTASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ, ALIJAH HISAM-US-SALTANAT, GEORGE JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, BAHDUR, G.C.S.I. (1946), SRINATH, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIK-I MUAZ ZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARZAT-I INGLIS TAN, Ruler of Gwalior, and Rajpramukh of Madhya Pradesh Union. b. 1916, ed: Gwalior, ascended the *gaddi* in 1925; has received military training and is an Associate Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. A big-game hunter and a fine tennis player, His Highness enjoys a salute of 21 guns.

GWYER, SIR MAURICE LINFORD, G.C.I.E. (1948), K.C.B. (1928) K.C.S.I. (1935), C.B. (1921), D.C.L. (Oxon), LL.D. (Travancore), Fellow of All Souls' Coll. 1902-16; Hon. Student of Ch. Ch. 1937; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902; Hon. Bencher 1937; K. C. (1930), Solicitor to Insurance Commissioners 1912-16; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Ministry of Health 1919-1926; H. M. Procurator-Gen. and Solicitor to the Treasury 1934-37; and Chief Justice of India 1937-43; Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University since 1938; b. 25th April, 1878; son of late John Edward Gwyer; m. 18 Dec. 1906, Alsina Heleb Marion, dau. of Sir Henry C. Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 1 s. 2 d. Pub. Editor of Anson's Law of Contract (12th to 16th Edns.) and Vol. I (Parliament) of Anson's Law and Custom of the Constitution, and Pollock and Mulla's Indian Contract Act. Clubs: Marlborough-Windham, Garrick and Beefsteak. Ad. Delhi University, Delhi and

14, Kepplestone, Eastbourne, England.
HABIBULLAH, NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD, Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., b. 1869, ed: Saidapet. Joined Bar. 1888; was Chairman of Municipal Council of Taluk Board and Dist. Board; M.L.C. Madras, 1909-12. Was member, Royal Commission on Superior Civil Service in India; member, Exec. Council Madras; member, Viceroy's Council, 1925-30; Leader, Indian Delegation to South Africa 1926-7; Leader, Indian Delegation to League of Nations 1919. Dewan of Travancore 1934-6. Ad. Worli, Bombay.

HAKSAR, KAILAS NARAIN, COL. SIR, kt., B.A., C.I.E., LL.D., b. 1878; ed: Gwalior and Allahabad. Was honorary Professor of History and Philosophy. Private Secretary to Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; is Colonel, Gwalior Army. Was senior member, Board of Revenue, 1904-14; went as delegate to two R. T. Conferences; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-37; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. Was Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. Author of several books on politics. Ad. Srinagar, Kashmir.

HALDAR, ASIT KUMAR, b. Cal. 10th Sept. 1890. Famous artist. Copied Ajanta frescoes (1909-10), Jogimara Cave paintings (1914), Bagh Cave paintings (1922). Worked as Principal, Kalabhavan, Santiniketan (1919-22). Principal Maharaja School of Arts, Jaipur (1924) and retired Principal, Govt. School of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow. Obtained Adhar Mukherjee Lecturership, Calcutta University; made Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1934. Pub. *Art and Tradition*, (in English), *Illustrated*

Omar Khyyam, Khyyalia, Ajanta, Illustrated verse translations of Meghdoot and Ritusanghar Bagh Cave and Ramgarh (in Bengali) and many Bengali dramas and books for children. *Ad.* Trans-Gomti Civil Lines, Lucknow, U.P.

HANWANT SINGH SAHIB, MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI, Heir-apparent of Jodhpur, son of present Ruler of Jodhpur State, b. 16th July 1923. *Ad.* The Palace, Jodhpur.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR, Bar-at-Law, ex-Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; large landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); b. September 1905; *ed.* F.C. College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1927 M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on LMSR (England); has travelled extensively and has visited Europe twice; President, Khalsa Jatha (Association) British Isles (1926-27), Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Member Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36) Member, Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37); Member, District Board Ferozepore since 1930 and also Senior Vice-Chairman; was Chairman of the Committees of Board of Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934, 1937); elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, (1930-34). In 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Court of Delhi University. Practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State in April 1932; Chief

Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State (1936-42); was invested with powers of Ijlas-i-Khas. He also has been Director of some Insurance Companies. For joining the Indian Army he resigned his office in Malerkotla, served in Q.M.G.'s Branch 1943-45 and as Deputy Assistant Welfare, General Deputy Assistant Adjutant General 1945-47. *Ad.* Civil Lines, Ludhiana (Punjab).

HASAN, DR. MAHMOOD, M.A., B.L., (Cal.), M.A. & D.Phil. (Oxon.) Barrister-at-Law, Educational Advisor & Jt. Secretary to the Govt. of Pakistan; b. March, 1898; *ed.* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris; *m.* Miss I. F. Khoda Bakhsh of Lahore. Was Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University and Fellow, Calcutta University; Member, Aligarh Muslim Univ. Court. *Ad.* Ministry of Education Secretariat, Karachi.

HATTIANGADI, SANKAR RAU, B.A., C.I.E., b. 1887, *ed.* Madras; joined Govt. of India Audit Dept., Became Under-Secy. to Govt. of India. Dy. Controller, Bombay Currency, 1931, and Controller, 1935. President, Karnataka Association, Bombay, 1937-38; and of Bombay Homoeo Medical Association, 1937-38; *Pub.* *Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson.*

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, b. 1887. Is a well-known journalist, Edits *The Mail. Pub. Ten Thousand Miles in Africa*, etc. *Ad.* Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.

HEANEY, GEORGE FREDERICK, Brigadier (late Royal Engineers), C.B.E. (1943), Surveyor General of India since October 1946; b. 1897, *m.* Doreen Marguerite Hammers-

ley-Smith, 1929; two sons, two daughters; *ed*: St. Lawrence, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Cambridge University. Commissioned Royal Engineers 1916. War 1914-18 served in France, wounded, twice mentioned dispatches. Joined Survey of India 1921. War 1939-45 Dy. Director, Survey in Persia/Iraq 1941-43; Director of Survey, S.E.A.C. 1944-45. *Ad.* Surveyor Generals Office, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

HENDERSON, LOY WESLEY, U.S. Ambassador to India, since Nov. 19, 1948, and E. E. and M. P. to Nepal since December 3, 1948. *b.* June 28, 1892; B.A. Northwestern U., 1915; student Denver University Law School, 1917-18; *m.* Elise Marie Heinrichson, Dec. 3, 1930. Served in France with American Red Cross, 1918; member Inter-Allied Commission to Germany for Repatriation of Prisoners of War and Inspector of prison camps of prisoners of war in Germany, 1919; with Am. Red Cross Commission to Western Russia and Baltic States, 1919-20; appointed Vice-Consul of U.S., 1922; Vice-Consul, Dublin, 1922-23, Queenstown, 1923-24; Assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs of Department of State, 1924; appointed Consul, 1925; Sec. in diplomatic service, 1927, 3rd Sec., Riga, Kovno and Tallinn, 1927-29; assigned to Div. of Eastern European Affairs, 1930; second Sec., Moscow, 1934-36, First Sec., 1936, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, 1936, 37 and 38; became asst. chief Div. of European Affairs, Oct. 10, 1938; appointed Inspector of diplomatic missions and consular offices, 1942; Counsellor of Embassy and Charge d'affaires, 1942; reassigned

as asst. chief Div. of European Affairs, 1943; appointed E.E. and M.P. to Iraq, June 1943; became Dir. Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, 1945; appointed career minister of U.S., Nov. 1946. Del. 17th International Geol. Congress, Moscow, 1937. *Ad.* American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Director of Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor of Indian History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences; and Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid; Awarded the Gold Cross of Merit by the Republic of Poland, and the Decoration of Learning (II class) by the King of Afghanistan, *b.* Sept. 11, 1888; *ed*: at Barcelona and at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. *Ad.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HOME, AMAL (CHANDRA), Director of Publicity, Govt. of W. Bengal since March 1949, was Editor, "Cal. Municipal Gazette" *b.* 1894; *m.* Ila Sarkar, *d.* of late Dr. B. B. Sarkar and *gr. d.* of the late Pandit Sivanath Sastri, *ed*: Calcutta University; served apprenticeship in Journalism on the *Modern Review* and *The Bengali*. Assistant Editor, "The Punjabee," Lahore (1917-18); Senior Assistant Editor, "The Tribune" Lahore (1918-20); Acted as Editor of the "Tribune" during the Punjab Disturbances of 1919; later joined "The Independent" of Allahabad as Assistant Editor (1920-21); Asstt. Editor, "The Indian Daily News" of Calcutta (1921-24). Appointed Editor of "The Municipal Gazette" in 1924. Organized the first All-

India Social Service Conference in Calcutta with Mahatma Gandhi as President, 1917; planned and organized the Tagore Septuage-nary (*Rabindra Jayanti*) in Calcutta 1931; presided over the Education Section of the first All-India Local Self-Government Conference at Delhi in 1936. Publications: "Twelve Portraits" "Rammohun Roy: The Man and His Work" (1938); "Some Aspects of Modern Journalism in India" (1935). *Ad.* Calcutta.

HORWILL, LIONEL CLIFFORD B.S.C., A.R.C.S.C., Bar-at-Law., I.C.S., b. 1890, *ed*: London and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1915; Served in India and Mesopotamia 1916-19. Was Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies 1919-24. Is Judge High Court, Madras. *Ad.* The Madras Club, Madras.

HOSSAIN, DR. SYED MOAZZAM, M.A. (Dac.), D.Phil. (Oxon), b. 1st August, 1901, *ed*: Univ. of Dacca, B.A. Hon. 1922; M.A., 1924; Government of Bengal Research Scholar, 1924-26; State Scholar, 1926-30, Univ. of Oxford, D.Phil., 1929; made an educational tour on the Continent and in Near East, 1929-30; M.A. N. Anwara of Baliadi. Appointments held: University of Dacca; Reader 1930-35, Professor, 1935-48; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1937-40; Proctor, 1940-42. Provost of Salimullah Muslim Hall, 1942-48; Vice-Chancellor, University of Dacca, since October, 1948. Representative of the Government of Pakistan at the third General Conference of UNESCO held in Beirut from 17th November to 12th December, 1948. *Pub.* Early Arabic Odes, University of Dacca; The Poems of Suraqah b. mirdas al-Bariqi, Royal Asiatic Society, Great

Britain; Al-Hakim's Ma 'arifat-u-'Ulum-i 'l-Hadith, The State Publication Bureau of Hyderabad, Dn.; Kitab al-Rumuz, Arabic Academic, Damascus. *Ad.* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HUBBACK, GEORGE CLAY, Most Rev. D.D., B.Sc., b. 1882. *ed*: Liverpool. Was an Engineer, 1902-8. Became a priest later. Bishop of Assam 1924-45; Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon since 1945. *Ad.* Bishop's House, Calcutta.

HUQ, ABUL KASEM FAZLUL, M.A., B.L., ex-Chief Minister, Bengal; b. 1873; *ed*: Calcutta. Started as Professor, Raj Chandra College. Editor of two journals. Joined Govt. Service; Dy. Mag.-Coll. 1906; Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Dept., Bengal, Assam, Bihar, 1908-12. Resigned Govt. service and joined Bar. Elected member, Bengal Legislature 1913-35; Central Legislature 1935-7; Bengal's Education Minister 1924; was President, All-India Muslim League; Gen. Secy., Indian National Congress, 1918. Delegate to two R. T. Conferences. Founder and President, Krishak Praja Party from 1937 to 1946 when he rejoined the Muslim League. Was Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36. Premier, Bengal, continuously since 1937. Resigned premiership in March 1943. *Ad.* Dacca.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR, HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHAUDUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM OF, b. 1886 and educated privately, ascended the throne in 1911. His Exalted Highness received the Royal Victorian Chain in 1946.

HYDERABAD, HEIR APPARENT of, His Highness General Wala-shan Nawab Sir Mir Himayat Ali Khan Azam Jah Bahadur, G.C.I.

E., G.B.E., Prince of Berar, b. 1907; *ed*: Hyderabad. Has received good military training, is a fine sportsman and hunter and is a keen polo player. Has travelled widely. His Majesty the King Emperor has conferred on him the hereditary title of "Prince of Berar" by virtue of Berar Agreement of 1936. Was awarded G.B.E. in January 1943 and G.C.I.E. in January 1946. Is Commander-in-Chief of the State Forces. Is interested in rural uplift work and education.

IDAR, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ SHRI HIMAT SINGHJI DOWLAT SINGHJI OF, b. 1889, was educated at Ajmer and succeeded to the *gaddi* on 14th April 1931. Since his accession many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. A good horseman, a fine shot, and a musician, His Highness maintains a racing stable.

INDORE, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANTRAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Ruler of, was born 6th Sept. 1908; received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 and the Princess Ushadevi was born in 1933. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness married again in July 1943.

ISMAIL, SIR MIRZA M., b. October 23, 1883, in Bangalore, son of Aga Jan; *ed*: Madras University, receiving B.A., degree; *m.* Zeebanda Begam, and they have one son and two daughters. Was

Assistant Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in 1908, and Huzur Secretary to His Highness in 1914. In 1922 he became Private Secretary to the Maharaja, and from 1926 to 1941 served as Dewan of Mysore. He was invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a Delegate from South Indian States and in 1931 as Delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur. He was delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1932, and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. In 1937 he was Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene held at Bandoeng, Java. Prime Minister of Jaipur, 1942 to 1946 and of Hyderabad Aug. 1946 to Jan. 1947. Created *Amin Ul-Mulk*, K.C.I.E., in 1936; kt. in 1930; C.I.E., in 1924; O.B.E., in 1923; and c. st. j. of Jerusalem in 1937. His interest is in horticulture, town planning and village improvement. *Ad.* Bangalore, S. India.

ISMAIL KHAN, NAWAB MOHAMMAD, b. 1885; *ed*: Cambridge School (Cant.) England, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, Barrat-Law of the Inner Temple; *m.* 1907 in Hyderabad (Dn.) to Ashraf Zamani Begam. President, Central Khilafat Committee; Member of All India Congress Committee; President, U. P. Provincial Muslim League; Chairman, Committee of Action, All India Muslim League; Member, Working Committee of All India Muslim League; Treasurer and Acting Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University. At present Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh. *Ad.* Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P. JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJI-RAO, M.A., LL.B., b. 1867; *ed*: at Bombay. Was Minister of Educa-

tion, Bombay Government; later, Minister, Agriculture. Elected Member, Central Legislative Assembly. Delegate, R. T. Conference (1930-31). Connected with several business concerns. Was Revenue member of the Regency Council of Kolhapur. *Ad.* Shahupuri, Kolhapur.

JAIN, SANTIPRASAD, B.Sc., b. 1912, ed: Benares and Agra. A good scholar of Jain theology. Is associated with the companies of the Dalmia group. Has made elaborate studies of Economics, Finance and Statistics. Interested in social welfare. *Ad.* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

JAIPRAKASH NARAYAN. Leader & Genl. Secy of Socialist Party; (formerly Congress Socialist) belongs to Saran, Bihar. Had been to the United States 1922-30, studying at five universities. Put in charge of the Labour Department of the Indian National Congress, 1931. Organized August 1942 Revolution, suffered imprisonment, made good his escape from jail. Released 1946. Member, Congress Working Committee 1946. Has broken away from Congress and formed separate Socialist Party.

JAIPUR, H. H. SARMAND-I-RAJAH-A-I-HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJINDRA SRI MAHARAJADHIRAJA SAWAI SIR SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., Ruler of, b. 21st August 1911, was adopted 24th March 1921 by the late Ruler, succeeded to the *gaddi* 7th Sept. 1922, and invested with full ruling powers in 1930. Educated at Mayo College Ajmer, underwent military training at Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed Hon. Lieutenant in King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners in May 1931, he was promoted to the rank of Hon. Captain 1st Jan. 1934, created a

G.C.I.E. 3rd June 1935. Recently the Agra University conferred the Honorary degree of Doctor of Law on him. His Highness married the sister of H. H. the present Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness later married the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sumer Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur on 24th April 1932 and also the sister of H. E. Maharaja Jagadipendra Narain Bhup Bahadur of Cooch-Behar on 9th May 1940.

JAIPURIA, SETH MUNGURAM, Mill-owner, Merchant, Financier and Zamindar, b. 1900, s. of Late Seth Anandram Ji Jaipuria family of Newalgarh (Jaipur State), Chairman Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur; Director and/or Managing Director of many Joint Stock Companies which own Vegetable Ghee factory, Collieries, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Rolling Mills, Mica and China Clay Mines, Real Properties, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Plastic Factory, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills etc. Deputy Chairman, Employers' Association of Northern India, Kanpur, Member of the Committee of various Chambers of Commerce, and Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta. Member of the Textile Advisory Committee, set up by the Government of India. Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria College, Calcutta, Seth Anandram Jaipuria High School, Anandnagar, (District Gorakhpur, U.P.) and Seth Anandram Jaipuria Eye Hospital, Newalgarh (Jaipur State), in memory of his father, and founder & donor to a large number of Educational and Charitable Institutions, greatly interested in Social Reforms. *Ad.* Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur, U.P.

JALAN, the Hon'ble ISWAR DAS,

M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, M.L.A., Elected Speaker, West Bengal Legis. Assembly (1947); Vice-President, All-India Marwari Federation; b. 1895; *ed*: Muzaaffarpur and Calcutta. Was member Calcutta Corporation (1927-30), Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1938. *Ad.* 47, Zakariah St., Calcutta.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, LT.-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJA SIR HARI SINGH BAHAUDUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., LL.D., Ruler of, nephew of the late Maharaja, was born Sept. 1895 and succeeded to the *gaddi* 23rd Sept. 1925, on the death of the Maharaja. A son and heir was born to His Highness on 9th March 1931.

JASANI, CHATURBHUJ VITHALDAS M.L.A. (C.P.), b. 1900. Was Vice-Chairman, Gondia Local Board, President, Gondia Municipality, of C.P. Marathi Harijan Sevak Sangha and of Bhandara Dt. Harijan Sevak Sangha. Was member, A.-I. C. C. re-elected 1948; Chairman, Bhandara Dist. Council; Vice-President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee. Took leading part in civil disobedience movement. Detained for nearly 3 years. Released 21-7-45. Re-elected to Prov. Assemb. 1945. Organized Co-operative Societies in Gondia Tehsil. *Ad.* Gondia, B.-N. Ry., (C.P.)

JAYAKAR, RT. HON. MUKUND RAM RAO, P.C., M.A., D.C.L., LL. B., Bar-at-Law, *ed*: Bombay and London; joined Bombay High Court. Was Member, Bombay Legislative Council and led Swaraj Party. Left Congress later. Was M.L.A.; led Nationalist Party. Delegate to R.T.C. Appointed Judge, Federal Court of India (1937). Was member of Judicial Committee, Privy Coun-

cil, London. Member, Constituent Assembly. Resigned membership 1947 and reappointed to Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

JEHANGIRABAD, MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K.C.I.E., kt., C.S.I., b. 1886, *ed*: Colvin Taluqdars' College and privately. Is Fellow of Aligarh and Lucknow Universities; member, Legislative Assembly, U.P. till 1945. Has given away large sums in charities. Is connected with several public insts. Is a polo and tennis player of note. Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society. *Ad.* Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

JHA, AMARNATH, M.A., F.R.S.L., Hon. D. Litt, Hon. LL.D. Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University 1938-47 and of Benares Hindu Univ. till Dec. 1948; Chairman Public Service Commission U.P.; Vice-President, Poetry Society; President, All-India Educational Federation; President, All-India Lawn Tennis Assocn. and Allahabad Gymkhana; Vice-Chairman National War Memorial Committee. Is a scholar in English, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and Bengali. *Ad.* George Town Allahabad.

JHAJHARIA, HARI KRISHNA, b. 1912; President Calcutta Yarn Merchants' Association; Vice-President, Marwari Association, Calcutta; Committee Member, Bharat Chamber of Commerce; *ed*: Calcutta; Member, B. N. Rly. Local Advisory Committee; Board of Industries, Bengal; Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, Govt. of India. Is connected with several commercial, educational, social and charitable institutions. *Ad.* Jhajharia

House, 174B, Cross Street, Calcutta.

JODHPUR, AIR COMMODORE H. H. RAJ RAJESHWAR SARMAND RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHAUDUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Ruler of, son of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh Sahib. b. 8th July 1903, *ed*: Mayo College, Ajmer, succeeded his elder brother in 1918 and was invested with full ruling powers in 1923. His Highness married the daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Joy Singhji Bhati of Umednagar in 1921, has 5 sons and 1 daughter. His Highness visited England in 1925, 1928, 1932, and 1937, the European Continent in 1932, and East Africa in 1933 and 1935.

JONES, SIR TRACY FRENCH GAVIN, kt., b. 1872. Trained as Mining and Mech. Engineer (U.K.). Was member, Central Legislative Assembly and of U.P. Legislative Council; delegate R.T. Conference (twice); President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce (several years); President, European Association (U.P.). Knighted 1936. Is prominently connected with business concerns in Cawnpore and elsewhere. *Ad.* Cawnpore Club, Cawnpore (U.P.).

JOSHI, Hon'ble Liladharji, Prime Minister, Madhya Bharat Govt. b. in 1907 at Shujalpur (Gwalior) where his father was a cultivator; *ed*: locally and at Madhav College, Ujjain; A self-made man, has worked assiduously for the uplift of Kisans. Started legal practice at Shujalpur 1930 and since then has been taking leading part in political and social activities of Madhya Bharat. Convened a Kisan conference at Shujalpur in 1937. Member Working Committee, Gwalior State Congress since 1938. Presided over Kisan Conference at

Sadhora in 1939; arrested in the 1942 movement along with other political workers for taking leading part in the movement. General Secretary, Gwalior State Congress (1945); elected President, State Congress (1946). General Secretary Reception Committee, A.I.S.P.C. annual session at Gwalior in 1947 and member Standing Committee A.I.S.P.C.; Member of the Madhya Bharat P.C.C. Executive, invited to form the first Gwalior Cabinet as its Chief Minister in January 1948 on the setting up of Responsible Government. "Peasant Chief Minister" in the words of Mahatma Gandhi. *Ad.* Gwalior.

JOSHI, SIR MORPANTH VISWANATH, B.A., LL.B., K.C.I.E., b. 1861. *ed*: Poona and Bombay, m. at Satara the daughter of Mr. G. R. Abhayankar; Practised as Lawyer in Berar Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Nagpur High Court from 1884 to 1920. From 1920 to 1925 was Home Member to C.P. Govt., later practised law till 1933 when he retired from the profession. Knighted in 1923, K.C.I.E., in 1926 and LL.D. of Nagpur University in 1940; takes interest in politics, being a Liberal, and in all progressive public affairs. *Ad.* Amraoti, C.P.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., b. 1879; *ed*: Poona. Joined Gokhale's Servants of India Society, 1909 but resigned in 1940. Secy., Bombay Social Service League. Sometime Secy. of Presidency Social Reform Assoc. and of West India National Liberal Assoc.; sometime member of the Legislative Assembly in interests of labour 1920-45. Delegate to R. T. Conference thrice. Was elected member of the Governing body of I.L.O., Geneva, twice. Was awarded C.I.E. in 1921 but de-

clined. *Ad.* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JOSHI, P. C., M.A., LL.B., Ex-Genl. Secretary, Communist Party of India, b. 1907, s. of H. N. Joshi; *ed*: Allahabad. Joined the Communist movement while at college. Arrested in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, March 1929 and convicted for 5 years. On coming out worked as Party Organizer for the United Provinces. Convicted for 2 years in 1934 for preaching sedition and class hatred during a strike. Became Secretary of the Party on coming out and ran its underground centre. Edited its Weekly organ "The National Front" from February 1938. Went underground with the outbreak of the War. Came out in June 1942 after the withdrawal of the warrant and started the Party Organ, "People's War" in 5 languages, *Pub.* *Forward to Freedom, Communist Reply to Congress Working Committee's Charges, For the First Bid for Power etc.* *Ad.* Central Headquarters, Communist Party of India, Raj Bhawan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

JUNG BAHADUR RANA, Col. SHREE GOVINDA SHUM SHERE, b. 1907 s. of the late General Pratap Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, and grand s. of the late Maharaja Sir Bir Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Nepal. *ed*: privately at St. Joseph's College, Calcutta, underwent military training and was Governor of Palpa, W. Nepal, for some time. Was awarded medal by Nepal Government for meritorious services in connection with earthquake relief work. Is a prominent sportsman and patron of the Turf. Made a princely donation for the construction of Bra-

bourne Park, Darjeeling, and for erection therein of the statue of his father. *Ad.* Phora Durbar, Nepal; Rockwood Estate, Darjeeling; 15, Alipur Park Road, Calcutta 27.

JWALA PRASAD, M.A., Ph.D., b. 1890, *ed*: Agra and Cambridge. Was Prof. St. John's College, Agra. Is Head of Philosophy Dept., Nagpur University and Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti. Has written on logic, philosophy, history, etc. *Ad.* Shri Shivaji College, Amraoti (Berar).

KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.S.S., I.E.S. (retd.) J.P., President, All-India Co-operative Institute's and Banks' Associations; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance London; Member, Co-operative Committee, International Labour Office, Geneva. Founder Chairman, Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd., Founder Chairman, Jai Hind Publishers Ltd., Founder-Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. (1930-35). b. April 10, 1886. Formerly Principal & Professor of Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Economist, Co-operator, Geographer and businessman. *Ad.* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill., Bombay.

KALAT, Ruler of, (See P. 380).

KALE, VAMAN GOVINDA, B.A., b. 1876, *ed*: Poona. Was Prof. Fergusson College and is a well-known speaker. Was member, Council of State, Indian Tariff Board, and Fellow, Bombay Univ. India Govt. Delegate at International Congress of Orientalists, Paris, 1948. Has written on industrial and economic problems, currency, public administration, constitu-

tional reforms, etc., edits *Artha*, a Marathi weekly. *Ad.* 'Durgadivasa', Poona No. 4.

KANE, PANDURANG VAMAN, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ. *b.* 7 May 1880; *ed:* Bombay B.A. 1901, M.A. 1903, LL.B. 1908, LL.M. 1912, Mandlik Gold Medal 1906, Campbell Gold Medal 1944, D.Litt. (Allahabad) 1947; *m.* in 1896; Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone Coll. 1909; Prof. of Law, Govt. Law College Bombay 1917-23; Fellow, Bombay Univ. 1919-28; Vice-Chancellor 1947; Vice-President and Fellow of Bombay Royal Asiatic Society; President, All-India Oriental Conference, Nagpur 1946. *Pub.* *History of Sanskrit Poetics; History of Dharmashastra*, 3 vols. *Ad.* Andre's Wadi, Bombay, 4.

KANIA, THE HON. SIR HIRALAL JEKISONDAS, Kt. (1943) B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice of India since Aug. 1947; *b.* Nov. 1890, Practised at Bombay Bar as Advocate. Appointed High Court Judge, June, 1933. Acting Chief Justice Bombay High Court, 1944 and 1945. Judge Federal Court of India 1946-47; *Ad.* 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

KANIKA, SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, RAJA Bahadur of, O.B.E., *b.* 1881, *ed:* Cuttack. Was member, Bihar Legl. Assembly and of B. & O. Legl. Council several times. Co-opted member Simon Commission (1928). Fellow, Patna University. Member, Executive Council, Bihar-Orissa Govt. (1929); Vice-President (1931-34). Title of Raja made hereditary in 1919. *Ad.* Rajkanika, Cuttack.

KANTIKAR, KESHAVA RAM CHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., *b.* 1876; *ed:* Poona. Was Fellow, Bombay Univ. for over 25 years, served as member, Poona Municipality

(7 years), was Principal, Ferguson College, Poona (1926-29); received King's Commission (1928); is life member, Modern Education Society; elected Dean, Fac. of Sc., Bombay Univ., (1933-34); Dean, Fac. of Technology, (1938-39). Is Prof. of Science, N. W. College, Poona. *Ad.* 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANUNGO, NITYANAND. *b.* 4th May 1900, at Cuttack, s. of late Balmukund Kanungo and Srimati Hemanta Kumari Devi; *ed:* Ravenshaw Collegiate School & College and at University Law College, Calcutta. Passed B.A. (Patna) and B.L.(Calcutta). Joined Bar at Cuttack for a short time. Left Bar in 1930 and worked in constructive programme of Congress. Was imprisoned several times. Was Secretary, All India Spinners' Association, Orissa. Was chosen Minister by Congress party in 1937. Resigned office in 1939 on outbreak of war. At present Minister of Development, Law, Commerce and Labour. Takes interest in study of Eotics and Art, and in Bee-keeping. *Ad.* Cuttack.

KAPUR, SRI KISHAN, M.A., B.SC. Principal, E. Punjab University College, New Delhi. Was Principal Government Intermediate College, Gujarat, and Government Intermediate College, Dharamsala; Government College, Lyallpur; and Govt. College Hoshiarpur. *Ad.* Reading Road, New Delhi.

KARANJI, SIR BEHRAM NAOROSJI, M.L.C., J.P., K-i-H. and other medallist, was President, Rotary Club, Bombay 1945. Is a prominent businessman of Bombay. Is a Municipal Councillor, Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Vice-President, St. John's Ambulance Assoc. was Secy. War Loan

and Food Control Committee, 1914-19; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; and member, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. Knighted 1946. *Ad.* 'Shengre La', 4, Carmichael Rd., Bombay 26.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of Economics, Commerce College, Poona; Fellow, University of Bombay and Poona; b. 1898; *ed.*: Poona; was Professor of Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, for 15 years; and principal and professor of Willingdon College, Sangli, for 5 years. President, Indian Economic Association 1945; Chairman, Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee 1948; edited *Historical and Economic Studies*, 1941, author of *Federations, Poverty and Population in India* and *Ranade, Prophet of Liberated India*, 1942; *Population in India: A challenge and an opportunity* 1948. *Ad.* Poona, 4.

KASHMIR & JAMMU, Ruler of, See Jammu & Kashmir.

KATJU, H. E. DR KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. Governor of West Bengal since June, 1948; b. June 17th 1887; m. Rup Kishori, d. of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, (died, 1944); *ed.*: Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Cawnpore (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. till 1946; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; Pres., Allahabad Dist. Agri. Assoc; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-46); member,

Executive Council, Benares Hindu Univ., and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47); Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt. 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug. 1947. Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov. 1940; detained under D.I.R., Aug. 1942 to April 1943; Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948. *Pub.*: A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Ad.*: Governor's Camp, Calcutta.

KATOCH, PANCHANAN CHAND, Deputy Speaker, East Punjab Legislative Assembly, b. 31st Aug. 1898; *ed.*: Punjab, B.A., LL.B. Joined Non-Co-operation movement in 1921. Sentenced to one year's imprisonment in 1922. Legal Practitioner since 1926. Elected member to the Punjab Legislative Council in 1930. Elected member to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1946. Elected Deputy Speaker to the East Punjab Legislative Assembly unanimously in 1947. *Ad.* Dharamsala District, Kangra (East Punjab).

KATRAK, SOHRAB, K.H., F.R.G.S., J.P., Hon. Magistrate and Justice of Peace; b. Nov., 1892; s. of Sir Kawasji H. Katrak, O.B.E., J.P.; *ed.*: Pitman's College, London; a Trustee of the Parsee Trust Fund; President, Health Culture Institute, Vice-President, Young Men's Zoroastrian Association, and Secretary Karachi Parsi Housing Co-operative Society, etc., was Mayor of Karachi (1942-43). *Pub.*: *Through Amanullah's Afghanistan*. *Ad.* 245, Staff Lines, Karachi.

KAULA, SIR GANGA, Kt. C.I.E., s. of the late Pt. Tikarama Kaula,

Lahore; b. 1877; ed: Central Model Sch., Govt. Coll., Lahore; Punjab Univ. (B.A. 1896, Fellow 1936-46), joined Indian Audit and Account Ser. 1896; Rose to be Accountant-Gen., Govt. of India 1921-28; Director of Railway Audit, India 1929-30; Controller of Civil Accts. India, 1930-32. Officiated as Auditor-General in India 1930-31. Member Postal Accounts Enquiry Comte, 1931; Bombay Reorganization Comte. 1932, Sind Administration Comte. 1933-34; Hon. Treasurer Silver Jubilee (Centl.) Fund, India 1935. Ch. Min., Jind State 1936-43, and Musheer-i-Khas, Jind Govt. 1944-6; is Hon. Treasurer All-India Women's Education Fund Assoc. and Lady Irwin College for Women. Sometime Hon. Treasurer Indian Public Schools Soc.; Indian Red Cross Soc. and St. John's Ambulance Assoc. (Indian Council) and an Assoc. Knight Commander (Brother) St. J; Hon'y. Treasurer, United Nations Appeal for Children, Indian Nat. Comte. 1948-9 m. 1896, Bhagyabhari (deceased), d. of the late Pt. Lalita Parshad Wanchoo, of Lahore and Delhi, Cr. c.r.e., EFAZ, Knt. 1944. Ad. Simla & New Delhi.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, J.P., ed. U.K. Is a big business magnate of Bombay. Chairman of several concerns. Was Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (thrice); delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923. President, Bombay Chamber of Com. 1925. Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee (twice). Ad. Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; and Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales.

KEDAR, T. J., Lt.-Col., B.A., LL.B., D. Litt., M.L.A., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University.

After brilliant academic career took to practising law. Member, Old C. P. Legl. Council and Minister, 1928-29. Leader of the Opposition in the C. P. Legislature, 1934-37. Conferred D.Litt. degree by Nagpur Univ. in 1942. Ad. Civil Lines, Nagpur.

KHAIRPUR, Ruler of (See P. 380).

KHAN, HON'BLE MR. LIAQUAT ALI, Prime Minister, Pakistan since 15th Aug. 1947. b. Oct. 1895 in East Punjab, s. of the late Nawab Rustom Ali Khan; m. Raana Begum, a distinguished scholar. Ed. Home, Aligarh, Oxford (M.A.) Inner Temple, London. Joined Muslim League, 1923 and was its General Secretary, 1938-1947; Elected member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1926-40; elected to Central Assembly, 1940; Dy. President U.P. Leg. Council, 1931-38; one of the prominent shapers of Muslim League Policy and the most worthy lieutenant of the late Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah; elected Dy. Leader, Muslim Party in Central Assembly 1943. Invited to Simla Conference 1945, 1946. Appointed member, Viceroy's Interim Executive Council 1946; Attended Commonwealth Conferences in London 1948 and 1949. A keen and powerful parliamentarian and an able political leader. Ad. Prime Minister's House, Karachi.

KHAN, KHAN ABDUL GHAFFAR, better known as the "Frontier Gandhi," leader and organizer of the Khudai Khidmatgars, b. 1891. Refused commission in the Indian Army 1903. Was a steadfast follower of Mahatma Gandhi since non-co-operation days. State prisoner, 1932-34. Suffered imprisonment and externment. Resigned membership of Congress Working Committee, Feb. 1942, due to his strong views on non-

violence. Was in detention during 1942-45, released early in 1945. Taken into custody for violating D. I. Rules in July 1945. Subsequently released. Represented Congress in negotiations with Cabinet Mission. Member, Constituent Assembly, Pakistan. Has recently started All-Pakistan People's Party. Jailed in June 1948 for 3 years by N.W.F.P. Govt. for alleged anti-State activities. *Ad.* Charsadda. N.-W. F. P. Pakistan.

KHAN SAHIB, DR. L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.) was Prime Minister, N.-W. F. P. in 1945-47 and 1939-40, *b.* 1882. *Ed.* Peshawar, and St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Joined I.M.S. but resigned in 1921 and was in private practice till 1930 when he joined politics. Has been in detention for political reasons since 1948. *Ad.* Utmazai, Chassad, Peshawar.

KHANNA, MEHR CHAND, M.L.A., ex-Finance Minister, N.W.F.P. Government, *b.* 1st June 1897. *ed:* Edwards College, Peshawar. In 1932 elected to the Frontier Legislative Council. In 1933 went to London and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities. Was India's delegate to the Pacific Relations Conf., Canada, 1942; Was Secy., Frontier Congress parliamentary party 1943-46. *Ad.* New Delhi.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D., ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, (Indians Overseas) 1943-46; *b.* 1884. Joined Medical Service, C.P. 1906, left 1916. Was M.L.C., C.P., 1923-29. Took part in C.D. Movement and was jailed (1933). Was member, Legislative Assembly (Central), 1935-37. Was premier of C. P. and Berar, 1937-38.

Had to resign on account of differences with the Congress High Command. *Ad.* Nagpur, C.P.

KHEMKA, MADANLAL, President, Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; *b.* Dec. 4, 1908, *s.* of Seth Jumnadas Khemka; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta; Member, Bengal Post War Reconstruction (Industrial Development) Committee; and many other War time Committees. Member, S. V. S. Marwari Hospital; Marwari Association; Calcutta Pinjrapole Society; Hindu Abala Ashram Committee; Vice-President, Baba Kali Kamiwala Panchayet Kshetra Rishikesh; Director of many concerns. Partner of Messrs. Khaitan & Co., Solicitors. *Ad.* 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., *b.* 1888; *ed:* Bombay. Joined Bombay High Court as Solicitor, 1918, partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher, Ambalal, & Co., Solicitors, Bombay. Was Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha Enquiry Committee and of Swaraj Party. Member, A.-I. C. C. Had been in prison several times and was fined in connection with the Congress movement. Founded Bombay Legal Aid Society; Adiavasi Seva Mandal; led Bombay Congress Party in the Bombay Assembly. Prime Minister, Bombay, 1937-39 and again since April 1946. *Ad.* "Alaka", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHOSLA, A. N., B.A., M.R.A.S., *b.* 16th Feb. 1904: *s.* of L. Nandlal Khosla, *m.* Balvant Kaur, graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu in 1923. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Department, 1926. Became popular as a writer of publications for Competitive Examinations. *Pub.* Is the author of several books dealing with Public Service Exa-

minations and Govt. Dept. Rules.
Ad. Post Box 26, Simla.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, journalist, b. 1882, was connected with several banks; Proprietor, K. R. Khosla & Sons, Imperial Publishing Co; was editor of *Daily Herald*, 1932-34; publisher of *Khosla's Directory*; member, Executive Body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, ex-Member, N. W. R. Local Advisory Committee. *Ad.* 3, Faiz Bazar Road, Daryaganj, Delhi.

KOLHAPUR, H. H. SHRI SHIVAJI VI, Ruler of, b. 22nd Nov. 1941, was adopted 18th Nov. 1942 as the son of the late Maharaja. Shri Shivaji VI comes from the Chavrekar branch of the family of Shivaji the Great.

KOTWARA, RAJA OF, SAJID HUSAIN, M.A. (Edin), M.L.A., b. 1910; m. 1937, late Princess Selma of Turkey, 1942; d. of Nawab Md. Hasan Khan. A world traveller and cosmopolitan. *Ad.* Kotwara-Raj, U.P.

KRIPALANI, JIWATRAM BHAGWAN-DAS, b. 1888 in Hyderabad (Sind), *ed.* Wilson College, Bombay, D. J. Sind College, Karachi. M.A., in History, the Bombay Univ. Professor, Government College, Muzaffarpur till 1917 when he gave up the post and joined Mahatma Gandhi in the Champaran Satyagraha. Professor of History at the Benares Hindu University till 1919 when he resigned in order to join the first non-co-operation movement. Devoted himself to constructive work in the villages and founded the Gandhi Ashram, Meerut. From 1923-28 Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapith, the National University founded by Mahatma Gandhi. Since then known as Acharya. From 1934-46 General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. Arrested in August

1942 and detained at Ahmednagar Fort till 1945. In 1946 elected President of the Indian National Congress. In Nov. 1947 resigned the Presidentship. Member Constituent Assembly of India. Pub. *The Gandhian Way Non-violent Revolution, Politics of Charkha, The Indian National Congress, The Future of the Congress, The Fateful Year.* *Ad.* Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRIPALINI, HIRANAND KHUSHI-RAM, B.A. (Oxon), M.A., (Bom.), C.I.E., I.C.S., b. 1888, *ed.* Sind and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1912. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Kaira, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Bombay Govt. 1924-26. Political Agent, Rewakantha, 1930-31; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay 1931-34; Chief Secy. Sind Govt. 1936-38. Is Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *Ad.* 'North End', Carmichael Road, Bombay.

KRISHNA AYYAR, DEWAN BAHDUR, R. V., B.A., M.L., b. July 1884, *ed.* Madras; High Court Vakil 1907-10, practised at Salem; Dist. Munsiff, 1910-21; Asst. Secy. Law Dept., 1921-23; Secretary, Madras Legislative Council, 1923-37; official member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1935-36; Secretary to the Madras Legislature 1937-41; Secy. Madras Govt. 1939-41. Made a C.I.E. in June 1941. Special Officer in Revenue Dept. Govt. of Madras. Member, Madras University Senate 1924-26; Syndic, Annamalai University, 1929-35; delivered Convocation Address there 1934. *Ad.* "Sri Vidyā" Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNA PRASADA, C.I.E., I.C.S., b. 4th Aug. 1894. Son of Pandit Het Ram C.I.E., of Bareilly; *ed.* Bareilly College 1911-16, New College, Oxford 1920-21; m. Srimati Bishan Devi

on 11-6-1911. Served as Joint Magistrate and District Magistrate in the U.P. from 1921 to 1934. Appointed Postmaster-General in 1934. Led the Indian Delegation to the International Telecommunications Conference, Cairo, in 1937 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris 1947; Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs since 1945. Oxford Tennis Blue 1921, Captained Indian Davis Cup Teams in 1927 and 1932. *Ad.* Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Rao Bahadur Sir VANGAL THIRUVENKATA-CHARI, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt. C.I.E. B.A., B.L., Prime Minister, Jaipur State since Aug. 1946; *b.* Feb. 8, 1881; *m.* Sri Rangammal, 1896; 3 s. 2 d; *ed*: Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service as Dy. Collector, 1903; Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State, 1908-11; Under-Secy. to Govt. 1916-19; Secy. to Govt. of Madras, 1924-27. Delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and Joint Parliamentary Select Committee & Member, Provincial Constitution, the Services, the Federal Structure, the Federal Finance-Sub-Cttees. and Reserve Bank Cttee., 1930-34. Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; Attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Government of India since 1940; Chairman, Ministers' Comte., Chamber of Princes since 1941; Dewan of Baroda, 1927-44. Indian Delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945. Indian Delegate on the Preparatory Commission to the United Nations Organization, Nov. 1945 and the first General Assembly Jan.-Feb., 1946; Vice President,

Constituent Assembly of India, 1947. Member of Sterling Balances delegation to London June-July, 1948. *Ad.* Lloyd Road, Madras; Jaipur.

KRISHNAN, KARIAMANIKKAM SRINIVASA, D.Sc., F.R.S., celebrated scientist, Professor of Physics, University of Allahabad since 1942. Director-designate, National Physical Laboratory, India. Was formerly a collaborator in the researches of Sir C. V. Raman. Reader in Physics, Dacca University 1928-33. Mahendralal Sircar Professor of Physics, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, 1933-42. Has carried out valuable researches on light scattering, magnetism, crystal physics and chemistry. Invited in 1936 to the International Conference on Photo-Luminiscence held at Warsaw, and in 1939 to the Conference on Magnetism arranged by the International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation. Delegate to the Royal Society Empire Scientific Conference, June-July 1946; Scientific Deputation to Europe and America, May-Dec. 1946. President, National Academy of Sciences, India, Founder-President Bharati Tamil Sangam, Vice-Pres. Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science; Member Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society 1940. *Ad.* The University, Allahabad.

KRISHNASWAMI Aiyangar, SAKKOTTAI, M.A., (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1904) F.R. Inst. S. (1904); Hon. Ph. D., Calcutta, Univ. (1921); Title "Rajasevasaka" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932); Editor, "Journal of Indian History" (1925-1945); *b.* 15th April 1871; *ed*: St. Joseph's College,

Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore. Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore Universities. Fellow Madras Univ. 1912, Fellow Mysore Univ. 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore; Professor of Indian History and Archaeology, Madras University since 1914; Founder and Hon. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore, Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary and Editor of the Journal, 1908 to 1916. Secy. and Editor, Journal South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18. Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19; Joint Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1923; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras Univ.; Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University. Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University, 1905-1920; Examiner for M.A., Ph.D. and Premchand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta Univ. and Examiner of other Indian Univ., Reader, Calcutta Univ. 1919. Elected Hon. Correspondent of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1921; General Secy. Indian Oriental Conference, 1926-1933; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1930; President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. Honorary LL.D., Mysore Univ. 1945. Pub. "Ancient India"; "A Little-Known Chapter of Vijayanagar History;" "Beginnings of South Indian History"; "Early History of Vaishnavism"; "South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders"; "Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture"; "History of India from Original Sources"; "A Short History of Hindu India"; "Manimekhali in its Historical Setting"; "Evolution of Hindu Administrative Institutions in South India"; "A Class-book of Indian

History"; "Seran Vanji". Ad: "Sripadam", 143, Brodies's Rd., Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt., K-i-H. medal, Dewan Bahadur, Member, Constituent Assembly, b. 1883; ed: Madras. Well-known in Presidency for his charities and donations to the three South Indian Universities. Is Fellow, Madras University. Was Advocate-General, Madras. Interested in social and religious matters. Ad. Ekamara Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHAN-DAS, M.A., (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Director & Professor of Social Economy Tata Institute of Social Sciences; b. 1886. Was Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, Springfield, Mass., U.S.A., 1924, 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America, studying progressive education. Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Is the first Indian educationist to visit U.S.A. to study State Social Services as guest of the Cultural Division of the U.S. Dept. of State (1944-45). Was made J.P. in April 1946. Leader, Indian Delegation to International Conf. of Social Work, Atlantic City U.S.A. 1948. Vice-President, Indian Conference of Social Work, and International Conf. of Social Work. Ad. Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Andheri Bombay, 8.

KUMARAPPA, JOSEPH CORNELIUS b. 4, Jan. 1892; ed: India, U.S.A. and Gt. Britain; M.A., (Colum-

bia), B.Sc. in Business Administration (Syracuse, N.Y.). F.S.A. (Lond.), Incorporated Accountant. In private practice London & Bombay 1919-29; In Editorial charge of "Young India" 1930. Convenor, Congress Select Committee on Public Debts 1931; Financial Adviser, Bihar Central Relief Committee; Organizer & Secretary All India Village Industries Association; Professor Emeritus, Gujarat Vidyapith; Chairman, C. P. Govt. Industrial Survey Committee, 1937-39. Chairman, Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee 1948-9. Pub: Public Finance & Our Poverty; A Survey of Matar Taluka; Why the Village Movement?; Christianity—Its Economy & Way of Life; Practice & Precepts of Jesus; A Plan for the Economic Development of N.W.F.P.; Gandhian Economics, Philosophy of Works; Economy of Performance; A Plan for Rural Development; etc. Ad. Maganvadi, Wardha, C.P.

KURMAYYA, Hon. VEMULA. Was Minister of Rural Development, Madras. b. 1906; ed: the Benares Hindu University with the support of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Malavya and took Law degree and completed M.A. course. President, All India Young Men's Harijan Association, Benares 1932-36; President, Andhra Provincial Adi Andhra Association, 1936-37; President, Adi Andhra Gorakshana Sangham 1937-39; Jt. or Assistant Secretary, Andhra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1932-42; Jt. Secretary, Andhra Provincial Agricultural Union 1936-46. Founder and Secretary, Sree Anjani Devi Adi Andhra Girls' Boarding Home, Bezwada from 1929 to 1946. Senator 1933-39. Member, District Board, Kistna

1936-40. Participated in Salt Satyagraha movement and was kept in the sub-jail. Received lathi charge at Gudivada. Imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha Movement in 1940. Has been Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly since 1936. Started a number of Harijan hostels. Ad. Madras.

LALLEMAND, ALBERT J., S.J., (Rev.), b. Fosses (Belgium) March 5, 1890; ed: Louvain and London; lecturer in St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, in 1914-20 and 1926-30; Mission director and social worker in Gangpur State, 1930-36; editor of *The New Review* from 1936. Ad. 146, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

LAW, DR. BIMALA CHURUN, M.A., B.L., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., D.Litt., Ph.D., ed: Calcutta. Is connected with many learned societies in England and India. Hon. Member, R.A.S., London. Edits *Indian Culture*. Fellow, Calcutta Univ., Hon. D.Litt. (Allahabad), President, R.A.S.B. 1947. Has donated large sums to hospitals, etc. Founded Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in Royal Asiatic Society (U.K.) for original research. Is a big landholder in Bengal. Has written several valuable books on Indian culture and history. Ad. 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LOHIA, RAMMANOHAR, Ph.D. (Berlin), prominent Congress Socialist; b. 1910. Ex-founder-editor, 'Congress Socialist' and Ex-Secy., All-India Congress Socialist Party; was Secretary, Foreign Dept. All-India Congress Comte. Served 2 years R.I. for anti-war activities. Pub. *Congress and War*; *India in Figures*; *Constituent Assembly*; and other Congress Comte. publications. LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH,

M.A. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Leipzig). Principal and Professor of Philosophy, the National College, Nagpur since 1945; b. 1897 (Poona), ed: Poona, Munich, Leipzig. Professor of Philosophy and English at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur (1922-26); Doctor of Philosophy, Leipzig University (1933); Member of the Academic Council and the Court of the Nagpur University. Was President Psych. Section, 10th session of the Indian Phil. Congress, Lucknow (Dec. 1944). Ad. National College, Nagpur.

MADAN, SIR JANARDAN ATMARAM, Kt., C.I.E., C.S.I., B.A., I.C.S., (retd.), b. 1885, ed: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1909. Started as Asst. Collector, Bombay. Became Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies 1920; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Bombay Presidency; was Director of Labour Intelligence, Commissioner Southern Div., Bombay Presidency. Was Adviser to the Governor of Bombay. Ex-Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission. Ad. Altamont Road, Bombay.

MADRAS, BISHOP of, Most Rev. ARTHUR MICHAEL HOLLES, M.A., B.D. Ad. The Diocesan Office, Cathedral P.O., Madras 6.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.C., b. 1898. ed: Poona & Cambridge. Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences and of National Institute of Sciences. Was Dean, Faculty of Science, Bombay University. Is Principal, Fergusson College, Poona. Ad. Fergusson College, Poona 4.

MAHALANOBIS, Prasanta Chandra, B.Sc. (Cal.), M.A., (Cant.), F.S.S., F.N.I., F.R.S., I.E.S.; b. 29 June, 1893. s. of Mr. Proboch Chandra Mahalanobis and late Nirode Basini Mahalanobis;

ed: Brahmo Boys' School and Presidency College, Calcutta, King's College, Cambridge; m. to Nirmalkumari Mahalanobis, Feb. 1925. B.Sc. (Hons. Physics) Calcutta Univ. 1912. Camb. Mathematical Tripos Part I 1914; Natural Sciences Tripos Part II (Physics) 1915. Senior Scholarship of King's College, 1915. Weldon Prizeholder, Oxford, 1944. Joined Indian Educational Service as Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Calcutta in 1915. Head of the Department of Physics for 20 years, became Principal in 1945; Lecturer, University Post-Graduate Department since 1917; Meteorologist, Calcutta, Alipore Observatory, November 1922 to April 1926. Visited Laboratories and Scientific Institutions in various countries of Europe in 1926 and worked in Biometrika Laboratory, University College, London, January to May 1927; Honorary Secretary Visvabharati 1921 to 1931, Hony. Editor, Visvabharati Quarterly for some time; Hony. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute since its inception in 1931, and Hony. Editor, "Sankhya," the Indian Journal of Statistics, since its inception in 1933; Hony. Head of Post-Graduate Dept. of Statistics, Calcutta University since 1941; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences, Fellow of Indian Academy of Sciences and National Academy of Sciences, India; President Anthropology Section 1925, Mathematics and Statistics Section 1942 of Indian Science Congress; General Secretary, Indian Science Congress Association 1945; Fellow of Royal Society of London, March 1945; Member of U.N.O. Statistical Commission, April 1946. President-elect, Indian Science Con-

gress, 1949. *Ad.* 87 Barrackpore Trunk Rd., 24 Parganas, Bengal.

MAHATAB, HAREKRISHNA, Premier of Orissa holding Home, Publicity, Finance and Planning portfolios. Left college in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement. Had been Chairman of Balasore District Board. Elected to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council in 1924. President Utkal Congress 1930. Organized and conducted Salt Satyagraha in Orissa. Member, Congress Working Committee 1938. Security Prisoner 1942. Released 1945, when conducted election campaign in Orissa and later formed government. *Ad.* Cuttack, Orissa.

MAHESHWARI, HIMMAT SINGH K., Rai Bahadur, *b.* 4th June, 1889; *ed*: Central College, Ratlam, Canadian Mission College, Indore and Muir Central College, Allahabad. M.A. (English Literature) Allahabad University 1911. *m.* 1911 Udai Kumari, *d.* of Babu Raghubar Dayal of Etawah, U.P., Professor, Muir Central College 1911-1912; Deputy Collector, U.P., 1913-21; Settlement Officer, Jodhpur 1921-1925; Settlement Officer, Unao, U.P. 1926-1929, Revenue Minister, Jodhpur 1929-1933, Special Officer in Rewa State for codifying revenue law—1934-35, Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept., U.P. 1935-36. Settlement Officer, Meerut 1936, Secretary, Court of Wards, U.P. 1937. President, Court of Wards, U.P. 1938-1941. Revenue Minister, Kashmir 1942-1943, Revenue Minister, Jaipur 1944-1946, Chief Minister, Cooch Behar 1947-8. Served as member, Court of Allahabad University from 1937 to 1943 and as member of the Committee on Agricultural Finance appointed by the Government of India in 1944. Member, Constituent Assembly of In-

dia, representing Cooch Behar. *Ad.* Cooch-Bihar.

MAHMUD, DR. SYED, PH.D. (Germany), Bar-at-Law, Minister in charge of Education & Development, Bihar 1937-39; and again 1946 in charge of Development & Transport; *b.* 1889, was secretary of the Central Khilafat Com., General Sec. All India Congress Com., member Working Com. Has been to jail four times; introduced the literacy campaign for the first time in India, and most successfully worked it in Bihar. *Pub*: *Khilafat and England, Plan of Rural Reconstruction* and several others. *Ad.* Chapra, Bihar.

MAHMUDABAD, RAJA OF; MOHAMMED AMIR AHMAD KHAN: Hereditary titles: Raja and Khan Bahadur. Holds Estate from the time of the Mughals, nearly 1,000 villages in Oudh; in direct succession since the time of Emperor Jehangir; *b.* Nov. 5, 1914; *ed*: La Martiniere College, Lucknow; *m.* Rani Saheba of Bilahra; son and heir, Sahebzada Mohammed Amir Mohammed. Has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East. Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, London, since 1933; one of the original members who re-organized the All-India Muslim League as a mass movement in 1937; was a member of its Working Committee and Treasurer of A-I Muslim League and U.P. Muslim League; twice elected President of A-I Shia Conference; President of Muslim Students' Federation; Secretary, Board of Trustees, Shia College; Managing Trustee, Madrasat-ul-Waizin; President, A-I Sportsmen's Brotherhood etc. Chairman, Mahmudabad Properties Ltd., Director United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Director Orient Airways

Ltd. He pays large annual contributions to the Aligarh Muslim University, Lucknow University, and other educational Institutions, and runs a Maternity hospital at Mahmudabad and the Colvin High School at Mahmudabad. He has contributed generously to the Eye Hospital at Sitapur (U.P.). Deeply interested in agriculture and village uplift. Patron of the U.P. Olympic Assocn. *Ad.* Rly. Stn. Mahmudabad, (O.T.R.); and Mahmudabad House, Lucknow.

MAHON, COL. ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O., Indian Army (retired); on staff of Ursutti Himalayan Research Institute since 1930, b. 1878. m. Frances Amelia d. of R. H. Fleming, *ed:* privately. Served in South African War; operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria; operations in the Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with four clasps); France and Belgium, 1914-15, with 57th Wilde's Rifles, wounded at second battle of Ypres (despatches); Battle of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien. Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Operations near Mandana Hill; Action near Kotkai, Capture Ahnai Tangi; in command of 100th Infantry. *Ad.* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAITRA, BROJENDRA MOHAN, Rai Bahadur, M.A., B.L., ex-M.L.C., b. 1899, *ed:* Rajshahi; was Vice-Chairman and tempy. Chairman Rajshahi Dt. Board; Vice-President, Rajshahi Association; Associated President, Dharma and Vaishnava Sabhas. Started Rajshahi Deaf and Dumb School. Vice-President, Varendra Research Society. *Ad.* Talanda, Rajshahi.

MAITRA, PANDIT LAKSHMI KANTA, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Agent, Federal Court, Delhi; Pre-

sident, Bar Association, Krishnagar; *ed.* M.A., B.L., Cal. University; Kavya-Sankhya-Tirtha; Member, Central Legislative Assembly 1934-46; Re-elected to Central Assembly 1946, elected Member of Constituent Assembly since 1947; Member Governing Council of Indian Institute of Science; Advisory Board of Education; Rehabilitation Finance Administration. Founder-President Santipur College; Secret. Nationalist party in the Assembly; Elected Member, Delhi Univ. Court 1935-40; Member, Central Advisory Board of Health; Founder & Honorary Secy., Bangiya Puran Parishad; thrice elected President, All-India Postal & R. M. S. Union and its Conferences; Member, Health Survey & Development Committee (Govt. of India), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways in India; Member, Standing Committee on Roads in India; Ex-Chairman, Santipur Municipality; Joined Congress in 1920; Sometime Member, All-India Congress Committee; Actively associated with Educational, Cultural, Philanthropic and Social Service Associations; Devotes time to Law, Politics, Education & Humanitarian Service; Recreation: Classical Music. Club: Town Club, Santipur. *Ad.* Krishnagar & Santipur, Bengal.

MAJUMDAR, the Hon. BHUPATI, Minister of Irrigation and Waterways, W. Bengal, b. 1890; *ed:* Hooghly Branch School, Hooghly College; came in contact while in teens with Jatin Mukherjee, the great revolutionary leader of Bengal and became a very active member of the Jugantar Party; was a member of the first Indo-German Conspiracy Case; was sent out in search of the German Warship *Maverick* carrying con-

signment of arms and ammunitions in 1914 and was a deportee in Singapore during the First World War; since then courted imprisonment thrice extending over two decades, is Vice-President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and is the Secretary of the Bengal Civil Protection Committee. *Ad.* Nizam's Palace, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJADAS, M.Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Govt. of India (Retd.); *b.* Majhergram (Nadia Dt.) 1890; *ed.*: Krishnagar and Calcutta. Joined B.C.S. (Executive), 1915. As Asst. Officer-in-charge, Bengal Drawing Office, initiated many improvements in multi-coloured police-station maps. Asstt. Controller, Stamps & Stationery, 1924. Manager, Central Publication Branch, Cal.; Manager, Forms Press, Calcutta; Deputy Controller of Printing New Delhi. On special duty as Provisioning and Planning Officer, between Jan. to June 1943. Vice-chairman, Bengal Athletic Sports Asscn.; Vice-President, 'Prantik', Pr24, Lake View Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, MRINALKANTI B.A., Manager, Govt. of India Press, Simla; *b.* Nov. 1901; *s.* of late Mr. Sarbeswar Majumdar of Bengal Civil Service (Judicial); *ed.*: Cal. Entd. Govt. of India Press, Cal. as apprentice; *m.* Debrani, *d.* of Mr. A. N. Sirkar, Secy., Sonepur State (Orissa). Awarded a State scholarship tenable in England for 3 yrs. by Govt. of India. Studied Printing and allied trades at London School of Printing. Visited printing and kindred concerns in London, Paris, Berlin, Leipzig, Amsterdam, etc. On return 1931, accepted an administrative post in Printing and Stationery Dept., Govt. of India.

For 16 months worked as Asst. Controller of Printing. Headquarters, New Delhi and Manager, Forms Press Aligarh. *Ad.* Government Press, Simla.

MAJUMDAR, DR. R. C., M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., ex-Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University; *b.* Dec. 1888 at Khandarpura, Dist. Faridpur (Bengal). *ed.*: Presidency College, Cal., B.A., (Hon.) History 1909, M.A. First class, History 1911; Premchand Roychand Scholarship, Griffith Prize, Doctor of Philosophy; Lecturer in History, Cal. University, 1914-21; Professor of History, Dacca Univ. 1921-36; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Provost, Jagannath Hall; Vice-Chancellor, Dac. Univ., 1937-42. *Pub.* *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, *Early History of Bengal*, *Outline of Ancient Indian History and Civilisation*, *Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East*, 3 vols. *Kambujadesa, Bangladeser Itihas* (in Bengali), *Maharaja Rajballabh*; edited *History of Bengal* Vol. I, *New History of the Indian People* Vol. VI, *Ramacharita* (Sanskrit) and *Rajavijayanataka* (Sanskrit). *Ad.* 4, Bepin Pal Road, Kalighat, Cal.

MAJUMDAR, SATYENDRA NATH, Editor, "Satyayug", Bengali daily; Was editor, *Ananda Bazar Patrika* for several years; edited "Jugantar", and "Swaraj"; was editor-in-charge in India of the Globe (Hulton) Agency. Also edits "Arani," progressive Bengali Weekly. Was President Indian Journalists' Association. *Pub.* Bengali Translator of Pandit Jawaharlal's Autobiography. *Ad.* 21, Convent Road, Calcutta.

MALKANI, H. C., Prof. of Economics, Baroda College, Baroda, *b.* at Hyderabad, 1910, *ed.*: N. H. Academy and Sind National College, Hyderabad, Sind, B.A., with

Honours in Economics; M.A., (Econ.), Bombay Univ. Appointed Fellow; Joined School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. Appointed Professor, Ramjas College, Delhi 1932. From 1933 to 1945 Professor C. and S. College, Shikarpur. Appointed Principal in April 1940. Principal and Prof. of Economics, H. R. College of Commerce and Economics, Hyderabad, Sind. Left Sind due to disturbed conditions there. *Ad.* Baroda College, Baroda.

MALLICK, ASHUTOSH, b. 16th March, 1903, at Haludkanali, District Bankura (Bengal); s. of Shri Pyarilal Mallick, a tenure-holder. Bachelor; *ed:* Bankura Hindu School, Bankura Christian College; B.A. (1924), B.L. (1929) of Calcutta University; joined District Bar, Bankura 1930. Practised as a Lawyer till 1937; Congress worker since student days; elected in 1937 to Bengal Legislative Assembly from Bankura West General Rural Constituency, reserved seat for Scheduled Castes; Re-elected 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946 and was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India till June, 1947; full time Congress worker since 1937; one of the Whips of the Congress Parliamentary Party from 1940; acted as Chief Whip in 1942; special interest in advancement of Scheduled Caste Education; has helped in establishing a large number of Primary and Secondary Schools in Bankura; elected Deputy Speaker of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1947. *Ad:* P. O. Khatra; District Bankura (W. Bengal); 206/1/E, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Math. Tri., Cantab.), I.C.S. (retd.), b. 1874,

ed: Calcutta and Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. 1897, served in various capacities in Bengal; became Dist. and Sess. Judge, 1911; High Court Judge 1928, retd. 1934. *Ad.* 5, Alipore Avenue, Calcutta.

MANDAL, the Hon'ble Mr. JOGENDRA NATH, Minister for Law and Labour, Government of Pakistan, b. 1906 in Barisal dist.; *ed:* Brojomohan Col., Barisal and Calcutta University. Lawyer, Barisal. Was elected a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, in 1937. Elected Councillor, Calcutta Corporation 1940; Was also a member of the Barisal District Board. Till recently, he was the Secretary, Independent Scheduled Caste Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly and at present is President of the Bengal Scheduled Castes' Federation. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal in April 1943 in the Nazimuddin Cabinet. Was elected a second time a Member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly in March 1946 and again appointed a Minister on 14th April 1946 in Suhrawardy Cabinet. Appointed Law Member in Interim National Government as Muslim League nominee, October 1946. Was elected a Member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly in July 1947. *Ad.* Sukh Nivas, Clifton, Karachi.

MANDI, Ruler of, H. H. RAJA SIR JOGENDER SEN BAHADUR. Lt.-Col., K.C.S.I., b. 1904, *ed:* Lahore; ascended gaddi, 1913. Is a scion of Chandervansi clan. Has travelled widely. Is a good tennis player and sportsman. *Ad.* Mandi, E. Punjab.

MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA BODH CHANDRA SINGH, b. 1908; *ed:* Rajkumar College, Raipur; succeeded to the *gaddi* 6th Nov. 1941; *m.* Sm. Iswari, daughter

of the Ramraja of Ramnagar Estate 1941.

MARTHANDA VARMA; His Highness the Elaya Raja of Travancore; Heir-apparent; b. 22nd March 1922; graduated from the Travancore University in 1943; m. 1945, Sry Radha Devi, d. of Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai, a prominent surgeon of Madras; *Hobbies*; Riding and Photography; is a keen lover of sports; Honorary Lieut-Col. of His Highness The Maharaja's Bodyguard; Col. of the Travancore University Officer's Training Corps; Chief Scout, Travancore Boy Scouts' Association. Ad. Pattom Palace, Trivandrum.

MASANI, M. R. Barrister-at-Law, India's Ambassador to Brazil, b. 20th Nov. 1905; ed: B.A., (Bom.); LL.B. (Lond.). One of the founders of the All-India Congress Socialist Party in 1934 and its Joint Secretary till 1939. For some years member A.I.C.C., Bombay P.C.C., Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-46. Mayor of Bombay 1943-44. Pub. *India's Constitution at Work* (Jointly with Sir C. Y. Chintamani); 1939; *Our India*. 1940; *Socialism Re-considered*, 1944; *Your Food* 1944; *Picture of a Plan* 1945; *A Plan for the Mixed Economy* 1947. Ad. Bombay House, Bombay; Indian Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Embassy.

MASANI, SIR RUSTOM PESTONJI, M.A., J.P., F.I.B., b. 1876; ed: Bombay; Chairman, Executive Comte. of Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation; Provincial leader, National War Front & Member, National Defence Council 1942-45; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University (1939-42); Director, Central Board of Reserve Bank of India, Oriental Govt. Security

Life Assnse. Co.; President, Anthropological Society (1932-36) & Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society; Member, Central Board of Archaeology, etc. Author of several works including *Dadabhoj Naoroji: G.O.M. of India*. Ad. 68-F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MASHRIQUI, ALLAMA INAYETUL-LAH KHAN, supreme leader of the Khaksar movement. Belongs to Amritsar and is a Pathan. Formerly served I.E.S. and was for sometime Assistant Secretary to the Government of India. Sponsored his movement, 1931. Edits *Al-Islah* the official organ of the movement.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L., B.Litt., D.Sc., C.I.E., Finance Minister, Govt. of India since Aug. 1948; Finance later Commerce and Industries Member, Interim Government Sept.-Dec. 1946; Minister of Transport and Railways, India Govt. Jan. 1947-Aug. to 1948; b. 1886; ed: Madras, London and Oxford. Was Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; was Prof. of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Prof. of Indian Economics, Madras University; Member, Indian Tariff Board, later President. Joined Tatas 1940; was Director, Tata & Sons Ltd. Pub. *Agriculture and Self-Government*, etc. Ad. New Delhi.

MATTHEWS, BERNARD, son of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England; ed: King's College, London, and London University. Came to India 1914; Served in European war, 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Head Quarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly. 1925-30; Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow, Surveyors' Institution;

Member, the Town Planning Institution; Partner, Messrs. Ballardie, Thompson & Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta. Honorary Consul-General for Bolivia and for Greece. *Ad.* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, The Hon. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Elected Speaker, Dominion Legislature on 17.11.47, b. 1888, *ed:* Ahmedabad and Bombay; joined Bar, 1913. Joined Kaira no-rent campaign, 1917; acted as Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Reception Committee, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad (1921); was President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930-33 and 1935-36; was imprisoned and interned in 1930 and 1933-34; President, Gujarat Vernacular Society; Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly until elected to the Central Assembly; imprisoned August 1942 to 1944; elected President, Central Assembly, 24.1.46. *Ad.* "Bhadra", Ahmedabad.

MAYUREHANJ, FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT H. H. MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, C.I.E. (1946), Ruler of, b. 18th Feb. 1901; *ed:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad; married 25th Nov. 1925 the daughter of Maharaja Kumar Sardar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana; succeeded 23rd April 1938. His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Utkal University.

MEDHI, The Hon. BISNURAM, Minister of Finance and Revenue, Assam Government, b. April 1890 in Kamrup Dist., *ed:* Assam and Calcutta, obtained scholarships. B.Sc., (Hons in Chemistry), M.Sc., and B.L. (1914) of Cal. Univ. Enrolled to district Court, Advocate, Calcutta High Court

1931. Joined non-co-operation movement 1921 & 1931, imprisoned. Elected President Assam P.C.C. after Lahore session until 1939. Member A.I.C.C. till now. Jailed 1920, 1930 and 1942 for 4 years in connection with Congress movements. Minister of Assam Government since Feb. 1946. *Ad.* Shillong.

MEHERALLY, EBRAIM RAJAN-BHAI, F.R.E.S., b. 1907: *ed:* at Bombay. Is a merchant and landlord. Grand Commander of the Aga Khan Legion; has travelled all over the world on business. Helped in establishing in London the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in 1927. Is member of several commercial associations in U. K. Has written on business and travel. *Ad.* Lalgar Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MEHROTRA, LALJI, B.A., LL.B., Director, Bachharaj Factories Ltd. Karachi; b. August 1900. *ed:* Govt. School, Jaunpur and Muir Central College, Allahabad; Was on the Editorial staff of the "Independent," Allahabad, 1921; Secretary to Late Pandit Motilal Nehru (1922-23); Municipal Councillor since 1934; Mayor of Karachi 1940-41; President District Congress Committee (1939-40), President, Karachi Indian Merchants' Association since 1940; Member, Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries 1942-47, and its Vice-President 1947-48. Incarcerated twice in connection with the Civil Disobedience in 1930 and 1932 and under detention under Defence of India Rules 1942-44.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL B., kt., j.p., President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi (1941); Indian Merchants' Chamber Bom-

bay (1940); Bombay Shroffs' Association (1934-43). Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Director, Central Board, Reserve Bank of India (1941); Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and many other commercial concerns in Bombay and outside. Editor, "Financial News", Bombay; "Indian Cotton Review." *Ad.* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJ-BHUCANDAS, K.T., K.C.S.I., (1928), M.A., LL.B., b. 12 Jan. 1881, *m.* to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala; *ed:* St. Xavier's Coll.; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of Corporation, 1916. Elected to Bombay Legislative Council 1916; City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1919 and 1931. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust 1920; Ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; Ex-Provincial Scout Comr.; Minister, Bombay Govt. 1921-23; Member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd., and Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Director of several companies; President, Indian Territorial Force 1946. *Ad.* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, GAGANVIHARI L., M.A., President, Indian Tariff Board; *b.* 15th April 1900; *s.* of late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Shrimati Satyavati; *m.* Saudamini, *d.* of late Sir Ramanbhai Nillkanth; 3 *d.*; *ed.* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science. Asstt. Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," 1923-25; Manager, Scindia Steam Naviga-

tion Co., Ltd., Calcutta, 1938-1947; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40; President Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942-43; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1930-34; 1940-42, 1946-47; Member Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation, International Labour Conference, 1937; Delegate, International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937; Delegate, International Business Conference, New York, 1944; Member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade Conference, 1947; Member of Post-War Policy Committees on Industry and Civil Aviation, 1943-45; Member, Central Advisory Board of Education, 1943-47; Member, All-India Council of Technical Education, 1945; Member, Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses, 1937-47; Member, Bengal Pilot Advisory Committee, 1937-47; Member, Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. *Pub.* "Conscience of a Nation" (1933), "From Wrong Angles" (1934), "Perversities" (1942). *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Bombay, and Radio Club, Bombay. *Ad.* Goolestan, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-5.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, b. 1884, *ed:* Bombay and London. Was a prominent Congressman. President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee 1921-23, and Bombay Prov. Congress Committee 1929-30; member, Congress Working Committee 1926, and member A.I. C.C. 1921-31; Indian Workers' delegate to I. L. Conference, Geneva, 1934 and 1944. Mayor of Bombay, 1936-37; Rev. & Fin. Minister,

Bombay, 1937. Elected to the Central Assembly, March 1941-5; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation 1931-44. Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma 1944-46. *Ad.* Sneha-Smriti, Rocky Hill, Bombay 6.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., b. 1884, *ed*: Bombay; Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber 1907; Adviser to representative of Employers, 3rd and 14th sessions of International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921 & 1930. *Ad.* Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. Rly.

MEHTA, Dr. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M. & s., M.D., F.C.P.S., M.R.C.P., formerly Premier of Baroda, and Director-General of Medical Services, India Govt., b. 1887; *ed*: Bombay and London; was Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; was Dean Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *Ad.* Khambata Hill, 16, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

MENON, KONNANATH RAMA KRISHNA, C.I.E., M.B.E., Member, Central Board of Revenue, b. 21 June 1901 in Cochin State; *ed*: Madras, M.A., (1922) History, Economics and Political Science Norton Prizeman, B.L. (1924); *m.* Saraswati 1927. *d.* of Mr. Justice Gopala Menon. Appointed to superior service of the Mily. Accts. Dept. on passing the competitive exam. in May 1924; Deputy Military Acct.-Genl. 1936-39; Commr. of Income-Tax Bombay 1939-41, and of Madras 1941-43; Director of Inspection (Income-Tax) 1943-1947; Member Central Board of Revenue since 1.5.47. *Ad.* Central Board of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi; Konnanath House, Pampady, Lakkidi.

MISRA, PANDIT GODAVARIS, Ex-Minister, Finance, Education and Development, Orissa, b. 1888. After passing M.A., started life as teacher voluntarily giving services without pay and renouncing offers of lucrative Government posts. Fellow, Patna University 1919-1943. Joined National Congress 1921 but differing on war issue started in 1941 coalition ministry which continued till June 1944. Was member A.I.C.C. for several years and Secretary for 1 year and President for a short time of Utkal P.C.C. Life Fellow, Utkal University; Is a social reformer, author, poet and dramatist. *Ad.* Cuttack.

MITRA, DEBENDRA NATH, Rai Bahadur. b. 1890, *ed*: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Agricultural College, Sabour, Bihar, Joined Agricultural Department, Bengal, 1914. Retd. 1945. Held many responsible posts—Special Officer, Jute Restriction Scheme; Assistant Director, Rural Reconstruction; Special Officer, Food Production; Deputy Development Commissioner, etc. A member of the Food-production Advisory Com. Bengal and a member of Agricultural Education Com. Univ. of Calcutta. Member; Board of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Aid; School Education Committee of W. Bengal. Editor "Khadya Utpadan" Food Production. He was responsible for many schemes for the development of rural areas including the scheme of training of 'Bhadralogue' youths in practical agriculture and settlement of Government lands with them. Author of many agricultural treatises. In recognition of his literary talents the title of "Sahitya Bisharad" was conferred on him by the pundits of Navadwip (Bengal).

Ad: 175/A, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta or Antpur, P.O., (Hooghly).

MITRA, NRIPIENDRA NATH, Editor, *The Indian Annual Register*; b. 1892; ed: Calcutta University; an orthodox Hindu. Has been editing *The Indian Annual Register*, since 1923. *Ad.* 16/1, Komedan Bagan Lane, P.O., Park Street, Calcutta.

MITRA, SISIR KUMAR, D.Sc., b. 1891. ed: Calcutta and Paris; is Ghose Prof. of Physics, Cal. University; well known as pioneer radio research worker in India; was President, Math. and Physics Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934, President, Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942-43. Member, Indian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1944. *Ad.* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law., kt., K.C.S.I. Dewan of Baroda 1945-47; b. 1875, ed: Cal. & London. Law Member, Government of India 1928-34; Leader, Delegation to League of Nations 1931 and 1933. Advocate-General, Bengal 1925-8 and Member, Bengal Executive Council 1934-7; Advocate-General of India, 1937-45; Acting Governor of West Bengal 10.11.47 to 24.11.47. *Ad:* 14B, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

MITTER, LALIT KUMAR, s. of Late Hara Kumar Mitter; b. at Saka, Dacca, in Nov. 1880; graduated in 1901 & passed B.L. 1903; practised for a short time in Mymensingh & Rajshahi and in 1908-9 went to Burma. Was an advocate, High Court, Rangoon and Vakil, High Court, Cal.; Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay for about 12 years and for a time Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse; Was elected Member, Legislative

Council for 7 consecutive years from 1926; member of the Senate, Rangoon Univ., President of the Theosophical Society and a Freemason; retired from practice in 1940; returned to Dacca in April 1942 at the outbreak of the war. *Ad.* 1/27, Prince Golam Mohd. Road, Calcutta-26.

MITTER, Sir RUPENDRA COOMER, kt. M.Sc., M.L., Judge Calcutta High Court, b. Jan. 18, 1890. ed: Presidency College, Scottish Churches College, University Law College, Calcutta; m. Sudhahasini *née* Bose; one son, one daughter. Practised as a Vakil and Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Was for some time Professor, University Law College. Fellow, Calcutta University. *Ad.* 5, Old Mayor's Court, Calcutta.

MODY, H. E. SIR HORMASJI PEROZSHAW, M.A., LL.B., K.B.E., Grand Commander of the Order of George I. of Greece; Governor of U.P. since 1.5.49; was Acting Governor of Bombay, Sept. '47 and Member, Viceroy's Executive Council 1943-46. b. 1881; ed. Bombay; Member, Bombay Municipal Corpn: 1913-41; and President, 1923-24; Chairman Millowners' Association, 1927 & 1929-34; President, Employers' Federation of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, and Cricket Club of India; Delegate, International Labour Conference, at Geneva, 1937; Member, Round Table Conference; Member, Central Assembly, 1927-43 and of the Constituent Assembly from 1948; was Director, Tata & Sons Ltd. Was Chairman, Associated Cement Cos. Ltd., Central Bank of India Ltd., Tata Group of Hydro-electric Companies, Indian Banks' Association; Pub. 'The Political Future of India', 'Life of Sir Phirozeshah Mehta'. Clubs. C.C.I.; RWITC; Willingdon

(Bombay), Royal Automobile, Overseas (Lond.) Ad. Governor's Camp, U. P.
MOHAMMED ALI, B.A., M.C.A. (Pakistan), M.L.A. (E. Bengal), was Finance Minister, Bengal, 1946 to 14.8.47; was Pakistan Ambassador to Burma; b. 1909, ed: Hastings House & Presidency College, Calcutta. Was connected with Bogra Municipality. Chairman, Dt. Board; has served as Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank. Was Fellow, Calcutta University; has founded the A. H. College, Bogra. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, Bengal. Is a big zemindar. Pakistan Ambassador-designate in Canada.

MONTESSORI, Dr. MARIA, b. in Chiaravalle, Italy on Aug. 31, 1870. She was the first girl in Italy to attend a public boys' V school. In 1896 she obtained in Rome her degree of Doctor in Medicine. During her student days she joined the Feminist Movement, and a few days after receiving her degree she was chosen as delegate to represent the Italian women at the Feminists' Conference in Berlin. In 1897 she was admitted to a post in General Hospital of Rome. In the same year during the Pedagogical Congress at Turin she created a stir by her attack on the medical profession in particular and society in general, for their neglect of defectives. In 1899 she was elected to the chair of Hygiene in the Women's University of Rome. In 1900 she visited London for the first time as the delegate of the Italian women at a Feminist Conference. There she was received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. In 1904 she was made lecturer in Anthropology at the University of Rome. In 1906 the first 'House

of the Children' was inaugurated. In 1909 she gave her first training course. During World War I. she went to the United States and created in New York a training college. In Barcelona she founded and directed for the whole period of the war the Seminari Laboratori de Pedagogia. In 1922 she went to Italy and in 1926 the Royal School of Montessori Method was created in Rome only to be closed a few years later when she once again went to Spain, and created a private institution. Once again she went to England and held there some courses and some international Conferences. She also went to Holland and here she again created an institution. She created in 1939 the Social Party of the Child, which was founded in the Great Hall of the Parliament of Copenhagen. In 1939 she came to India where during the years 1939-46 she gave many Training Courses preparing more than 1500 teachers, founded the Indian branch of the Association Montessori Internationale. After a brief visit to Europe she returned to India for giving other Training Courses. Present Ad. 16, Koninginnewg Amsterdam.

MOOKERJEE, SIR BIRENDRA NATH, M.A., (Cantab), M.I.E. (Ind.) s. of Late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., D.Sc., (Eng.), b. 14th February 1899; m. 1925 Ranu Priti Adhikari, daughter of Phani Bhushan Adhikari, late Prof., Benares Hindu University. Has two daughters and one son. Is partner of Messrs. Martin & Co., and Messrs. Burn & Co., Managing Director, Martin Burn Ltd., Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd., President, Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of

India, Director of several big limited concerns. Member Vice-roy's National Defence Council; Adviser, Roger Mission; Member, Munitions Production Advisory Committee; Fellow, Calcutta Univ., Sheriff of Calcutta 1941. *Ad. 12*, Mission Row, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, HARENDRAN COOMAR, M.A., Ph.D., Vice-President, Constituent Assembly of India, b. 1877, Professor of English, City College, Calcutta 1898-1914; then at Calcutta Univ.: Assistant Prof. of English, Post-Graduate Dept. 1914-16, Secretary, Post-Graduate Dept. in Arts, 1916-18, Inspector of Colleges, 1918-34, Head of the Department of English, 1934-40; Member, Senate, Calcutta University since 1932. Editor-in-Chief, "Calcutta Review"; was President and then Organising Secretary, All-India Council of Indian Christians. Member, Legislative Assembly of Bengal 1937-44. Has contributed numerous articles on social, political and economic problems to many first class periodicals of India. *Pub.* "Indians in British Industries", "Congress and the Masses", "Why Prohibition?", "He Follows Christ", "Some Non-Political Achievements of the Congress", etc. *Ad. 2*, Dehi Serampur Road, Entally, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEEE, RADHA KUMUD, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., F.R.A.S.B., Itihasa-Siromani (Baroda), ex-M.L.C. (Bengal). Hon. D.Litt and Govt. of India Delegate to FAO Preparatory Commission on Food and Agriculture, Washington, U.S.A. 1946-7; Emeritus Professor of History, Lucknow Univ. b. 1884, obtained Gaekwad Prize for Rs. 7,000. An ardent nationalist and ex-Congress M.L.C.; Member, Bengal Land Revenue

Commission 1938-40. *Pub.* *A History of Indian Shipping; The Fundamental Unity of India; Hindu Civilisation; Local Government in Ancient India; Harsha* (Oxford); *Nationalism in Hindu Culture; Men and Thought in Ancient India; Asoka; Indian Land System; Early Indian Art, Gupta Empire, Ancient Indian Education, etc.* *Ad. 39*, Ekdalia Rd., Cal.; 6, Goode Rd., Darjeeling; Kumud-Kutir, Puri.

MOOKERJEE, Hon. SYAMA PRASAD, M.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, LL.D., (*Honoris Causa*), Minister of Industry and Supply, Indian Dominion Cabinet. b. 1901, s. of late Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee, ed: Calcutta and London; Fellow, Calcutta University since 1924; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Assembly 1937-45. Was Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University 1934-38 and ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. *Ad. 77*, Ashutosh Mookerjee Rd., Calcutta and New Delhi.

MORVI, H. H. MAHARAJA MAHENDRASINHJI of, (Saurashtra), b. 1st Jan. 1918 ed: Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Bradfield College, England; travelled Europe and America. Ascended the Gadi of Morvi on 21-1-48 on abdication of his father Sir Lukhdhirji G.B.E., K.C.S.I., LL.D. *Ad.* Morvi (Kathiawar).

MOUDGIL, KISHORI LAL, Rajyasevapravina, M.A. (Cantab), D.Sc. (Glasgow and Trav.), F.R.I.C., Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution Delhi, Member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India; b. Baddowal, March 18, 1896, ed: Punjab, Glasgow & Camb. D.Sc. 1924, F.I.C. 1924, D.Sc. (*Honoris Causa*) of Travancore Univ.

1942; Professor, Mahindra College, Patiala, 1920-21; College of Science, Trivandrum, 1921-39 as Professor and Principal; acted as Director of Public Instruction, Travancore 1937; twice acted as Pro Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University. Director of Research, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Vice-Chairman Council of Research, Univ. of Travancore 1939-1948. Formerly member of Academic Council, Faculty of Science, Senate, and Syndicate of the Madras University and the Travancore University; of other Univ. bodies at Andhra, Annamalainagar, and on Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Awarded State title of Rajyasevapravina by H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore, 1945. *Ad.* Block II, Old Secretariat, Delhi.

MUDALIAR, Sir ARCOT RAMASWAMI, DEWAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., B.L., Dewan of Mysore. b. 1887, *ed.*: Madras; was member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor Madras Municipal Corporation, 1928-30; member, Council of State, 1930, and of Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, India Council, London; led Indian delegation to British Commonwealth Conference, Toronto; Delegate to Nine-Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. Was Commerce Member, Viceroy's Executive Council up to June 1942; a member of the Pacific War Council and of the British War Cabinet; appointed Supply Member Viceroy's Ex. Council in May 1943. Was Hon. editor of *Justice*, Madras, 1937-45. Elected Chairman Social and Economic Council U.N.O. 1945. *Ad.* Madras.

MUHAMMAD ALAM, DR. SHAIKH, B.A. (Hons.) Oxon., LL.D. (Dub.), Bar-at-Law, was member, Punjab

Legislative Assembly, b. 1891. Was a prominent Congress worker, giving up his practice in 1921. Incarcerated several times. Was Deputy Leader of Congress Assembly Party which he resigned 1940. Was Member, Congress Working Committee; broke away from the Congress over the Shahidgunge Mosque *satyagraha*; War policy of the Congress and the Punjab Bill. *Ad.* Lytton Rd., Lahore.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA, M.A. (Oxon); F.S.S., F.R.S. A. (London), Retd. Senior Councillor, Baroda; b. 6th Feb. 1887; s. of the late Col. Pandit U. C. Mukherjea of the Indian Medical Service; m. Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A. *née* Bezbaroa, grand-niece of Rabindranath Tagore, *ed.*: Calcutta and Oxford. Entered Baroda Service 1911; was Census Commr. 1921, 1931, 1941; Chief Secretary to the Government 1929; acting Revenue Commissioner, 1929-30. Development Commissioner 1935, confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner) 1935, Naib Dewan and Revenue Member 1941-42, Dewan of Kutch (1943-4). Senior Councillor of the State (1944-45). Dewan Dewas Jr. (1946-7), Tripura (1947). Awarded "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services 1934; also King George V Silver Jubilee Gold Medal 1936 and the King's Coronation Medal 1937. *Ad.* Esha, Jowai Rd., Shillong.

MUKERJEA, TARAK NATH, B.Sc., C.I.E., M.B.E., eldest grandson of late Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjea, C.S.I., M.A., B.L., of Uttarpara. Was Revenue and Relief Minister, Govt. of Bengal (1943-45); Elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 and in 1929. Member, Hooghly District Board

since 1923 and Chairman since 1927. Reappointed Minister in the Suhrawardy Cabinet Dec. 1946. Established some dispensaries and schools and regularly contributes for their maintenance. *Ad.* Rajendra Bhawan, Uttarpara.

MUKERJEE, DR. BISWANATH, L.M.S., b. 1893 at Muzaffarpur, Bihar; *ed*: Gorakhpur and Calcutta; Worked as assistant Editor of *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *Hindu Spiritual Magazine* from 1915 to 1919. Founded B. & N.-W. Railwaymen's Federation in 1920; All India Railwaymen's Federation. Vice-President. All-India Trade Union Congress and All-India Railwaymen's Federation, 1927-29. Member of U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-45. President, All-India Sugar-Workers' Association and Conference in 1938 and All-India Homoeopathic Medical Association and Conference in 1939. Courted imprisonment during non-co-operation movement in 1921. Arrested and tried in Meerut conspiracy case and acquitted after four years. *Ad.* Zafra Bazar, Gorakhpur.

MUKERJI, BAMKIM CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court; a prominent member of the Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly. b. 1887. *Ed.* Muzaffarpur & Calcutta; M.A. (Calcutta); Did Research in Chemistry under Prof. Cunningham and Dr. P. C. Roy; was Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta. Joined Bar, 1911; appeared in Tikari Raj Case in Muttra Court and Bhowal Sanyasi Case. Was for sometime a prominent Hindu Mahasabha leader. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1943-46. *Ad.* Jadu Bhattacharyya Lane, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, BHASKAR, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab), was Chief Executive Officer, Corporation of Cal. b. 26th Nov. 1892; s. of the late Lt.-Col. U. N. Mukerji; m. Kalyani, daughter of Deshabandhu C. R. Das; *ed*: Presidency College, Calcutta; King's College, London; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge. Was Professor of Physics, King Edward College, Amraoti (C.P.) & Victoria College of Science, Nagpur; was Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation and Deputy Executive Officer.

MUKERJI, PARESH NATH, RAI BHADUR, M.A., C.B.E., b. 1882. *ed*: Calcutta, started Govt. Service as Post Office Supdt. in Bengal in 1904, and rose to be Deputy Director-General in 1931. Postmaster-General of Madras in 1933. Postmaster-General in Bihar and Orissa 1933-34 and Postmaster-General in Bengal and Assam from 1934. Served as Senior Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India from 1938 to 1939, when he retired. In 1932 was deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan and in 1934 led Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo. Rejoined P. & T. Dept. as Welfare Officer 1942. Dy. Controller-General of Civil Supplies 1944. *Ad.* Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, DEBENDRA NATH, was Mayor of Calcutta 1945-46; b. 1890, belongs to vill. Kharagachi, Basirhat Sub-division (24 Parganas); s. of late Bepin Behari Mukherjee, an orthodox Brahmin with broad outlook. *ed*: Basirhat H. E. School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Later he took his M.A. and Law degrees from the Calcutta University. He started his career as a lecturer of Economics in

Bangabasi College in 1913 and soon after joined the Calcutta Bar. In 1939 Mr. Mukherjee joined the Hindu Mahasabha and in 1940 he was elected as a Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket and Mayor in 1945-46. Since then he served on various committees of the Corporation. He was elected General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, 1944 and was re-elected General Secretary at the last Jalpaiguri session of the Hindu Mahasabha. Chairman, Board of Directors, Southern Bank and Director of several companies. Was Secretary to the Alipore Bar Association and Vice-President. Member, Working Committee, Hindu Mahasabha since 1946. *Ad.* 177, Raja Dinendra Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, VIVEKANANDA, Editor *Jugantar*; *b.* 1904; began his journalistic career in 1925 as an apprentice in the *Anandabazar Patrika*. Was an associate editor of that paper till 1937. Was Vice-President, Indian Journalists' Association. A poet and versatile writer. *Pub.* *Japan Juddher Diary*, *Roos-German Sangram*. *Ad.* 2, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta.

MULRAJ, SHAMBHONATH, RAO BAHDUR, B.Sc., LL.B., J.P., *b.* 1903; *s.* of L. Mulraj Sibal of Dinga, Dist. Guzrat (Punjab); *ed:* Lahore. Is a big Zaminder of Sind and a business magnate of Karachi. A patron of various societies and associations, was connected with various public bodies in Sind. Was Mayor of Karachi in 1943-44. *Ad.* Karachi.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHDUR OF, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Inti-sham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omra, Nawab Asef

Kudr Sir Syed Wasef Ali Mirza, Mahabut Jung Khan Bahadur, is the leading nobleman of Bengal, *b.* 1875; *ed:* privately in India and at Oxford; is a prominent worker in the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity. Was member, Bengal Legislative Council for several years; descended from Mohammed, Prophet of Arabia, and held in high esteem by Hindus and Moslems alike; a great lover of fine arts and oriental architecture, a poet and philosopher, and an Urdu and Arabic scholar. *Ad.* The Palace, Murshidabad.

mysore, H. H. SIR SRI JAYA CHAMRAJA WADIYAR, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF, *b.* 18 July 1919, succeeded to the throne August 1940, invested with full ruling powers in Sept. 1940. Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B.A. degree examination of the Mysore University, 1942. *Ad.* The Palace, Mysore, and Fern Hills, Nilgiris.

NABHA, H. H. FARZAND-I-ARJMAND AQUIDAT PAIWAND DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA BRAR BANS SARMUR, RAJA-I-RAJGAN, MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP SING MALVENDRA BAHDUR, K.C.S.I., *b.* 21 Sept. 1919, succeeded to the gaddi 9 Feb. 1928, invested with full ruling powers 5 March 1941. His Highness visited England in 1932 and 1934 and took military training in Badingham College in 1934 and then entered Sandhurst.

NAG, KALIDAS, M.A., (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Lecturer in Ancient Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ.; *b.* 1892; *ed:* Calcutta and Paris Univ.; Prof. of Hist., Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, 1915-19; Principal, Mahindra College, Galle, Ceylon 1919-20; represented India at the 3rd International Congress of Educa-

tion, Geneva 1921 and at the International League for Peace and Freedom, Lugano 1922; represented Cal. Univ. at Internat'l. Congress of Libraries and Librarians, Paris 1923. Joined Cal. Univ. Postgraduate Dept. 1923. Founder-Secy., the Greater India Society 1926-30. Made lecture tours through Europe and America 1930-1 as Ghose Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ.: Tempy. Collaborator, League of Nations, Geneva, and Visiting Prof., Institute of International Educ., New-York 1930-1. Represented India and P. E. N., Bengal at the Internat'l. P. E. N. Congress, Buenos Aires 1936. Inaugurated its Indian Dept. as Visiting Prof., Univ. of Hawaii, 1937. Hon. Trustee, Pan-Pacific Union, Honolulu 1937. Member Delegate, 2nd British Commonwealth Relations Confce., Sydney 1938. General Secy., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1942-46. Pub. French thesis: *Les Theories Diplomatiques de l'Inde ancienne et l'Arthasastra; Cygne* (French translation of Dr. Tagore's *Balaka*); Published: *The Golden Book of Tagore; Greater India: Art & Archaeology Abroad; India and the Pacific World; New Asia*. Edited *India and the World*, 1932-36. Editor: Mahabodhi Society Journal. Ad. P26, Raja Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta.

NAIDU, B. V. NARAYANSWAMY, M.A., B. COM., PH.D., Bar-at-Law. Member, Indian Tariff Board, ed: Madras and England. On return joined Madras Bar. Prof. and Head, Economics Dept. Annamalai Univ. 1939; Actg. Vice-Chancellor 1939; Principal Pachiyappa's College, 1942; Member of the Syndicate and Academic Council Annamalai and later Madras Univ; Chairman

Board of Studies in Economics, & of Commerce; Member, Madras Post-war and Planning Comte., Industrial Planning Comte., Royal Seama Co-operative Comte., Adv. Comte. to Minister of Education, Advisory Comte. to Minister of Co-operation; Chairman of Committee to inquire into the rural indebtedness of the Madras Province; Court of Inquiry to study conditions of unorganized industries in Madras; Handloom Enquiry Commte. Economic Adviser to Govt. of Madras 1947. Secretary of All-India Economic Assoc. for 7 years, its President in 1942. Presided over several educational and Co-operative Conferences. Connected with many universities. Member Consultative Committee of Economists, Govt. of India from 1942. Joined Tariff Board Nov. 1947. Has delivered a number of university lectures, edited co-operative and economic journals and published a large number of books and pamphlets. Ad. Indian Tariff Board, Contractor Bld., Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NANAVATI, MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B., (Bom.), M.A., (Penn., Pa.), U.S.A., b. 11th Jan., 1877 at Ahmedabad; Joined Baroda State Service 1903. From 1912 to 1931 held at various times post of Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Development Commissioner, Accountant-General. In Charge of the development, Port Okha, 1926-30; Revenue Commissioner 1932-33, Executive Councillor 1934-35. Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India 1936-41. President, Indian Society of Agl. Economics. Member Famine Inquiry Commission 1944-45. Ad. "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.
NANAVATI, ROMESH CHANDRA MOTILAL, F.C.S., F.F.C.S., F.

com. sc. A., F. R. ECON. S., F.S.S., (Lond.), Political and foreign Secy., Nagod State, b. 25th Jan., 1908, m. Vasumati Ratilal Parekh, ed: Theosophical College, Madras. Received by their Majesties King Carol of Roumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936). Served Dharampur State as the Maharana's Secretary from 1923 to 1938. Recipient of the International honour of Officer of l'Ordre Universal du Merit Humain of Switzerland 1933-39. Travel Solicitor of the American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe. Ad. Nagod. (C.I.).

NALANDA, GULZARILAL, Minister for Labour and Housing, Government of Bombay, b. 18th July 1898, Sialkot, Punjab. ed. B.A. (Hons.), Lahore, 1918; M.A., LL.B., 1920, Allahabad, Research Scholar Allahabad University on Labour, 1920-21. Joined Non-co-operation Movement 1921. Prof. of Economics, National College, Bombay, 1921. Joined the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad as Secy. January 1922, and worked in that capacity till 1946. Member, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1926; M.L.A., Parliamentary Secy. to Government, Labour and Excise, 1937-39; Member, National Planning Committee; Imprisonment for Satyagraha 1932 for a year and 1942-44 for two years. Trustee, Kasturba Memorial Trust; Secy. Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; Chairman, Bombay Housing Board, 1946-48; Vice-Chairman Bombay City Prohibition Committee, since 1946; Government Delegate, 30th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva. Worked on "Freedom of Association" committee appointed by I.L.C. Visited Sweden, France, Switzer-

land, Belgium and England and studied the Labour and Housing conditions of those countries. Chairman of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee, since 1947. Largely instrumental in organizing in May, 1947 Indian National Trade Union Congress. Appointed a substitute Government Delegate to the Asian Regional Conference in October 1947. Elected a member of the Economic Programme Committee of the All India Congress Committee. Pub: *Some aspects of Khadi; History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry*. Ad: Secretariat, Bombay.

NARANG, GOKUL CHAND, M.A., ph. D., Bar-at-Law, b. 1878, ed: Calcutta, Lahore, Oxford and Bern. Practised at Lahore High Court; was Minister, Punjab Govt. Is a social worker and interested in education and in sugar and steel industries; relinquished knighthood in 1945 as a protest against the communal policy of the Government of India. Pub. *The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism*.

NASKAR, HEMCHANDRA, b. 18th Dec. 1890, Kheadaha (Sonarpur) 24-Parganas, s. of Dayalkrishna Naskar (Zemindar); ed: Narkeldanga George High School, Bangabasi School and College. Joined Congress 1924, attained prominence under Deshabandhu Chittaranjan. In Congress high circle since. Bengal M.L.C. 1921, resigned 1929 on Congress mandate. Elected Member: Manikatala Municipality 1916-24, 24-Parganas Local and District Boards. President of many organizations. Founder, Deshabandhu H. E. School, Beleghata. Councillor, Calcutta Corporation: 1924-47; Alderman three terms;

Deputy Mayor 1938-39; Mayor of Calcutta 1942-43. Inaugurated Mayor's Relief Fund for Midnapur Cyclone and Bengal Famine Relief. Re-elected M.L.A. 1937-1946. Leader Bengal Scheduled Caste Progressive Assembly Party and Independent Scheduled Caste Party. Minister Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries from July, 1947 to May 1948; Minister in charge of Forests and Fisheries since 29-6-48. Member of the Sapru Committee (1944). President A.I. Harijan League, Delhi, 1946.

NAWANAGAR, LT.-COL. H. H. MAHARAJA JAM SHRI DIGVIJAY-SINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA, G.C.I.E., V.C.S.I., b. 18 Sept. 1895, succeeded to the *gaddi* 2 April 1933; belongs to the famous Jadeja clan, from which the rulers of Cutch also trace their descent; received early education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, entered the training school for Indian cadets at Indore in 1918; received His Majesty's Commission 1 December 1919; served with the 5th Battalion Rajputana Rifles (Napiers), and saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in 1920, and with the Wazir Force from January 1922 to 1924; resigned Commission 1931; created K.C.S.I. 3 June 1935; appointed Major in the Army 1936, promoted Lt.-Col. 1936; appointed Honorary *Aide-de-Camp* to King Edward VIII 1936 and to H. M. King George VI 1937; Rajpramukha of Saurashtra Union 1948.

NAWAZ, BEGUM JAHANARA SHAH, M.B.E., b. 1896, d. of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, ed: Lahore; m. Mian Shah Nawaz, a Lahore Barrister. Is interested in educational and social reforms, member of several public bodies; was

Vice-President, Social Reforms Conference 1929; and woman delegate; R. T. Conferences 1930-33; Collaborator, League of Nations 1931; only Indian delegate, Women's Advisory Board; and delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva 1935; Parliamentary Secy., Punjab Govt. for Education, Medical Relief and Public Health, 1937; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League up to 1941. Was a delegate to the Pacific Relations Conference 1942 and appointed Lady incharge, Women's Section, Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India. Member, Constituent Assembly, Pakistan. Ad. 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAZIMUDDIN, H. E. KHWAJA, Governor-General of Pakistan since September 1948, was East Bengal's Premier, August 1947—Sept. 1948; b. 1894; ed: Aligarh and Cambridge; was member, Dacca University Executive Council; and Chairman, Dacca Municipality (1922-29). Was Minister of Education (1929-34) and Home Minister, Bengal, (1937-41). Appointed Chief Minister, Govt. of Bengal, in April 1943 and was in office till March, 1945. Was President, Bengal Muslim League. Relinquished Knighthood 1946. Ad. Government House, Karachi.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR. M.Sc., Ph.D., (Cantab) O.B.E., J.P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Lab. 1931-45; Fellow, Bombay University. Was Member, Imp. Council of Agricultural Research; b. May 1898. ed: Aligarh, Lahore and Cambridge. Was Head of the Science Dept., Islamia College, Lahore 1925-30; and Assistant Director Technological Laboratory 1930-31. Was Member Governing Body of the Council of Scientific

and Industrial Research; Member, Indian Tariff Board 1945-47; Secretary, Pakistan Development Board since 1947. *Ad.* 262/C, Ingle Road, Karachi.

NEHRU, THE HON'BLE PANDIT JAWAHARLAL M.A. (Cantab). Bar-at-Law, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Commonwealth Relations and Scientific Research, Indian Dominion Govt. since Aug. 15, 1947; was Vice-President of Governor-General's Executive Council and Leader of the National Interim Govt. 2.9.46 -14.8.47; s. of late Pandit Motilal Nehru, b. 1889. *ed:* Harrow, Cambridge and London. Is the most prominent Congressman in India after Mahatma Gandhi's death. Was Secretary of the Congress; President of the Congress 1929-30, 1936 and 1937 and again in 1946. Member, A.I. C.C. since 1928; made extensive tours throughout Europe & Soviet Russia; several times imprisoned for Congress and C. D. movement; is a prolific writer; Socialist, nationalist and student of history; wrote his autobiography in 1936; visited China in 1939 as Congress representative. Sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment in 1940 but released in 1941, again imprisoned in August, 1942, released 1945. Was a Congress Representative in the Simla Talks 1945 and Cabinet Mission Talks 1946. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad, & New Delhi.

NEOGI, THE HON'BLE KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., b. 1888, Minister of Commerce, Dominion Government of India, Member Constituent Assembly, *ed:* Dacca and Calcutta, Member Dacca Univ. Court 1921-24; Member Central Assembly, 1921-34 and 1942-45; Adviser to the Indian States' Delegation to R. T. Conferences in London, 1930-32.

Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1934-44; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State 1940. Elected member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940. Chairman, Committee of Ministers, Eastern States. Appointed Member of the Council of Human Rights, U. N. O., 1946 and attended its sessions. *Ad.* 13A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta; New Delhi.

NISHTAR, H. E. SARDAR ABDUR RAB, Governor of West Punjab (Pakistan); b. June 1899; till recently Communications Minister, Government of Pakistan. Was a practising lawyer of Peshawar. An old public worker. Went to jail during the Khilafat movement; Was in the midst of the Congress struggle for freedom till the Muslim League movement grew strong. Joined the Muslim League in about 1942. Became Minister in the Ministry of Aurangzib Khan and remained as such till it went out of office; taken up as one of the League ministers in the interim Government of the United India. A poet and a litterateur of considerable merit. *Ad.* Lahore.

NIYOGI, JNANANJAN, b. Jan. 1891. Spent early life in Patna & Gaya; Travelled China, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., Burma, Siam and Singapore on lecture tour; visited England, France, Germany; an organizer of village reconstruction institutions and Industrial Exhibitions. His famous lantern lecture "Desher Dak" for economic reconstruction has earned him permanent recognition. Was imprisoned several times and was subjected to detention for 3 years, 1933-36. Is one of the foremost social and political workers and a religious speaker in Bengal, and in India. Is connected with various social welfare and other

public institutions. Is founder-Secretary, Cal. Workingmen's Institution since 1909. An active member of the A. I. Manufacturers' Organization; Publicity Officer, Corporation of Calcutta, for 10 yrs.; founder of Corporation Commercial Museum; is on the Advisory Committee of Commercial Museums all over India. Secretary, All-India Exhibition, Eden Garden, Calcutta 1948. *Ad.* P33, Ganesh Ch. Avenue, Calcutta—13.

NIYOGI, J. P., was Minto Prof. of Economics and Head of Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Cal. Univ. 1935-47; *b.* 1893; *ed*: Cal., London School of Econ.: Joined Cal. Univ. as Lecturer, 1917; President, Silver Jubilee and Ranade Centenary Session of Indian Econ. Confce., Bombay 1941; Was member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee and Consultative Committee of Economists set up by Govt. of India to deal with post-war reconstruction, etc. Member, Public Service Commission, W. Bengal, 1947. *Pub.* *The Evolution of the Indian Income Tax; The Co-operative Movement in Bengal.* *Ad.* 90, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

NIYOGI, SIR MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKAR, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.B.. Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur 1943) *b.* 1889. *ed*: Nagpur; joined Bar, 1910: was member Nagpur University Court; President, Univ. Union; President Nagpur Municipal Committee; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University 1932-35; retired from High Court Bench 1946; now Chairman Provincial Public Service Commission. Knighted in 1944. Is keenly interested in social and political reforms. *Ad.* Amba Vihar, P. O. Nagpur-Ajni.

NOON, FIROZ KHAN, LL.D. (Toronto), M.A., (Oxon), Lawyer,

politician; Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; *b.* 1893. *ed*: Lahore and Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; Member, Punjab Legislature 1920-36; Minister, Punjab, 1927-30 & 1931-36; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain 1936-41; Was a member of the Viceroy's Council, 1941; Govt. of India Reptve., San Francisco Conference 1946. Relinquished titles K.C.S.I., and K.C.I.E., 1946. *Ad.* Lahore.

NORONHA, George Eric, Dipl. Journalism, M.A., Ph.D., Addl. Secretary of the Indian Institute of Art in Industry, Calcutta, since 1947. *b.* 1904; *ed*: University of London, Catholic Univ. of America, Harvard. Was Managing Editor, "Bengalese" Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 1937-38; News Editor, All-India Radio, 1936-37; General Secretary Indian Telegraph Asscn. and Editor "Telegraph Recorder" 1937-47, also General Secretary, Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, 1946-47; Member All-India Working Committee, Indian National Trade Union Congress, and Vice-President, Bengal Branch, I.N.T.U.C., 1947-48; *Pub.* Backgrounds in the Education of Indian Girls. *Ad.* 2D, Burdwan Road, Calcutta.

NYE, LIEUT-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD EDWARD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.E., M.C., Governor of Madras from 6-5-46 to 31-10-48. Since 1-II-48 High-Commissioner for the U.K. in India *b.* 23 April 1895; *s.* of Charles E. and Mary Nye; *m.* 1939, Colleen, *d.* of General Sir Harry Knox, issue 1 daughter; *ed*: Duke of York's School, Dover, Enlisted in ranks 1914; 2nd Lt. Leinster Regt. 1915; Lieut. Leinster Regt. 1916; Adjutant Leinster Regt. 1919-22;

Capt. R. Warwickshire Regt. 1923; Student Staff College, Camberley 1924-25; G.S.O. for Air Co-operation, 1926-28; Brigade Major 1928-30; Bt. Major 1930 G.S.O. (War Office), 1931-32; G.S.O. (Staff College) 1932-35; Bt. Lt.-Col. 1934; Major South Lancashire Regt. 1935; Lt. Col. R. Warwickshire Regt. 1937. Col. (temp. Brig.) 1939; Commander Nowshera Brigade, 1939; Major-General (acting) 1940; Major General (subt.) 1941; Lieut.-Gen. (acting) 1941; Temp. Lt. Gen. 1942; Lt.-Gen. (subt.) 1944; Deputy Director of Staff Duties 1940; Director of Staff Duties 1940; Vice Chief of Imperial General Staff 1941; Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple 1932. Recreation: hunting and fishing. Club: United Service. *Ad.* U. K. High Commissioner, New Delhi.

PAKVASA, H. E. MR. MANGALDAS MANCHARAM, Governor of Central Provinces and Berar, b. 7th May 1882 in Bombay; *ed.*: Gokuldas Tejpal School, Elphinstone High School, Matriculation 1898; Elphinstone College Dakshina Scholarship, Graduated 1902. Was for some time Dakshina Fellow in the Elphinstone College. Also got Dhirajlal Mathradas Scholarship. Passed final LL.B., examination in 1904 in first class and got Dhirajlal Mathradas prize in Hindu Law. Passed the Solicitor's examination in March 1907 and became partner with Mr. Mirza, once Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University. In 1920 along with Mr. Jinnah left the Congress and remained outside till 1930. In 1921 joined the Firm of Messrs. Madhavji and Co. Went to Surat and Dandi at the time of Mahatma Gandhi's march to Dandi and rejoined Congress and decided to

participate in Mahatma Gandhi's movements and to give up profession if necessary. In 1930 along with Mithuben Petit started Seva Ashram at Maroli near Surat, called Kasturba Seva Ashram, to serve the Raniparaj and the poor of the surrounding area. Went to jail in 1932. In 1933 for over a month and a half remained in solitary confinement with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Nasik Jail. From 1934 co-operated in the work of the All-India Village Industries. In 1935 went on a world tour and visited Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, America, Japan and China. In 1936 was elected Member of the Legislative Council from the districts of Surat, Broach and Panchmahal. As Solicitor for the All-India Spinners' Association did work for saving income-tax and fought up to the Privy Council when it was decided that Body was not liable to income-tax. In July 1937 was elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council which post was held till the 14th August 1947. In Bombay was the Chairman of: Bombay City Adult Education Committee which has several hundred classes for literacy; Bombay Historical Society; Young Men's Hindu Association; Burning and Burial Ground; Hindustan Scout Association. *Ad.* Government House, Nagpur; 29, Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PALIT, A. R., Director (in charge), India Supply Mission, Washington D.C., b. 30th Oct. 1906; *ed.*: Calcutta & London, B.Sc. (Hons.) Science (Calcutta), B.Sc. (Hons.) Engineering (London), A.C.G.I. (Lond.); *m.* 12 March 1946 Gusta Margarita Thorsteinsson of Iceland. Asst. Engineer Burn & Co.

Ltd. Howrah 1930-34; Asst. Controller of Purchase, Indian Stores Dept. Govt. of India, 1934-38; Asst. Director of Purchase, 1939-41, Asst. Director, Jute Purchase & Mica Purchase Officer, 1940-41; Deputy Director, India Supply Mission, Washington D.C. 1942-44; Director of Supply, India Supply Mission, 1945-46; Govt. Delegate (alternate) to K.O. Conference, Toledo 1946 April-May; Director, India Supply Mission, 1946-47; Director (in charge) 1948. *Ad.* India Supply Mission, 635 F. Street, N.W., Washington D.C., U.S.A.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., b. 1894; *ed.* Bombay and London. Was Professor of Political Economy, Dacca University; is Professor of Commerce and Principal, Sydenham College. Has written on banking and industry. *Pub. Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta.* *Ad.* Sydenham College, Bombay.

PANDYA, DR. ANANT H., Director, Hind Constructions Ltd., 8 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; *b.* at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar); *ed.* Bombay University and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Worked with the Trussed Concrete Steel Co. Ltd. Appointed Chief Engineer, Diagrid Structures Ltd. in 1937. Returned to India in 1939 as Principal, Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur. Joined the Government of India, Department of Supply in 1943 and worked as Deputy Director General of Munitions Production. Joined Hind Construction Ltd. in 1945. Was Genl. Manager of Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., March-Nov. 1948. *Ad.* 17 Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

PANDE, Major B. P., B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Dewan, Mayurbhanj State, *b.* at Bareilly 1896;

ed. Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Advocate Bareilly, Chief Secretary, Orchha State, 1930. Dewan 1932. Attended the Third Round Table Conference 1933, as a Member of the Indian States Delegation. Dewan of Mayurbhanj State 1940. Member, Benares Hindu University Court since 1942 and Fellow, Utkal University since 1944. Interested in numismatics, economics, history, journalism and arts. *Ad.* Baripada, Mayurbhanj.

PANDIT, SRIMATI VIJAYLAKSHMI, Indian Ambassador in U.S.A. (1949), previously at Moscow; first woman Minister in India; was in Congress Cabinet of U.P. 1937-39; appointed Minister again in 1946; *d.* of late Pandit Motilal and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, she has been in the thick of the Congress movement since non-co-operation days. Organized women volunteers of the Congress, U.P. Has suffered imprisonment more than once for civil disobedience. Made extensive tour to America in 1944-45, her speeches and statements revealing a true picture of India particularly during the San Francisco Conference. Member, Constituent Assembly. Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N.O. 1946-1948. *Ad.* Anand Bhawan, Allahabad; Indian Embassy, Washington, U.S.A.

PANIKKAR, SARDAR KAVALAM MADHAVA, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Indian Ambassador to the Chinese Republic, *b.* 1895. *ed.* Madras, Oxford and London. Was Secy. to Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State, 1939; Secy., Indian State Delegation to R. T. Conference; has written on religion, education,

politics etc., and contributed to various foreign papers. *Pub. Indian State and Government of India*, etc. *Ad.* Indian Embassy, Nanking, China.

PANNA LALL, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., (Cantab) Hon. D.Litt., Bar-at-law, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Was Adviser to H. E. the Governor, U.P.; b. Bareilly Nov. 29, 1883; *ed:* Agra College, Allahabad, Calcutta and Cambridge Universities. Entered I.C.S. 1907, Magistrate and Collector; Settlement Officer; Commissioner, Benares, Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions; Chief Secy. to U. P. Govt.; Political Agent Benares State; Member, Linguistic Provinces Commission 1948. Member, Hindustani Academy; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission 1926; President, U.P. Historical Society; President, Numismatic Society of India; *Pub.* Joint Translator of Bhasa's *Svapnavasavadatta*; author *Hindu Customary Law in Kumaun*, etc.; *Junior Collector's Handbook*; *Ma Anandamayee*. *Ad.* Allahabad.

PANT, THE HON'BLE PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow), Premier in charge of General Administration, Finance and Information, United Provinces, since April 1, 1946, member, Congress Working Committee since 1931. b. September 10, 1887, in Almora Dt.; *ed:* Almora, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ.; enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909; joined the Bar at Naini Tal; took active part in politics, started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances; gave evidence before the Southborough Committee and succeeded in bringing

the Kumaon districts under the Montford Reforms; elected member, A.I.C.C., 1916; U. P. Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket; Leader, Swaraj Party, U. P. Council for 7 years; elected Pres., U.P.C.C., 1927, and presided at Aligarh Session; took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation and received lathi blows in Lucknow along with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru; twice imprisoned for Civil Disobedience, 1930-32; appointed Chairman of the U.P. Agrarian Committee by the U.P.C.C.; submitted Pant Report 1931; Genl. Secy., All-India Parliamentary Board, 1934; Elected M.L.A. (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in Central Assembly. Elected to U.P. Assembly and Leader Congress Party 1937 and Premier, 1937-39; resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha in Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah; member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U. P. Parliamentary Board; re-elected to U. P. Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U. P. Assembly; elected member, Constituent Assembly and member of several Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* Premier, United Provinces, Lucknow.

PANTULU, RAMADAS, V., B.A., Madras, b. 1873. President, The Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and the All-India Co-operative Institutions' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Alliance, London. Editor,

"The Indian Co-operative Review" and of the "Year Book & Directory of Indian Co-operation" 1942. Delegate, 14th International Co-operative Congress, 1934. Leader, Congress party in the Council of State; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee; and of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association; President, Andhra Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangha. *Ad.* Farhatbag, Mylapore, Madras.

PARANJAPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc., F.N.I., I.E.S., (Ret.), O.B.E. b. 1891, ed: Poona, Heidelberg, Berlin and Bangalore. Retired Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Chairman, Secondary School Certificate Examination Board, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Science, National Institute of Sciences and of the Indian Physical Society. Editor of Marathi scientific monthly *Sristi-Dnyan*. *Ad.* "Sudarshan," 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPYE, Sir RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, kt., M.A., D.Sc., b. 1876; ed: Bombay, Poona, Cambridge, Paris and Göttingen. Was Senior Wrangler and Fellow of St. John's College (Cambridge). Served as Principal and Prof. of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona (1902-24). Was Vice-Chancellor, Indian Women's University; Member Legl. Council (1913-23); Minister, Bombay Government; Member India Council (1927-32); Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University (1932-38); knighted 1942. President of National Liberal Federation (1924 and 1939). Was High Commissioner for India in Australia. 1944-1947. *Ad.* Poona, 4.

PATEL, The Hon'ble Sardar

VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Barr-at-law, Minister for Home, Information, Broadcasting and States, Indian Dominion Govt. since Aug. 15, 1947; Was Home Member, Interim Govt., Sept. 1946 —Aug. 1947. Member Constituent Assembly; was b. 1875. *ed*: Nadiad, started life as pleader; went to England, read law, returned as Barrister. Joined the Congress. Took prominent part in satyagraha and Bardoli no-tax campaign. Elected President, Ahmedabad Municipality. Was President of the 45th session of the Indian National Congress 1931. Is Member, Congress Working Committee. Was jailed for taking part in C.D. movement. *Ad.* Partabgarh, Rajputana; New Delhi.

PATIALA, MAJOR-GENERAL FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-DAULAT-I - INGLISHIA, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, AMIN-UL-UMLA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJESWAR SRI MAHARAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR YADAVENDRA SINGHJI, MAHENDRA BAHDUR BHATTIKUL BHUSHAN, G.C.I.E. (1946), G.B.E., A.D.C., LL.D., MAHARAJA OF, Rajpramukh of Patiala and Eastern Punjab States Union, b. 7 Jan. 1923, educated privately, ascended the *gaddi* 1938. As an all-round sportsman, His Highness enjoys All-India and even international fame. His Highness has already made his mark as a progressive ruler. Perhaps the most outstanding work of a noble and humanitarian character by His Highness was his spontaneous and voluntary offer to victims of communal frenzy to settle in Patiala State. More than two and a half lakhs of non-Muslim refugees have been settled both in business and land. In the critical constitutional negotiations before 15th August, His Highness took notable part

and gave courageous lead to the Princely Order to align themselves with the forces of the country. He has also tried to form a united body called the Panthic Durbar among the Sikhs under which all parties are expected to work. During the last World War, the State's contribution, particularly in the matter of supply of recruits, has surpassed all other records. More than sixty thousand subjects of the State were under colours and Patiala had the unique distinction of winning three V.C.s and a number of other decorations and honours.

PATNA, H. H. MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO OF, b. 31 March 1912, second son of the Raja Sahib of Seraikella, succeeded by adoption to the Patna *gaddi* 16 January 1924. Educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chief's Diploma Examination at the head of all successful candidates in 1929 and at the St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the I.A. examination of the Patna University topping the list of successful candidates of that institution in 1931. Undertook an extensive tour in India and Ceylon. Married 24 April 1932 a daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala. Invested with ruling powers 3 February 1933. Was a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and a Vice-President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States Agency. Is on the General Council of the Raj Kumar College Raipur, member of the Managing Committee of the Eastern States Forest School and of the Permanent Committee of Eastern States School Tournament. Is a Patron of All-India

Cattle Show Society and Vice-Patron of the Eastern States Agency Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Was created a K.C.I.E. in 1946.

PATNAIK, The Hon'ble Mr. LALMOHAN, B.A., B.L., Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly; b. 1891, m. 1914 Hemamali Devi; ed: Madras & Calcutta. Practised as an Advocate for 10 years. Joined Indian National Congress in 1921 and one of the foremost leaders of the movement for amalgamation of the outlying Oriya tracts with Orissa province. Returned unopposed to the Orissa Legislative Assembly from the Indian Christian Constituency and elected Speaker in 1946. Toured extensively in India preaching the Gospel of the love of God. For the last two years President of the Utkal Christian Association and the Utkal Christian Education Board. Pub. *Resurrected Orissa* in English, *Jeevan-Champoo*, a collection of devotional Oriya songs by the author and many other Oriya poems. Ad. Cuttack.

PAUL, Sir HARI SANKER, Kt. Governing Director, Butto Kristo Paul & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, s. of late Butto Kristo Paul; b. 1888. Has greatly developed this illustrious drug concern's manufacturing side. Made extensive business tour in Europe 1927. Kt. 1930. Was Councillor. Cal. Corp. (1924-48) and Trustee, Cal. Improvement Trust (1926-42) Mayor of Cal. 1936; Pres. Beng. Natl. Chamb. of Comm. 1936-39. Member, Rly. Rates Ad. Comte.; ex-Commissioner, Cal. Port Trust; President, Cal. Chemists & Druggists Assn. and Bengal Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Assn.; Ex-President, A.-I. Chemists and Druggists Federation; Director of many reputed industrial Cos.

Made extensive public charities.
Ad. 92, Shovabazar St., Calcutta.
PERIER, FERDINAND, Most Rev. S.J., b. 1875, Member, Society of Jesus since 1897 and is Roman Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta since 1924. *Ad.* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Bart. B.A., Bar-at-law, b. 1901, *ed*: Bombay, Cambridge and London. Is 3rd baronet. A well-known philanthropist and public worker. *Ad.* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PILLAI, Dr. PURUSHOTTAMA PADMANABHA, Minister and Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, b. 15th April 1894; *ed*: Graduated in Arts and in law, Madras Univ. (class I, two Gold Medals); Doctorate in Economics and Political Science, University of London (London School of Economics); also University of Geneva, and the Middle Temple, London; *m.* Lakshmikutty Menon, *d.* of the late K. Narayana Menon of Cochin; two s. Lecturer, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, (1915-1916); Advocate, Travancore High Court, (1917); General Secy. Keraliya Nair Samajam, (1918-1920); Member, Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations, Geneva, (1924-1927); Member of the Diplomatic Division of the I.L.O., Geneva, (1927-1929); Representative in India of the I.L.O. (1929-1947); Vice-Chairman of Council, Indian Institute of International Relations (1942-1944); Chairman, I.L.O. Asian Mission (1947); Member of the Selection Board of the Univ. of Delhi, (1939-1944), Bombay, (1943); Member of the Governing Body of Ramjas College, University of Delhi (1942-1947); sometime Examiner for post-graduate degrees to the Punjab, Delhi, Al-

lahabad, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras Unive. Minister and Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations from 1947; Member of the Indian Delegation to the Economic and Social Council, U.N., (1947); and the U.N. General Assembly, (1947); Representative of India on the Security Council of the U.N., (1947-1948)—(Indonesian and Kashmir Questions); Member of the U. N. Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories (1947); Member of the United Nations Head-quarters Advisory Committee (1947-48); Observer to the Trusteeship Council (1947). *Pub.* *Economic Conditions in India*, (Routledge 1925); *Banaiśi Lectures in Economics*, (Patna University, 1931); *India and the ILO*, (Oxford University Press, Bombay, 1946); Editor of *Labour in South-East Asia* (Indian Council of World Affairs, 1947). *Ad.* India Delegation to U.N.O. Empire State Bldg., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City; 1148 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

PODDAR, ANANDI LAL, M.L.A., President, Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, was Mayor of Calcutta 1944-45; b. 1913. *ed*: Calcutta. Is President, Marwari Association, Calcutta, which body he represents in Bengal Leg. Assembly; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation. Is associated with Marwari youth movement; a prominent industrialist of Calcutta. Was Deputy Mayor, Calcutta Corporation 1943-44. *Ad.* 115A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

PODDAR, MADAN GOPAL, B.A., B.L., Solicitor, High Court, Calcutta; b. 8th April 1907, Vice-President, Marwari Association; ex-Hony Secretary All-India Baba Kali Kamiwalas Panchait Keshtra; Member, Royal Asiatic

Society; contributor and a freelancer to several journals; s. of Seth Kanhaiyalal Poddar, poet and one of the greatest living authorities in Hindi literature. *Ad.* 18, Tarachand Dutt St., Calcutta.

PRADHAN, Sir GOVIND BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., Kt., b. 1874; *ed*: Bombay, was Public Prosecutor, Kolaba 1907-20; member, Bombay Legislative Council 1924-26; Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths' Conference, and All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference Bombay; member of Thana Municipality for two decades, later became President; was Finance Minister, Bombay Govt. 1924-32. *Ad.* Balwant Baug, Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, KUNWAR Sir JAGADISH, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.. O.B.E., b. 1880. *ed*: Allahabad and Oxford; Was Asst., Joint, & Dt. Magistrate and Collector and Secy. U.P. Govt. 1921-27; Chief-Secy. 1927-31; resigned I.C.S. 1933; Home Member, U.P. Govt. 1933-35; Member, Viceroy's Council 1935-40; Took prominent part in Bombay non-party Conference; Secretary Sapru Committee and one of the Joint authors of its Report. *Ad.* Moradabad (U.P.)

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., LL.D. President, Indian National Congress; was Minister of Food and Agriculture Indian Union 1947-48; Member, National Interim Govt., Food and Agriculture, 1946-47. Elected President, Constituent Assembly December 1946; b. 1884, *ed*: Cal. Joined Cal. High Court Bar. Started Patna Law Weekly. Member Congress Working Committee; has been jailed several times; President 28th session, Indian National Congress 1934; Rendered unique public service during the earthquake in Bihar and Quetta.

Was a Fellow, Patna Univ. Was under detention under Defence Rules. *Ad.* Patna; New Delhi.

PUDDUKOTAI, H. H. SRI BRIHADAMBA DAS RAJA-RAJGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHAUDUR OF, b. 23 June 1922, ascended the *gaddi* 19 November 1928.

PURANIK, Lt.-Col. WASUDEO RAMCHANDRA, Member, Federal Public Service Commission, was Judge Nagpur High Court; b. 13th Sept. 1886 at Burhanpur, C.P., s. of Ramchandra and Annapurnabai Puranik; *ed*: Burhanpur, Khandwa High School (Matric 1900), Madhava Coll. Ujjain. Gwalior State (Inter), Canadian Mission Coll. Indore (B.A. 1907), Morris Coll. Nagpur (Law 1909); m. 1915 Sushilabai d. of K. K. Acharya of Bombay. Joined Nagpur Bar 1910. Appointed Govt. Advocate 1935, Advocate-General April 1937. Offg. Puisne Judge 1938 and 1940, appointed permanent Puisne Judge. Is at the head of several institutions. Twice nominated to C. P. Assembly as an expert to pilot some bills between 1937 and 1939. Was elected to the Nagpur Municipality and became Vice-President of Nagpur District Council. Elected to Court of Nagpur University and is on its Executive Council now. Twice elected Treasurer of the Univ. and Vice-Chancellor for 3 years. *Ad.* Nagpur.

QADIR, SIR ABDUL SHEIKH, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-law, b. 1874; after journalistic career joined Lahore High Court Bar 1907. Addl. Judge, Lahore 1930-34. Was elected President, Punjab Legislative Council for a short period. Acted as Minister for Education, Punjab, later as Revenue Member; was member of India Coun-

cil, 1934-37. Was Adviser to the Secretary of State (1937-39). Was temporary Law Member, Viceroy's Council. At present Chief Justice, High Court, Bahawalpur. Has written in English and Urdu. *Ad.* Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

QUDRAT-I-KHUDA, MUHAMMAD, D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C. (Lond.), M.Sc., P.R.S. (Cal.), F.C.S., F.I.C.S.; b. 8th May 1899. s. of Late Moulvi Shah Md. A. Moqeeb Sahib of Mowgram (Burdwan); *ed:* Calcutta Madrasah, Presidency College, Calcutta. 1918-24, D.I.C. Imperial College of Science and Tech. London 1928 and D.Sc. 1929 (London University), P.R.S. 1930; m. y.d. of Moulvi Qazi Gholam Ahmed, well known Legal Practitioner of Alipore. Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College 1931, Principal Islamia College 1937, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Presidency College, Calcutta, later Principal. Fellow, Calcutta University 1932-47. Published a series of memoirs on original Chemical Investigations. His work on Strain Theory is of far-reaching importance. Has been guiding researches and several of his students successfully completed work for their Doctorate's Degree. Is well known as leading writer in Science in Bengal. His addresses before learned Societies have demonstrated his deep thoughts on Science and its application in this country. His national outlook and independence of spirit are well known. Director of Public Instruction, E. Bengal since Aug. 1947. *Ad.* Dacca.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SARVAPALLI, M.A., D-Litt., LL.D., Indian Ambassador in Moscow (U.S.S.R.); b. 1886, *ed:* Madras, Has served as Professor Madras, and

Mysore. Was King George V Prof. of Philosophy, Calcutta University; Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford; and also Hibbert Lecturer, Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions, and Ethics, Oxford University 1936. Has served as Member, Internat'l. Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39. Vice-Chancellor Benares Hindu University 1939-48; is now the holder of the newly created Sir Sayaji Rao Professorship of Indian Civilization and Culture of the same University. Indian Representative on the UNESCO 1946 Chairman, University Education Commission, Government of India 1948-49; Elected Chairman, Executive Board 1948-49 and member Constituent Assembly. *Pub.* "Philosophy of Rabindra Nath Togore," "The Hindu View of Life" and a number of learned books on ethics, philosophy, religion etc. *Ad.* 30, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

RAGHAVAN, NEDYAM, b. 23rd June 1900; *ed:* B.A. in History and Economics (Madras University); Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple); m. Radha Nambiar. Practised before Supreme Court of Malaya. Was first Indian member of Penang Bar Committee; President of Penang Indian Association for several years; President of All-Malaya Central Indian Association for many years, in which capacity organized Indian Community in Malaya; was President Penang Rotary Club; President Indian Independence League; Minister, Provisional Government of Free India; Ag. President, Indian Relief Committee in Malaya; Consul-General of India in Indonesia. Now Ambassador of India in

Czechoslovakia, Prague. *Ad.* Indian Embassy, Prague, Czechoslovakia; "Hermitage," Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

RAHIM, SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I., b. 1867. *ed:* Calcutta and London. Practised Law in Calcutta. Was Presidency Magistrate, acted as Chief Justice of Madras twice. Was member of Bengal Executive Council; leader of Bengal Muslims; President Legis. Assembly (Central) 1935-45. Led Indian Delegation to Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935. Has written on Law. *Ad.* 18, Kutchery Road, Karachi.

RAHMAN, M. A. Lt.-Col., I.M.S. (Ret.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R. C.P. (Lond.) F.S.M.E., Was Chairman, Hyderabad Public Service Commission, Ex-M.L.A., (Central), Ex-Member, Federal Public Service Commission; *b.* 22nd Oct. 1881; *ed:* Guy's Hospital, London. Qualified, 1907. Entered I.M.S., 1909. War Service, 1914-20, France, East Persia, Trans-Caspia. Mentioned thrice in despatches. Brevet Major, 1918. Awarded 4 medals, Mons' Star, Victory, General Service and Afghan Medal with clasp. Specialist in Advanced Operative Surgery, D.A.D.M.S., East Persia. Transferred to Civil, 1921. Principal, Agra Medical School. Civil Surgeon, Meerut, Aligarh and Agra. Retired, 22nd Oct. 1936. Member, Army Indianization Committee, 1939. Defence Consultative Committee. Special Officer Recruitment, Supply Department, 1942. Member, Executive Councils, Agra and Aligarh Universities; *m.* Kishwar Zamani Begum, *d.* of Nawab Sajjad Ahmed Khan, Moradabad, 20th Mar. 1914. *Ad.* Hyderabad-Deccan.

RAHIMTOOLA, HABIB IBRAHIM, B.A., LL.B., F.R.P.S. b. 10th Mar.

1912, *s.* of late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *ed:* at St. Xavier's School and College and Government Law College, Bombay. *m.* Zubeida, daughter of Sir Sultan Chinoy. 1 daughter, 2 sons. Fellow: Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Member of the following:—Government of India Food Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A. in 1946; Government of India Policy Committee on Shipping; Government of Bombay Housing Panel; Civil Aviation Conference, Government of India, 1947; Committee on Trade Policy, Government of India, 1947; Indian Delegation to the International Trade & Employment Conference, Geneva 1947; Alternate Leader: Indian Delegation Special Cereals Conference, Paris 1947; Leader:—Pakistan Delegation—Food & Agricultural Organization Conference Geneva 1947; Pakistan Delegation—International Trade Organization Conference Geneva 1947; and Pakistan Delegation—Dollar Talks London 1947. High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom since 15th August 1947. *Ad:* 56 Avenue Road, London, N.W.8. *Office:* 16 Fitzhardinge Street, London, W.1.

RAJ KANWAR, Rai Bahadur SACHIV SHIROMANI, Lala, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), Topmost M.A. of the Punjab University of his year; *ed:* Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore. Was a member of the Punjab Civil Service and held appointments as Munsiff; P.A. to Deputy Commissioner, Lahore; Magistrate; Addl. Jt. Magistrate; Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Secretariat; and Under Secretary to Government, Punjab. Service were lent by Punjab Government to Gwalior and Bikaner States.

In Gwalior worked as P.A. to Settlement Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, Customs and Excise, Member, Revenue Board of Appeal; Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary and finally Secretary, Political Department; and Manager, Gwalior State Trust. In Bikaner was Private Secretary to His Highness and afterwards Foreign and Political Minister. Chief Minister, Patna State, 1936-48; was Vice-President of Patna State Cabinet and President of State Legislative Assembly. Member, Indian Historical Records Commission and Committee of Minister of the Chamber of Princes. Was also a member of various other important committees. Member of Indian Coalfields Committee. Fellow of the Utkal University. Member of the Constituent Assembly, India. *Ad:* 14C, Firozeshah Road, New Delhi.

RAJAGOPALACHARI, H. E. SRI CHAKRAVARTI, B.A., B.L., Governor-General of India, since 21-6-48, b. 1879 in village near Hosur, Salem District; *ed:* at the Central College, Bangalore and Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem; joined Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha campaign and non-co-operation movement in 1919-20; edited Gandhiji's *Young India* during latter's imprisonment; General Secretary of the Indian National Congress 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress until Nov. 1947 with occasional breaks; Secretary, Prohibition League of India 1930; Prime Minister of Madras from July 1937 to October 1939; resigned Prime Ministership of Madras along with other Congress Minis-

ters on July 28, 1940. Induced the All India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in the war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a provisional National Government; underwent imprisonment several times in connection with the Indian freedom movement; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in September 1944; Member, Interim Government constituted in September 1946 in charge successively of Education, Industries and Supplies, and Finance till the 15th of August 1947 from which date till 20-6-48 held the office of Governor of West Bengal; acted as Governor General of India during Lord Mountbatten's absence in London, Nov. 1947. *Pub:* Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagvad-Gita, Mahabharat and Upanishads and short stories translated into English under title Fatal Cart and other stories; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India and booklets "Way Out" (Oxford University Press) and "Reconciliation" (Hind Kitabs) on the political problems of India. *Ad:* Government House, New Delhi; Bazlullah Road, Tyagarayana-gar, Madras.

RAJAN, DR. T. S. SUNDARA, Minister of Food, Madras, b. 1880 in Negapatam, s. of Sesha Iyengar, *ed:* St. Joseph's Coll. Trichipoly, Medical College and Royapura Medical School. Took up Govt. service in Rangoon, gave it up after 3 months and set up private practice; then went to England 1906, passed M.R.C.S. & L.R.C.P. exam. (prizeman in surgery & medicine and Honours in other subjects). Returned 1911 to Rangoon. In 1914 set up

practice in Trichinopoly; since then has been actively in Congress movement. Suspended practice in 1920 to devote whole time to Congress activities; Secy. Tamil Nadu C. C. several years, acted as Gen. Secretary, Indian National Congress 1922. Jailed in 1922 for 1 year and in 1930 in connexion with salt satyagraha. Member Indian Assembly from 1934. Has built a private hospital at Trichinopoly. Was Minister in Rajagopalachari Cabinet 1937-39. Elected to Madras Council 1946. Ad. "Tiruvaran-gam," Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras.

RAJKOT. H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHREE PRADUMNASINHJI, of; b. 24 Feb. 1913, took his primary education at Panchgani and afterwards at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He studied up to the final diploma class. He is very good at sports, especially at cricket and polo, has led the Halar Cricket Club for many years. Has travelled all over India. He was married to Kunverishree Narendrakunverba Saheb of Agiyali (Bhavnagar).

RAJPIPLA. H. H. MAHARAJA SHREE VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I., b. 30th Jan. 1890, succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father 26th Sept. 1915; ed: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun even as a boy. Showed great skill as a sportsman, and later on won international fame by his success on the English Turf, including the winning of the Derby in 1934. Has travelled extensively in Europe and America and given the full benefit of his up-to-date knowledge and experience to his sub-

jects by the introduction of reforms wherever possible.
RAKSHIT, J. N., F.R.I.C. (Lond.), Retd., Examiner to Govt. of India. Chemical Adviser to the Mayurbhanj State; Secretary, Essential Oil Advisory Committee, Govt. of India and President Bengal Youngmen's Zamindary Co-operative Ltd., b. 1888; ed: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; did research work under Sir P. C. Roy and Prof. J. C. Philip, F.R.S., of London University. During 1913-40 was in Government service as Chemical Examiner to the Government of India and also in charge of Opium Factory. Has very recently worked out a Biochemical process for the manufacture of lactic acid and lactates. Has discovered a new process for manufacture of anti-malarial alkaloids from *Alstonia Scholaris* (Chhatim) and wood gas for industrial purposes. Pub. A large number of original papers in various Scientific Journals. Ad. P-653, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAM, HON'BLE SHRI JAGJIVAN, B.Sc., Labour Minister, Government of India since September 1946; b. April 1908; ed: Benares Hindu University, Calcutta University B.Sc., 1930; took Active interest in the uplift of Depressed Classes early in life. Provincial Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh 1933; General Secretary, All India Depressed Classes League till 1936; President 1936-46; Nominated Member of the Old Legislative Council of Bihar 1936; Parliamentary Secretary, Bihar 1937-39; Secretary Bihar Provincial Congress Committee 1940-46; Jailed in 1940 and released in October 1943 on medical grounds; placed before the Cabinet Delegation in 1946 the view point of Nationalist Harijans and re-

pudiated the claim of Dr. Ambedkar and his organization—Scheduled Castes Federation to be the representative organization of Harijans in India; Was the leader of Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, June 1947. On his way back to India had a providential escape from aircraft accident. Was elected Chairman of the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation held in New Delhi in October—November 1947. Since assumption of office sponsored many bills to better the condition of Industrial workers and the following have since been placed on the statute book: Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act 1946, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1947, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1947. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948. Has now decided to hold an inquiry into conditions of Agricultural Labour and to consider what protective and ameliorative measures should be undertaken to improve their conditions. *Ad.* 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHAR VENKATA, Kt. M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., N.L.; distinguished Physicist, b. 1888 at Trichinopoly, ed: Madras. Entered Finance Department, India Government 1907. Appointed Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University 1917. Discovered in 1928 a new optical effect named after him Raman Effect, a valuable contribution to the solution of the problem of molecular structure. Knighted in 1929, he won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1930

and was made a Fellow of the Royal Society. He has lectured in many parts of the world and received many honours from scientific bodies. At present Professor of Physics at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, of which he was the Director for some time. Is the Founder-President of the Indian Academy of Science. Hon. Member, Physical Society of China (Oct. 1942) *Pub. Molecular Diffraction of Light* and a large number of papers in scientific journals. *Ad.* Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMANATHAN, Kavesseri Narayan Aiyar, Manager, Press Trust of India, Calcutta; b. Nilgiris, Oct. 1903; graduated from National University, Adyar, Madras, in 1921; worked in *New India*, Madras (1921-27), since then with *Reuters and Associated Press of India*, for whom he has been Manager at Trivandrum, Lahore and Rangoon and at Calcutta since 1942. *Ad.* 7, Hare St. Calcutta.

RAMA RAU, DR. U., Member, Madras Legislative Council. Was its President from June 1937 to March 1943; b. 17th Sept. 1874; ed: Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras. Was Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member Council of State; resigned 1930; was member Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor "The Antiseptic" and "Health". Was District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association Madras; Organizer Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and Karnataka Bank Ltd. Organized Congress Hospital in Madras

during the C. D. Movement in 1930; *Pub.* "First aid in Accidents", "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English Tamil and Telugu). *Ad.* "Hawarden", Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAMPUR, Major-General H. H. Ali jah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglisia Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab Dr. Sir Saiyid Mohamad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-i-Jang, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., D.LITT., LL.D., Nawab of, b. 17th Nov. 1906; *ed.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Is a Major-General in the Indian Army and Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh University.

RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR, Rao Bahadur, G. N., B.A., I.A.S., F.N.I., Principal, Agricultural College, Millets Specialist and Geneticist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore (Retd.); now Prof. of Botany, Andhra University; b. May 19, 1887, *ed.*: Presidency College, Madras; joined Agricultural Department 1912; promoted to Indian Agricultural Service, 1921; started Millets Breeding Station, October 1923; President Agricultural Section, Indian Science Congress 1932. Foundation Fellow, Natl. Institute of Sciences of India, Calcutta; and of Indian Academy of Science, Bangalore; Awarded the Brühl Medal (1941) for outstanding Botanical research by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. Ex-Editorial co-operator, *Current Science & Science & Culture*. Made an Agricultural Survey of the Andamans and Nicobars July 46 to Jan. 47. *Ad.* Andhra University, Waltair.

RAO, VIJAYENDRA K. R. V., b. 8th July, 1908; *ed.*: B.A. and M.A. (Bombay), B.A. and Ph.D. (Cam-

bridge); *m.* Pramila Balaji Rao of Madras in 1931. Represented India on International Food Conferences at Quebec, Washington and Copenhagen. Acted as Food Adviser to the Indian Embassy at Washington, worked as Director of Statistics and subsequently Planning Adviser in the Food Ministry of the Government of India. Now Professor of Economics and Director, Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University. Member of the Standing Advisory Committee on Economics of United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization. Member and Chairman of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Economic Development. Correspondent Member of the Institut de Science Economique Appliquée, Paris. Member of various Government Committees dealing with economic problems in India. *Ad.* Delhi School of Economics, Delhi University, Delhi 2.

RAREWALA, Sardar Gian Singh, Prime Minister of Patiala and E. Punjab States Union, b. Dec. 1901; Graduate of the Punjab University. He started his career as a First Class Magistrate in Patiala State and after serving in various departments for 20 years, worked as Revenue Minister. A man of religious and charitable disposition he has been associated with a number of social activities in Patiala and was President of Shri Guru Singh Sabha for 9 years. He also worked on a number of committees appointed from time to time by the State administration. On the formation of the Patiala and East Punjab States Union his selection first as Premier of the Caretaker Government and then of the popular Interim Ministry comes as a

consummation of a particularly distinguished state service. *Ad.* Patiala.

RAU, Sir B. Narsing, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., kt., Constitutional Adviser, Govt. of India, and Member, International Law Commission and United Nations; *ed.* Madras, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1910. District & Sessions Judge, 1920-25; Secy. & Legal Adviser to Assam Government 1925-33; Jt. Secy. Govt. of India, 1934-35; Revised the Indian Statute Book, 1935-37; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1939-44; Prime Minister, Kashmir, 1944-45. *Ad.* New Delhi.

RAY, NIHAR-RANJAN, M.A., P.R.S., (Cal.) D.Litt. and phil. (Leiden), F.L.A.; Bagisvari Professor of Indian Art, formerly Chief Librarian and Lecturer in Indian History and Culture, Cal. Univ. b. 1904; *ed.*: Mymensingh, Sylhet and Calcutta; Mouat Gold Medalist, Griffith Prizeman, Premchand Roychand Scholar; Diploma in Librarianship, London; Fellow, Library Assoc. of Gr. Britain; President, Federn. of Indian Students Abroad, Prague Session 1936; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Cal. Univ. 1935-36; Secretary, Indian Soc. of Oriental Art; Editor *Kranti* and *India Monthly*, Adhar Mukherji Lecturer in Indian History, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad 1941. *Pub.* *Brahmanical Gods in Burma*; *Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma*; *Theravada Buddhism in Burma*; *Indo-Burmese Art*; *Maurya and Sunga Art*; *Art of Bengal*; *Rabindra Sahityer Bhumika* (Beng.); *Bangalir Itihas* (Beng.) etc. *Ad.* Senate House, the University, Calcutta.

RAY, PRIYADARANJAN, Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta University; b. January 16, 1880; *ed.* at University of Calcutta; Presi-

dency College, B.A. (Hons in Physics and Chemistry), 1908; M.A. (Chemistry) 1911; University gold medallist & Matilal Mullick gold medallist. Is a Bachelor. Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta 1914; Assistant Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. College of Science, Calcutta, 1919; Khaira Prof. of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1938; Palit Prof. and Head of the Department of Pure Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1946. President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1932; President, Indian Chemical Society, 1947-48; Ordinary Fellow, and Hony. Director Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India; Co-operating Editor, "Chemische Analyse,"—Leipzig; Co-operating Editor, "Microchimica Acta"—Vienna; author of numerous papers and some books in chemistry. *Ad.* 50/1, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAY, Mrs. RENUKA, Joined Non-Co-operation movement 1921. Graduated London School of Economics 1925; married S. N. Ray, I.C.S.; Social Secretary, All-India Women's Conference 1933-1935. During last tour abroad in 1935 addressed public meetings and conferences in China, Japan, U.S.A., representing A.I.W.C. Since 1938 Member of the Visvabharati Governing Body; since 1941, Member, Central Advisory Board of Education; 1943-45, reappointed 1947; was a Member of the Central Assembly in connection with the reforms in Hindu Law. Closely connected with social, educational and labour questions and relief and rehabilitation work. Member, Constituent Assembly of India. *Ad.*

24/1, Ballygunge Circular Road,
Calcutta.

**RAZA ALI, SIR SYED, B.A., LL.B.
C.B.E., kt., b. 1882; ed:** Aligarh; joined Moradabad Bar, 1908. Was elected to U.P. Legislative Council. Was a Swarajist and Khilafatist at first; later member of Muslim League. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa, 1925-26. Was Agent to Govt. of India in South Africa, 1935-38. Was Member, Central Assembly. *Ad.* "Raza Lodge", Civil Lines, Moradabad.

REDDY, CATTAMANCHI RAMALINGA, M.A., Hon. D.Litt., Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, b. 1880, ed: Cambridge. Foundation Scholar, St. John's College; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1905, the first Indian to be so elected. Was Vice-Principal Baroda College; Principal Maharaja's College, Mysore; Inspector-General of Education, Mysore; Member, All-India Advisory Board of Education; organized United Nationalist Party 1924. Nominated member, Madras Legl. Council 1937. Took a prominent part in shaping the Madras University and Andhra University Acts; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1937-38. Has written on political economy, etc. Knighted in 1942, relinquished knighthood 1947. *Ad.* Andhra Univ. Waltair, (S.I.).

**REWA, H. H. Bandhvesh
Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh
Bahadur, Ruler of, b. 15th
March 1923, succeeded his father
Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab
Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
on 6th Feb. 1946, and according
to local history is the 34th of his
line. His Highness married on
23rd Aug. 1943 the daughter of
His Highness Maharao Shri Vija
Raj Ji Bahadur of Cutch. The**

Maharaja was invested with ruling powers on April 1, 1946. **ROY, SIR ASOKA, kt., b. 9 Sept.
1886; s. of late Akshoy Kumar
Roy Chaudhury of Taki and late
Shoroshibala Roy Chaudhurani;
m. 1908, Charu Hashini; M.A.,
B.L. (Cal.), Vakil, Calcutta High
Court, 1908; called to Bar, Middle
Temple, 1912; Standing Counsel,
Bengal, 1929; Advocate-General,
Bengal 1934-43; twice
acted as Judge, Calcutta High
Court; Law Member, Viceroy's
Council, 1943-46. *Ad.* 3, Upper
Wood St., Calcutta.**

**ROY, B. C., B.A., D.S.C., M.D., M.R.
C.P., F.R.C.S.; (Eng.), Premier of
West Bengal 1948. Declined to
accept Governorship of U.P.,
1947. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta
University, President, All-
India Medical Council; ex-Mayor,
Corporation of Calcutta. A foremost
physician in India. Took to politics.
Was member, Congress Working Committee. *Ad.*
36, Wellington St., Calcutta.**

**ROY, SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH,
kt. (1939), K.C.I.E., (1943) M.A.,
B.L., s. of Mr. Rajani Lal Singh
Roy of Chakdighi and late Binoy-
lata Debi; b. 1894; m. Bilwa
Basini Debi, d. of the late H. C.
Singh Roy. President, Bengal Legis-
lative Council, Minister-in-
charge Local Self-Government from
1930-37 and in-charge of
Revenue Department, Bengal,
1937-41; ed: Chakdighi S. P. In-
stitution; Hindu School, Presidency
College and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Member, Calcutta
Volunteer Rifles, 1918-19; awarded
King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieutenant 1918; Hon. Major
I.T.F., 1940. Advocate, High
Court, Calcutta; Member, Bengal Leg. Council 1921-36; Bengal
Leg. Assembly 1935-40; Has been
connected with numerous public
bodies and associations in Cal-**

cutta. Trustee, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Member, Trustee and Vice-President British Indian Association, Calcutta. Member, Bengal Franchise Committee, 1932; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942-43; President, All-India Kshatriya (Rajput) Mahasava 1939; Chairman, Board of Directors, the Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd., Insulated Cable Co. Ltd., India Collective Farms Ltd., Managing Director, Lionel Edwards Ltd., Chairman, Board of Directors, Bengal Provincial Railway Company. Director of many other companies, Clubs: Calcutta and Darjeeling Gymkhana. Pub. Annotated Edition, *Bengal Municipal Act*, and *Parliamentary Government in India*. Ad. Chakdighi Dist. Burdwan, W. Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, KUMAR BISWANATH; b. Sep. 1911, a descendant of Raja Baidyanath Roy of Cossipore, third s. of Maharaja Sukhmay Roy; ed: Town School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta 1933-40. Member Board of Trustees, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1936-39. Member of B.P.C.C. 1938-39, President 24-Parganas D.C.C. 1939. Founder & Secretary of the Kumar Ashutosh Institution (H. E. School) for Boys and Girls and a Girl's College. Founder & Chairman of the Janaseva Co-operative Stores Ltd., which did yeomen's service to the people during the Famine of 1943 and thereafter, Editor of a Bengali Weekly "Janaseva", started by him in 1942. Elected M.L.C. (Congress) from Presidency Division Bengal in 1946.

ROY, M. N. Founder-leader, Radical Democratic Party; Genl. Secy., Indian Federation of Labour until Dec. 1944, and Natio-

nal Democratic Union. A Marxist philosopher, and politician. Took part in revolutionary movements of U.S.A., Mexico, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, China, Turkey and India. Real name is Narendra Nath Bhattacharya. Had been in Bengal revolutionary movement since 1903; after unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Govt. during last war left for America incognito via Eastern countries 1915; Organized 1st Communist Party in the world in Mexico 1917 and led Mexican Revolution with success. Called by Lenin reached Moscow 1919. Member, Presidium of Communist International along with Lenin and Trotsky for 8 years. Founder of Eastern Univ., Moscow and in charge of Asiatic countries in the Interntl. Served as Plenipotentiary in China from 1927 and later led opposition to colonial policy adopted at 6th World Congress of the Comintern, for which he was placed outside the Comintern. Secretly returned to India 1936, arrested and sentenced to 6 yrs. R.I. On release joined Congress and placed a Radical programme of alternative leadership. Broke away from Congress in support of present war against Fascism. Author of original papers and treatises on Mathematics. Pub. *India in Transition; Revolution and Counter-revolution in China; Fascism; Russian Revolution; Our Differences*; etc. etc. besides various tracts and manifestos. Edits Eng. Pol. weekly "Independent India", Delhi; and "The Marxian Way" (quarterly). Founder-Director, Indian Renaissance Institute. Ad. Mohini Road, Dehra Dun.

ROY, MOTILAL. Founder-President, Prabartak Samgha, b. Chandernagore 1882. ed: private-

ly. In 1905 flung himself into the Swadeshi Movement. His intimate contact with Sri Aurobindo Ghose from 1910 led to a new turn from revolutionary politics to constructive nation-building. Started *Prabartak* (monthly) 1914 and *Navasamgha* (Weekly) 1919. Founded in 1919 the Prabartak Samgha which has now branches in various parts of Bengal and India. The Samgha conducts the Prabartak College of Culture and a network of primary and secondary schools; has started Prabartak Trust Ltd., Prabartak Bank Ltd., Prabartak Jute Mills Ltd., Prabartak Commercial Corporation Ltd. and a number of other allied economic concerns all over the province. *Pub. Temple of Inspirations, My Life's Partner* (Eng.); 30 other titles in Bengali. *Ad.* Prabartak Samgha, Chandernagore.

ROY, SIR SATYENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E. (1945), K.T. (1942), C.S.I. (1938). C.I.E., I.C.S., Coal Commissioner for India 1946; b. Sept. 1888, s. of late Kedar Nath Roy, D.L. & Sessions Judge, Bengal; ed: Presidency College, Cal., Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1913; after holding important posts in Bengal became Member Legislative Assembly and after holding important posts in Imperial Secretariat, became temporary Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, March-April 1942. Secretary Department of Communications 1937-42; Secretary Dept. of War Transport 1942-45; Nominated Member, Council of State 1938-46. *Ad.* New Delhi.

ROY, SURESH CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., b. 1902, ed: Calcutta; Insurance training in England. Travelled extensively in Europe. Was Supdt. Hindusthan Co-operative Insce. Society Ltd. for about 5

years. With others founded, 1930, Indian Insce. Institute; was first its Genl. Secy., President 1939-43. Member, Exc. Comte., Bengal National Chamber of Commerce since 1932. Was Member Insce. Law Consultative Comte. (Govt. of India) 1936. President, Bengal Millowners' Association. Director of several Bengal industrial & commercial concerns; Chairman, Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd., Member, several committees of Govt. of India; Member, Executive Committee, Indian Life Assurance Offices Association; Editor, *Insurance World*. *Ad.* 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

RUNGANADHAN, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR SAMUEL EBENZER, K.T. M.A., Retd. High Commissioner for India in England; b. 30 Dec. 1877; s. of late Rev. C. Runganadhan, London Missionary Society. Entered I.E.S. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1929-1935; and Madras Univ. 1937-40; Adviser to Secy. of State for India, 1940-43, M.L.C. Madras 1938-40; Pres., Indian Christian Assoc., Madras; Delegate to Congress of the Universities of the Empire, Edinburgh 1931; Chairman, Inter-Universities Board, India, 1938-39. Delegate to Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Canada, Dec. 1942 and to Paris Peace Conference 1946. *Ad.* Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, M.A., C.I.E., K.C.S.G., Bar-at-law. b. 1885, ed: Hyderabad and Cambridge. Was Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Was Member, and President, Legislative Council, Madras, and Central Assembly; member, Madras Public Services Commission, 1930-42; 1942-8. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ. 1942-8. Has written on politics

and administration. *Ad.* C/o Presidency Club, Madras.

SA'ADULLA, MUHAMMAD SYED, M.A., B.L., b. 1886, *ed:* Gauhati and Calcutta. Was Prof. for a time; joined Gauhati Bar 1909; Calcutta High Court 1920. Was Member, Legislative Council, Assam; Minister, Assam Govt. 1924-29; member, Executive Council, Assam 1929-34; Premier of Assam 1937-45. Member of Constituent Assembly and of Drafting Committee of Indian Dominion Constitution. Relinquished titles of Knight Bachelor and K.C.I.E. in 1946. *Ad.* Shillong, Assam.

SABAVALA, AREESHIR PESTONJI, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Mayor of Bombay (1947-48), was a member of Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1st April 1929; has taken keen interest in civic affairs of the city. He was also a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation and its Chairman (1938-39). Elected Mayor of Bombay on 1st April 1947. Representative of the Corporation on Civil Defence Committee—and a member of the Food Advisory Council; Chairman, Bombay Electric Supply and Transport Committee. Managing Director, Indian Hotels Co. Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort Bombay.

SACHAR, BHIM SEN, B.A., LL.B., Prime Minister, East Punjab: was Finance Minister undivided Punjab 1946-47. b. Dec. 1893; *ed.* Punjab University; Practised law. Secy.: Punjab P.C.C.; Registrar, National University Lahore; Secy.: Municipal Comte. Gujranwala, 1922-24. Commissioner Gujranwala Municipality; Founder Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Ltd., was connected

with several Companies as Director; M.L.A. Punjab 1936-45 (Congress Ticket); Re-elected 1945; M.L.A. West Punjab, 1947; M.L.A. East Punjab 1948; elected Leader of the Congress Party in Punjab Assembly, 1940. Elected Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, 1947. *Ad:* Sialkot.

SADANAND, S., Managing Director and Managing Editor, *Free Press Journal, Bharat Jyoti, Naushakti;* b. 1900; s. of C. V. Swaminatha Iyer; Journalist; m. Srimati Sagaravati, d. of E. S. Srinivasa Iyer, Founder of Free Press of India & News Agency Free Press journal group of papers. *Ad.* 21, Dalal Street, Bombay 1.

SAHA, MECHNAD, F.R.S., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., b. 1893, *ed:* Dacca and Calcutta. Worked at Imperial Col. of Science (Lond.) and Berlin. Was Prof. of Physics and Math. Calcutta Univ.; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923-38; President, National Institute of Science, 1937-38; Indian Science Congress, 1934. Is Palit Prof. of Physics and Hon. Director, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Cal. Univ. President, Postgraduate Council in Science and Dean, Faculty of Science. Member, University Commission (1949). Hon. D.Sc., Allahabad & Lucknow; Hon. Fellow Am. Academy of Arts & Science, Boston; Hon. Fellow, Astronomical Society of America and France. Has contributed learned papers to scientific journals and written books on Relativity, Heat, Nuclear Physics etc. Founder and editor, *Science and Culture.* Is actively connected with the National Planning Committee. Advocates industrialization of India. Was one of the delegates to the Indian Scientists'

Mission to U.K. and U.S.A. Attended the 220th anniversary of the Russian Academy of Sciences, held in June 1945. *Ad.* 12/12
Kayatala Lane, Calcutta 27.

SAIFUDDIN, SAHIB TAHER,
SYEDNA, His Holiness, Sirdar, b.
1888. Is a first class Sirdar of Deccan and High Priest, Dawoodi Bohra Shia community. His views on social, religious and other matters are final and his decisions binding. *Ad.* Saifi Mahal, Surat.
SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABJI, b. 1879. *ed:* Bombay. Was Chairman, Bombay Mill-owner's Assn. (1924); Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Comte. 1929-31; Represents Mill-owners' Assocn. in the Bombay Legl. Assembly. Is a Director of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd.; kt. in 1941. *Ad.* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

SAKSENA, Mohan Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., Minister of State for Relief and Rehabilitation, Government of India, since June, 1948, b. 1896; *ed:* Lucknow and Allahabad; was member, Swaraj Party, Chief Whip 1924-26. President U.P.C.C. 1938-39; General Secretary U.P. Congress; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected 1946. Secretary, Congress Assembly party of India 1947; Secretary Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) of India. Interested in cottage industries and village welfare. *Ad.* Aminuddowlah Park, Lucknow, New Delhi.

SAMBAMURTI, SRI B., B.A., B.L., b. 1886, *ed:* Madras. Was at Bar 1911-20; President, Andhra Congress 1926; joined the Non-co-operation movement, 1921 and left Bar. Was President, Hindustan Seva Dal and member, Congress W.C. Has been jailed several times. Speaker, Madras

Legl. Assbly 1937-45. *Ad.* 91, Verrabadrampet St., Royapetta High Road, Mylapore, Madras.
SAMPURNANAND, HON'BLE SHRI, B.Sc., L.T., b. 1891, Minister of Education and Labour, U.P. *ed:* Benares and Allahabad. Started life as teacher, Prof. Kashi Vidyapith; Member, A.I.C.C.; was President, 2nd. All-India Socialist Confce., Bombay, and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona; Minister of Education, U.P. 1937-39. Has written on politics, philosophy, etc. *Ad.* Jalipadevi, Benares.

SANGLI, Captain H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao alias Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., b. 14th Feb. 1890, succeeded to the *gaddi* 15th June 1903. Granted honorary rank of Lieutenant in October 1910 and Captain May 1938. Created K.C.I.E. 1923 and K.C.S.I. 1946. In Dec. 1927 His Highness received the distinction of a personal salute of 11 guns. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on 1st June 1932. Was a Member of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference in 1930 and also of the Federal Structure Committee in 1931.

SANTHANAM, Hon'ble K., Minister of State for Transport and Railways, Govt. of India, since 1st October, 1948; b. 1895; graduated with Honours in Mathematics 1917; enrolled in High Court, Madras, 1920; Non-co-operated in the same year and gave up practice; did Khadi work from 1920 to 1930; was in jail in the non co-operation campaigns of 1921, '22, '30, '32 and '41; was Editor, *Indian Express*, 1933 to 1940; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1937 to 1942; Joint Editor, *Hindusthan Times* 1943 to 48; Member, Constituent As-

sembly, from 1946. *Pub.* English: 'Cry of Distress'; 'Ambedkar's Attack'; Tamil: 'Selvam' and 'Poyyum Meyyum'. *Ad.* New Delhi.

SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M.A., C.I.E., member, Federal Public Service Commission, b. 1890, *ed.* Madras. Joined Govt. service 1914. Became Asst. Secy., Govt. of India. Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, 1936; Joint Secy. 1937-40. Ex-member, Central Assembly. *Ad.* New Delhi.

SARAF, Chouthmal, B.Com., B.L., President, All-India Marwari Federation, Calcutta Branch; *ed.* Calcutta, enrolled Advocate Calcutta High Court, 1935. Income Tax & Sales Tax Consultant & Lawyer; b. 1911 in Bogra. Was President, Commercial Taxes Bar Association, Calcutta; Marwari Students Union and other Public Institutions; Member, Tarakeshwari Estate, Managing Committee, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Secretary, Seth Anandram Jai-puria College, Calcutta and connected with various other organizations and limited companies as Director. *Ad.* 62, Nalini Sett Road, Calcutta 7.

SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR HARBILAS, M.R.A.S., F.S.S., b. June 3, 1867. *ed.* Ajmer and Agra; was in Indian Judicial service from 1902 to 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; elected member, Imperial Legislative Assembly 1924-33. Author of the Child Marriage Restraint Act, known as the Sarda Act. *Pub.* *Life of Dayanand Saraswati, Hindu Superiority, Ajmer Historical and Descriptive*, etc. *Ad.* Har Niwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARKAR, CHARU CHANDRA, Editor-in-charge, *United Press of India* at Govt. of India Headquarters at New Delhi; b. 1899; Graduated St. Paul's C. M. Col-

lege, Calcutta; M.A., B.L., Cal Univ.; Was editor, *Free Press of India*, Calcutta Office (1929-35) when *Free Press* ceased to function; served U.P.I. as Calcutta Editor being one of its promoters (1933-38) when his services were lent on Deputation to the Govt. of Bengal as Editor of Debates, Bengal Legislative Council, (1939-45); Rejoined UPI in Jan. '49 and was assigned the reporting of Cabinet Mission Negotiations in Delhi; Editor U.P.I. New Delhi since then. Is an active member of the Press Association, New Delhi and also member of the Press Gallery Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India. Was Vice-President, Instte. of Working Journalists, Calcutta. *Ad.* 21, Narindar Place, Parliament St. New Delhi; and 2B, Bepin Mitra Lane, Calcutta-4.

SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, D.Litt. Kt., C.I.E., I.E.S. (Retd.), Hony. M.R.A.S. (Eng.), an eminent historian, b. 1870, *ed.* Calcutta. Started life as professor. Has been connected with Calcutta, Benares and Patna Universities. Was Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28. *Pub.* *History of Aurangzeb, Mughal Administration, Fall of Mughal Empire; Shivaji* etc. *Ad.* 255 Lake Terrace, Calcutta.

SARKER, NALINI RANJAN, Minister of Finance, Govt. of West Bengal; at present acting Prime Minister, West Bengal, formerly Member, H. E. The Governor-General's Executive Council for Education, Health and Lands and later on for Commerce, Industry and Food 1941-42; resigned in February 1943; Formerly Finance Minister, Government of Bengal; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1935;

Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University 1942-43; Formerly President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Formerly Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust; Mayor of Calcutta 1934-35; Formerly Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association 1933-34; was a Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member of the Indian Industrial Mission that visited the U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Director of over 30 industrial and financial concerns and author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems. President Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Calcutta. Chairman, All-India Council of Technical Education appointed by the Government of India. Member, Separation Council; Chairman, Expert Committee, Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* 'Ranjani', 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

SARMA, SIR RAMASWAMI SRINIVASA, kt. c.i.e., b. 1890; started as journalist, Calcutta; was chief editor of the *Bengali* and *New Empire*; was with Associated Press and Reuter. Has founded *The Whip* (Weekly), Calcutta. *Ad.* Kali Koti, Mavoor P.O., Dt. Tanjore.

ASTRI, P. S. SUBRAHMANYA, M.A., PH.D., Vidyaratna, b. 1890, Prof. of Oriental Studies, 1917-26, S. P. G. College; ph.d. in 1930 in Tamil; Asst. Editor *Tamil Lexicon*, Univ. of Madras 1926-32. Principal, Raja's College of Sanskrit and Tamil Studies, Tiruvadi 1932-42. Prof. of Sanskrit Annamalai Univ. 1942-47. *Pub.* Is the author of 18 books in Sanskrit and Tamil, Language and Literature. *Ad.* Tiruvadi, Tanjore Dt., S. India.

ASTRI, S. R., B.O.L., Secretary

for Education, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, b. 1905 in Tanjore Dt.; *ed:* Raja's College. Visharad of Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad; Vidvan and Bachelor of Oriental Learning. Madras University; Pracharak Diploma Holder; Chairman, Board of Studies in Hindi, Madras University, and member of Executive and Academic Councils, Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. *Pub.* A Guide to Hindi in Nagari & Roman Scripts; Hindi Grammar for Schools & Colleges; Saral Hindi Vyakaran; Comparative Grammar in Hindi. Specialist in Comparative Philology—Dravidian & Aryans. *Ad.* Hindi Prachar Sabha, Thyagarayana-gar, Madras 17.

SATHE, Sir J. L., kt., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), b. 20 April 1886, s. 01 L. V. Sathe of Shiral-Malghar, Ratnagiri Dist. *ed:* Bombay (B.A.) and Cambridge (B.A.); m. 1904 Sundarabai Agashe. Passed I.C.S. Competitive Exam. 1908. Appointed Asst. Collector, Aligarh (U.P.) 1910; Collector Ballia 1920-23; Secy. Board of Rev. U.P. 1923-26; Excise Commr. 1927-31; Director of Industries 1932; Finance Secy. 1933-36. Commr. of Benares 1937-39; Member, Board of Revenue 1940-44; Adviser to Governor, U.P. 1945-46. President, State Executive Council, Sangli 1946-8. Retired from I.C.S. April 1946. *Ad.* Unnati Niwas, Tilakwadi, Sharapuri Road, Nasik.

SAVARKAR, VINAYAK DAMODAR, Bar-at-law, D.Litt., President Hindu Mahasabha from 1937 to 1944, b. 1883. *ed:* Poona and London. Had been a political convict and has suffered transportation for 14 years and later internment. Released in 1937 and since then has been in the fore-

front of Hindu Mahasabha movement, having presided over six annual sessions. Foremost Marathi Poet, author of English books, *Hindu-Pat-Patshahi* and *Hindutva* and several Marathi works. Was conferred honorary D.Litt. by the Nagpur Univ. in 1943. Honourably acquitted after being one of the accused in Gandhi Murder trial 1948-9. Ad. Bombay 28.

SEN, SIRDAR D. K., M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., Bar-at-law, b. 1897, ed: Lahore, Oxford and London. Was Legal Adviser, Patiala and on delegation of Chamber of Princes in England 1926-27 & Chief Minister, Mandi State. Is now Foreign and Education Minister, Patiala. Ad. Patiala.

SEN, H. K., M.Sc., F.F.A., Actuary, b. Dec. 1907, s. of Mr. S. K. Sen, Director, Bengal Central Bank Ltd; ed: Presidency and Univ. Colleges, Calcutta and Edinburgh. Took practical training in the office of Messrs. Cal. Insurance Co., Ltd. and with Messrs. Pearl Insurance Co., Ltd. (Eng.). Ad. 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SEN, MRS. HANNAH, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st Class), Cal. University; Teachers' Diploma, London. In 1932, she was invited to take charge of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, which was about to be established, and was its Directress till Dec. 1947; is deeply interested in educational problems and women's activities. She is the Member for Constitution of the All India Women's Conference and is also a member of the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Central Committee of the Tuberculosis Association of India and the United Council for Relief and Welfare. Recently, as Chairman of the Clothes Collection and Work-Parties Sub-Com-

mittee of the United Council for Relief and Welfare, Mrs. Sen had been engaged in intensive relief work in an endeavour to meet the clothing requirements of millions of refugees and victims of disturbances, and, as Deputy Director of the Women's Section of the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, she is helping to rehabilitate the several thousands of unattended and destitute women and children. At present Hony. Secy., U.N. Appeal for Children, Indian National Council. Pub. *The Section of Education in Our Cause*. Ad. Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

SEN, JITENDRA MOHAN, B.Sc., (Cal.), M.Ed. (Leeds), Dip. Ed. (Oxford), Teacher's Diploma (London). Member of Senate Calcutta Univ., Head Master, Keshub Academy, 1916-1919; After holding important posts in the Bengal Education Department became Principal, David Hare Training College 1937; Inspector of Schools and Asst. Director of Public Instruction, 1926-37; Principal, Krishnagar College, 1937-47; Member, Legl. Council, Bengal 1929 and 1930; Member of the International Committee on Illiteracy of the World Association for Adult Education, 1931-32, Member, Education Committee, Calcutta Corporation 1924-32 and 1935-37; President, Psychological Association 1942-45. Editor, *Indian Journal of Psychology*, since 1948. Pub. Several books and pamphlets on Education. Ad. 28, New Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

SEN, KSHITIMOHAN, Shastri, M.A., Principal, Vidyabhavan (Post graduate and Research Dept.), Visvabharati, Santiniketan; b. 1880, ed: Benares tols and

Queen's College, Benares. Travelled all over India collecting songs and lives of mediaeval mystics and of *Aools* and *Baools* of Bengal. Came in contact with Rabindranath Tagore and joined his Santiniketan in 1908 foregoing lucrative post in Education Dept. Master of Bengali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Pali, Gujarati, English, Tibetan & other languages. Pub. include *Kabir*, *Madhyajuger Sadhanar Dhara*; *Banglar Sadhana*; *Medieval Mysticism*; *Dadu*; *Bharater Samskriti*; *Jatibhed*; *Bharat me Jatibhed* (Hindi); *Tantrani Sadhani* and *Siksha Byakhaana Mala* (both Gujarati). Ad. Santiniketan, Bengal.

SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.A., b. 1888, ed: Calcutta and Cambridge; joined I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1911; was Asst. Collector, Asst. Judge, Asst. Legal Remembrancer, Deputy Secy., Legal Dept.; Dt. and Sessions Judge; Registrar, Bombay High Court; and later Judge of the same 1939. Retired from High Court 1948. Since appointed President, Industrial Court, Bombay. Ad. Mafatlal Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.

SEN, N. S., M.A., J.P., M.I. Inst., t., General Manager, B.B. & C. I. Rly., entered railway service as probationary ATS in G.I.P. Rly. 1917. Went through grades of Asst. Transportation Supdt. and worked in several divisional headquarters and in Head Office at Bombay. Appointed in 1935 to proceed on deputation to New York as Resident Manager, Indian State Rly. Publicity Bureau in U.S.A. Returned to India in 1937 as Divisional Transportation Supdt; Deputy Chief Transportation Supdt, Bombay 1940; officiated as Chief Transportation Supdt. for 8 months; Director of Traffic 1944-45; Chief Transporta-

tion Supdt. 1946 to Sept. 1947 when he was appointed General Manager, B. B. C. I. Rly. President, Indian Rly. Conference Association 1948-9; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1948-9. Ad. B. B. & C. I. Rly., Churchgate, Bombay.

SEN, SUKUMAR, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government, b. 2nd January 1898; ed: Presidency College, Cal. Univ. College, London; m. 13-5-26. Joined I.C.S. 13th Dec. 1922; General administration 1922—Feb. 1928; Judicial appointments February 1928—July 1947; Chief Secretary, West Bengal from Aug. 1947. Ad. Writers' Building, Calcutta.

SEN, SUKUMAR, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D. Lecturer in Comparative Philology and Sanskrit, Calcutta Univ., b. 1900; ed: Burdwan and Calcutta; Griffith Prizeman (thrice), Ashutosh Mukerji Medallist (twice), Hony. Secy., Linguistic Society of India. Pub. *Use of the Cases in Vedic Prose*; *A History of Brajabuli Literature*; *Bangala Sahityer Itihas*; etc. Ad. 27, Goabagan Lane, Cal.

SEN, SURENDRA NATH, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., B.Litt. Director of Archives, Government of India, b. 1890 in Mahilara, Barisal Dist. Bengal, ed. Dacca, Calcutta: M.A. 1917; P.R.S., Mouatt Medalist 1922; Griffith Memorial Prizeman, Ph.D. 1925; Carried on investigation in the archives at Lisbon, Evora, Paris, London and Oxford as Ghosh Travelling Fellow of Calcutta Univ. B.Litt Oxford; m. to Amiya Sen Gupta, 2 s. 4 d. Was school teacher in Bengal, Prof. of History, Jubbulpore; Lecturer, Calcutta Univ. 1917; Ashutosh Prof. of Mediaeval and Modern Indian History 1931. Senator, Syndic and on various academic bodies of same Univer-

sity; represented Calcutta Univ. at 3rd Congress of the Unive. of the Empire, Cambridge 1926, 2nd Anglo-American Conf. of Profs. of History, London 1926, and Education Conf. of the Empire League Paris 1926. Asst. Secy. Oriental Conf. Calcutta 1922; Sectional President, Indian History Congress 1935, 1940, General President 1944. Appointed Keeper of Records of the Govt. of India and *ex-officio* Secretary of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Designation changed to Director of Archives 1944. Member of many scientific and learned bodies in India and abroad. Member of the Court of Delhi Univ. 1941 and Hon. Prof. of History 1943. Chief Editor *Indian Archives* and General Editor *The Indian Records Series*. Contributes to many periodicals. Pub. *Military System of the Marathas: Administrative System of the Marathas: Siva Chhatrapati; Foreign Biographies of Sivaji, Studies in Indian History* etc. Ad. 15, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

SEN, SIR USHA NATH, C.B.E., b. 1889. ed: Calcutta. Chief Press Adviser, Govt. of India. Is a well-known journalist, and was Director and Managing Editor of the Associated Press of India Ad. 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SENGUPTA, BIRENDRA NATH.—Secretary, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, b. 1896; ed. M.A., B.L. Cal. University; served *Free Press of India*, Calcutta and Delhi offices (1928-29) Was Professor of Bihar Vidyapith previously and Asst. Secy., Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; Toured with C.R. all over Bengal and Assam as his interpreter and correspondent during the hectic days of 1923. Was Assistant Editor,

United Press of India, Calcutta office, (1938-48) Ad. 133A, Rash Behari Avenue, Calcutta-29. SEN GUPTA, B., Managing Director and founder of the United Press of India; b. 1889, in village Chunna of Tippera district. ed: Calcutta University M.A. Sub-editor, *The Bengalee*, chief sub-editor, *The Indian Daily News* (1919); news-editor, *The Servant*. Helped Mr. Sadanand in organizing the Free Press, and when it ceased to function as a news agency, Mr. Sen Gupta founded the United Press on Sept. 1, 1933. Is President, Indian Journalists' Association; Member, Bengal National Chamber, Calcutta. Rotary Club, Standing Committee, AINEC. Ad. P. 4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

SETHI, RAM LAL, RAI BAHDUR, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc. Agriculture (Edin.), 1921. Selected in I.A.S. in December 1921; b. April 20, 1894; ed: Govt. College, Lahore and University of Edinburgh; Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Government Agricultural College, Cawnpore, 1941; Cane Commissioner to Govt., U.P., 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47; appointed Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, April 1947. Pub. About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. Ad. Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

SHAHABUDDIN, Hon'ble Khwaja, Minister for Interior, Information & Broadcasting, Pakistan, since May 1948. b. 1898 of the Nawab family of Dacca. Ed.

Privately. Elected member, Dacca University Executive Council, 1930; Member, Bengal Governor's Executive Council, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University for a few months. Minister, Bengal 1943. Elected member Pakistan Constituent Assembly, 1947; was Acting Pakistan High Commissioner in India, *Ad.* Karachi.

SHAH, SAYED MIRAN MUHAMMAD, B.A., LL.B. Minister, Sind, Pakistan; ex-speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly; *b.* 19th March 1898, *ed:* D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and Government Law College, Bombay. Fellow, University of Bombay. Has been Chairman of several Committees, specially Sind University Committee. *Ad.* 50, Cantonment, Hyderabad, (Sind).

SHANKAR SHASTRI, NARA-SINHA SHASTRI, Daivajnamukutalankar, Pandit Jyotirmurtand, K.I.H. Astrologer, astronomer and landlord, *b.* 1884; *ed:* Hosritti. Author of *Indian Calendar Reform* published in *What India Thinks* by P. Roberts of Calcutta, and of *History of Canopus and Ursa Major* in English and *Bhamini Dipika Sanhita Jajuk, Kalachandrika, Griha-ratna-mala*, etc. in Sanskrit. *Ad.* Haveri, Dharwar District, Bombay.

SHARMA, BENI SHANKAR, B.L., *b.* 1910, *ed:* Calcutta Univ. Was Asst. Editor, *Viswamitra* for sometime, actively connected with the All-India Marwari Federation, Marwari Relief Society and the Marwari Students' Union of which he has been President. *Ad.* 228, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

SHARMA, K. N., Bhisag Bhusan, Vidya Alankar, Prof., M.Sc. (Hon.), sometime Botanist to the Government of Nepal, Member of

the Board of Education and of the Board of Industrial Survey of Nepal; *b.* 1906 Maymyo, Burma, *ed:* University of Rangoon. Took active part in the Nepal earthquake relief. Interested in rural uplift and research. Has opened an Ayurvedic Hospital with ten free beds for the poor, and Bio Chemic Research Laboratory, to supply pure Ayurvedic medicines at Bareilly. *Ad.* Bio Chemic Research Laboratory, Nainital Rd., Bareilly.

SHARMA, P. D., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., *b.* 1904. s. of Pandit Bhagwan Das of Eminabad, Dist. Gujranwala, *ed:* Lahore. Joined non-co-operation movements 1921, 1930 & 1932. Asst. Editor, *Hindustan Times* 1927-32; Editor, *Free Press of India* 1933-35; Editor, United Press of India, Delhi and Simla (1935-45); joined United Press of America, New Delhi, Office since Manager 1945. Secretary, Press Gallery Committee since 1940; Member, Central Press Advisory Committee AINEC since 1941. Visited Europe 1938, Japan, China, Malaya, Burma, Siam, Sumatra, etc., 1939; elected Member, Simla Municipal Committee 1936-46. Only Indian journalist to accompany Nehru, Jinnah, Baldev Singh and Wavell for London talks Dec. 1946. Covered for India U. N. Security Council debates on Kashmir. 1948, U. N. General Assembly opening 1948, Commonwealth Premiers' Conf. 1948. Represents Express Group, *Tribune*, *Janmabhoomi* Group, Government of India headquarters. Secretary Press Association New Delhi. *Ad.* 26, Narindra Place, New Delhi.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, M.A., B.Sc., B.T., Ph.D., M.O.L., Litt., Hum., I.E.S., was Prof., Presi-

dency College, Calcutta; was Principal, Hooghly College, and David Hare Training College, Calcutta b. 1885, *ed*: Lahore, Oxford, Paris & Bonn. Was delegate to International Congress of Philosophy, Bologna; has lectured in Europe and America. Has written on philosophy, education and social subjects.

SHETH, AMRITLAL D., b. 1891, Limbdi, Kathiawar. High Court Vakil. Founder and Editor *Saurashtra*, Ranpur. Founder and General Secretary, All-India States Peoples' Conference (1926-36), M.L.C. (1926-30), Mg. Editor of prominent Vernacular Bombay dailies *Janmabhoomi*, *Lokamanya*, *Nutan Gujarat* and *Lokashakti*; President, Indian Language Newspapers Association, Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society, Ltd. Attended San Francisco Conference as one of the 3 Indian journalists, on invitation. *Ad.* 138, Medows St., Bombay.

SIDDIQI, ABDUR RAHMAN, ex-Editor *Morning News*, Cal., b. Bombay 1887, *ed*: Ahmedabad and Aligarh, came to Cal. as assistant of late Maulana Mahomed Ali for editing *Comrade*. General Manager and Secretary Dr. Ansari's medical mission to Turkey during Balkan War in 1912. Took M.A. degree from Aligarh Univ. and then joined Wadham College, Oxford. Was called to the Bar, 1922, started business in England, returned to Calcutta. Has visited Near East several times and led the Indian Muslim Delegation to the World Parliamentary Congress on Palestine, Cairo 1938. Was Member of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League. Represented Muslim Chamber of Calcutta in Bengal Legis. Assembly 1936-46. Elected to the

Central Assembly 1946. Member, West Bengal Assembly 1947. Was Mayor of Cal. (1940). Represented India at International Business Conf., Rye, N.Y., U.S.A., and at Pacific Relations Conf., Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A. 1944. *Ad.* 57, McLeod Street, Calcutta-16.

SIDDIQI, DR. MOHAMMAD RAZIUD-DIN, M.A. (Cantab), Ph.D. (Leipzig), D.Sc. (Honoris Causa), F.N.I. F.A.Sc., b. 7th April 1905; s. of Mr. Mohammad Muzaaffaruddin Siddiqi, Qazi and Inamdar of Hyderabad, Deccan; *ed*: Osmania Univ. (Hyderabad—Deccan), Cambridge, Berlin, Göttingen, Leipzig and Paris Univs; m. Khurshed Jehan, d. of Hon'ble Nawab Kazim Yar Jung Bahadur, Peshi Minister of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1933. Prof. of Mathematics and Director, Research Institute and past Vice-Chancellor, Osmania Univ.; Past President, Benares Mathematical Society; Past Vice-President, Cal. Mathematical Society, President All-India Mathematical Society; Past-president, Mathematics-Statistics Section, Indian Science Congress. Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, Indian Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, Cambridge Philosophical Society, American Mathematical Society, Société Mathématique de France, etc.; Member of the Court, Executive Council, Senate, Faculties and Boards of the Indian Institute of Science; Osmania, Aligarh, Calcutta, Andhra and other Universities. *Pub.* Author of several advanced mathematical books and research papers. *Ad.* Director, Research Institute, Osmania University, Hyderabad, Deccan.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.L., Pleader, Muzaffarpur (Bihar); *ed*:

Muzaffarpur, Patna and Calcutta, was a Deputy Magistrate and Collector but later joined the Bar; was member, Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-35; Member of Aero Club of India and Empire Parliamentary Association. Presided over many Conferences in India and Burma. Vice-Patron, International Contemporary Art Exhibition, New Delhi 1946. Author of Khaddar (Name Protection) Act 1934, passed by the Central Legislature. *Ad.* Muzaffarpur, Behar.

SINGH, SARDAR SIR JOGENDRA, *kt.* (1929), *b.* 25th May 1877, *m.* a second time Winifred May Donoghue; Taluqdar, Aira Estate. Kheri District and Rais, Rasulpur, Amritsar, Punjab. Served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission, Skeen Committee, Army Indianization Committee. Was fellow of the Punjab University. President of Sikh Educational Conference and Home Minister, Patiala State; Minister of Agriculture, Punjab 1926 to April 1938; was Prime Minister, Patiala. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council July 1942, resigned 1946. *Pub.* Edited "East & West". Contributed to several papers in India and England. Written "Kamla", "Nurjehan: Nasrin", "Thus Spake Guru Nanak", "Sikh Ceremonies" etc.

SINGH, MAJOR GENERAL KALWANT, I.A., *b.* 23 April 1905; *ed:* Forman Christian College, Lahore and Royal Military College Sandhurst; *m.* Tejkaur, *d.* of Sardar Bahadur S. S. Gyani I.S.R. Commissioned 29 January 1925. Passed into the Staff College, Quetta in 1935 having the distinction of being the first Indian to pass in by competition. Brigade Major Thal Brigade 1940-41. Instructor Staff College

Quetta 1941-1943, (First Indian Instructor). Asst. Quartermaster General (Operations) North Western Army, Rawalpindi, 1943. Assistant Quartermaster General (Plans), Indian Expeditionary Force 1943. Commandant 7th Battalion 1st Punjab Regiment Nov. 43-May 45. Second in Command (Colonel) 114 and 89 Brigades, Burma and Siam, July-Oct. 45. Commander 20 and 114 Indian Infantry Edes., 2 Feb. 46-May 47. Commander of troops against Black Mountain tribes, N.W.F.P. Jan. 47. Brigadier-General Staff, Northern Command, May 47-15 August 47. Director of Military Training, Army Headquarters, 15 August 47-4 Nov. 47. Commander Jak Division November 47-Jan 48. Commander Jak Force January 48-May 48. Chief of the General Staff, Army Headquarters, May 48. *Ad.* 5, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Hon'ble SARDAR KAPOOR, Speaker, East Punjab Legislative Assembly, *b.* 1898; *ed:* graduated from Khalsa College, Amritsar, graduated in law 1922. Practised law 1923-34. Session Judge, Chief Revenue Secretary and Dewan in Ajiagarh State (C.I.), 1935-37; attended Princes' and Premiers' Conference on behalf of the State in Bombay, Jhansi and Nowrang. Contested Punjab Assembly elections while in State service but had to resign for his political views at the instance of the Political Agent. Had to suspend practice in 1940 due to disciplinary action taken by High Court for his connection in C.D. movement. Member Ludhiana District Board 1925-40, was Vice-President for 5 terms, removed from membership by Punjab Government for his conviction during C.D. movement.

Member Ludhiana Municipal Committee 1927-37, was Vice-President and acted as President, resigned 1937. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly 1937-47; Secretary Congress Assembly Party 1942-45, Chief Whip 1946-47; Deputy Speaker 1946-47. Unanimously elected Speaker of the East Punjab Assembly Nov. 1947. *Ad.* S.W.; Bhadaur House, Ludhiana, East Punjab 1947. & Windcliff, Simla.

SINGH, H. E. RAJA SIR MAHARAJ, M.A., C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-law, Governor of Bombay, since Jan. 1948, b. 1878, *ed.*: Harrow, Oxford, London. Joined Govt. service 1904; Magistrate and Collector, Secy. to U.P. Govt; Commissioner, Allahabad and Benares; Chief Minister, Jodhpur State 1931. Agent-General to the Govt. of India in South Africa; Home Member, U.P. Govt. 1935-37; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ. 1941. Was M.L.A. U.P. 1937-46; M.L.C. 1947; Member of Indian Delegation to U.N.O. 1946-47. *Ad.* Government House, Bombay.

SINGH, Captain RANJIT, Minister of Civil Supplies, Transport and P.W.D., E. Punjab, b. 1908 at Dabra, Dist. Hissar, in a renowned Jat military family. B.A. LL.B. 1934 Delhi Univ. Commenc-St. Stephens College, Delhi, 1931; *ed* practice as a lawyer in Hissar. Joint Secretary of Jat High School, Hissar and General Secretary of the District Zamindara League. Elected Joint Secretary, All-India Jat Mahasabha, Sonepat Session. Joined Indian Army 1941; was Company Commander in the 7th Bn. Jat Regiment. He was released from the Army in December, 1945, and he applied to contest the general elections of the Provincial Legislature of the Punjab. He

succeeded with a great majority. Minister E. Punjab 1947. President, D.C.C., Hissar since 1946; he resigned in Jan. 1948, due to pressure of work as Minister. *Ad.* Simla

SINGH, St. NIHAL, famous publicist and social worker, author, journalist, philographer; *b.* 3 June 1884, Rawalpindi. Began writing for journals in the 13th year while a school boy and is at it 52 years later, still works 13-14 hours a day. Since 1905 has contributed to various papers in U.K., U.S.A., India, China, Japan and numerous other countries. Has written books for various Governments and published others through many publishers in both hemispheres. A few of his publications are "Message of Uplift for India," "Urge Divine," "Dry America," "India's Fighting Troops," "The Rajas and their India" etc. *Ad.* 'Suryasthanam,' 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGHANIA, SIR PADAMPAT, Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Kanpur; *b.* 1905. Promoter of several industries and controls over three dozen major ones of divers kinds in different parts of India including Cotton Textiles, Jute, Sugar, Iron and Steel, Aluminium, Plastics, Banking, Insurance, etc., Travelled widely in Europe. Founder: Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces; Ex-President: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and Employers' Association of Northern India; Member of several Committees appointed by the Central and Provincial Governments; Member: Indian Central Cotton, and Central Jute Committees, and Cotton Textile Panel, representing U. P. Textile Mills. His charities run to crores. Great

exponent of rural education, and small scale and indigenous industries. Member: Constituent Assembly. *Ad.* Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

SINHA, THE HON'BLE ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912). Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946; b. July 1889; *ed:* Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Gandhiji in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asstt. Secretary and then General Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, Gaya; elected President, Bihar Provincial Conference 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake), 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937; General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-36; Finance Minister Bihar Government 1937 (July) to 1939 (3rd November); General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 53rd Session of the Indian National Congress; Jailed for 15 months in 1933-34; detained for Individual Civil Disobedience movement in 1940-41 for 9 months and for 1942 movement detained for 22 months (1942-44); on release worked as General Secy., North Behar Co-ordinating Relief Committee during the great epidemics in 1944-45; elected to Provincial Assembly in

1946. Finance Minister, Bihar Government since April 1946; selected Leader of Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organization Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947. Elected President, Provincial G. N. M. Fund 1948. Author of *My Reminiscence* (in Hindi). *Ad.* Patna.

SINHA, LORD AROON KUMAR, 2nd Baron of Raipur, Bar-at-Law, b. 1887; *ed:* London. Takes great interest in social matters. Is a Liberal in politics. *Ad.* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYAN, Raja Bahadur, B.A., Ex-M.L.C., of Nashipur; b. 1888, *ed:* Calcutta. Was Minister, Bengal Government, 1928-29. Was an elected member of Bengal Legislative Council since 1926. Was President, British Indian Assn. Trustee of the Indian Museum and of Calcutta Improvement Trust; Member of the Statutory Service Commission. Is on numerous important Committees and Public Bodies. Director of several Companies. *Ad.* 4/A, Rammoy Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANANDA, M.A., M.L.C., of Srinagar Raj. b. 1898; *ed:* Monghyr, Purnea, Cal; M.L.A., 1924-30. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly 1925; elected Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly 1928. Elected M.L.A. (Bihar) in 1937, re-elected 1946. Dy. Leader of the Coalition Party in the Bihar Legislative Council 1937-46. Leader of the Opposition from 1946 onwards. President, Bihar Prov. Hindu Sabha; Vice-President All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); Fellow, Patna Univ.; Syndic Patna University 1945-47. Member, Benares Hindu University Court. A sectional President, All-India Oriental

Conf. (XIV session). Visited Europe 1930-31. Author of several papers on literary and political subjects; An Editor of the *Bahut Inscriptions* in 1926. Ad. 'Srinagar Darbar'; Dt. Purnea, Bihar.

SINHA, SACHCHIDANANDA, Bar-at-Law, D.Litt., LL.D.; b. 1871; ed: Calcutta, Patna, London. Joined Calcutta High Court 1893, and Patna High Court, 1916. Vice-Chancellor of Patna University (1936-44). Was Member, Central Assembly, and Finance Member, Bihar and Orissa Executive Council, 1921-26. Founded in 1899 and edits *Hindustan Review*. Has delivered convocation addresses. Is a keen political worker and educationist. Was chosen to preside over Constituent Assembly until election of permanent Chairman, 1946. Author of *Kashmir, the Playground of Asia; Iqbal: The Poet and His Message; Some Bihar Contemporaries*. Ad. Sinha Library Road, Patna.

SINHA, SACHINDRA NATH, M.A., late Asst. Controller, Govt. of India Stationery Office. Cal., b. Ghatal (Midnapore) 1889. Joined as Chemist in the Customs and Excise Laboratory 1913. Store Examiner of Stationery, Government of India 1918. Assistant Collector 1934. Officiated as Deputy Controller 1939 and 1942. Vice-President, Institution of Chemists (India) and Sir Gooroo-das Institute. Went to England and the Continent for first-hand knowledge in paper technology. Has done much in effecting improvement of quality of Indian made paper. Pub. "Durability of Paper, Ink and Binding Materials". Ad. 16/1, Shastitala Rd., Narikeldanga, Calcutta.

SINHA, The Hon'ble SHRI KRISHNA, M.L.A., Congress Pre-

mier of Bihar 1937-39 and again since April 1946; b. 1888; ed: Patna. Joined Bar, 1915. Came to lead the Swaraj Party, Bihar and Orissa 1927, after having given up practice in 1921. Was in the Central Assembly for a time, and was Chairman, Monghyr District Board. Has suffered imprisonment. Ad. Maur, Barabigha (Monghyr) & Patna.

SIQUEIRA, T.N., S.J., b. Bombay, Feb. 19, 1899; ed: Bombay and Madras Universities, M.A., Joined Society of Jesus 1919. Was Prof. of English for 8 years at St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Editor of *The New Review*, Calcutta, till 1940. Rector and Principal, St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah (1942-47). Now Prof. of English, St. Joseph's College, Trichy. Pub. 'The Education of India' (Oxford Univ. Press) and numerous articles on Education in journals in India and abroad. Ad. St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

SIRMOOR, Ruler of, H. H. Lt.-Col. MAHARAJA SIR RAJENDRA PRAKASH BAHDUR, b. 1913, ed: privately, ascended gaddi 1933.

SITARAMAYYA, DR. B. PATTABHI, B.A., M.B. & C.M., President, Indian National Congress. b 24th November, 1880. Started life as a private medical practitioner at Masulipatam, 1906; gave it up 1916; started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919, and conducted it till April 1930, when he was jailed for a year on the Salt Satyagraha; again in prison for 2 years in 1932-33, and for the third time in October 1933, for 6 months; imprisoned again under the Defence of India Rules in March 19 to November 1st, 1941 and then on 9th Aug. 1942 and released on 15th June, 1945; Member, Working Committee of the A.I.C.C., 1929, 30, 31

and again between 1934 and 36
38, 39 and 1940-46 and in 1948;
takes interest in the co-operative
movement, and presided over the
Madras Provincial Co-operative
Conference, 1926; was intimately
connected with the movement till
1930; also takes interest in
education, Banking and Insurance
and has founded the
Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala in
1908, the Andhra Insurance Co.,
the Andhra Bank, as well as the
Bharata Lakshmi Bank and
Hindustan Mutual Insurance Co.,
elected member, Constituent
Assembly in 1946. President of
All-India States' People's Conference
in 1936 at Karachi—Navasari
Convention, 1938-39. Working
President of the A.I.S.P.C.
in 1946-47-48. Elected President
Indian National Congress, Jaipur
Session October 24, 1948. *Pub.*
National Education, 1912; Indian
Nationalism, 1913; Redistribution
of Indian Provinces on a
language basis, 1916; The Indian
National Congress (Jubilee Com-
memoration Volume 1935); Economic
Conquest of India; Constitutions of the World;
Gandhi and Gandhism; Gandhism
and Socialism; Hindu Home
Rediscovered in 1936-37; Why
Vote Congress; Sixty Years of
Congress; Fundamentals of
India's Political Problems";
Feathers and Stones; History of
Congress, Vol.-II; Current History
in Question and Answer; *Ad.*
Masulipatam.

SIVASHUNMUGAM PILLAI, J.
M.A., s. of T. Jaganatham Pillai;
b. Feb. 24th 1901 at Madras; *ed.*:
Loyola College. Was Mayor of
Madras 1937-38; Gave evidence
before Simon Commission;
Lothian Committee; Whitley
Commission on behalf of Adi-
dravidas; Was a Member of the
Sapru Committee. Now Speaker,

Madras Legislative Assembly.
Ad.: Mayor Sivashunmugam
Pillai Street, Nungambakkam,
Madras.

SOBHA SINGH, SIRDAR BAHADUR,
O.B.E., b. 1890; Landlord, Con-
tractor, Millowner. Member,
Delhi Municipal Committee 1915-
36, New Delhi Munc. Comtee.,
Trustee Delhi Improvement
Trust; Member, Legislative As-
sembly 1938 and of Council of
State 1939-47; Chairman Punjab
Chamber of Commerce, *Ad.*
A-I, Queensway, New Delhi.

SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH,
F.L.A.A. (Lond), R.A., Lahore, b.
1885 at Gujarkhan, *ed.*: Ram-
nagar and Bannu, Served in
army, A.L.A.A., London 1911,
and Fellow 1922. Founder-
secretary, Central Sikh League,
1919-22; Vice-President and Pre-
sident, Lahore Congress Comit.,
1920-22; Founder and Editor, *In-
dian Accountant*, since 1922; Pre-
sident, Ind. Chamber of Com.,
Lahore 1942-43. Adviser to In-
dian Employers' Delegates to
20th session of the International
Labour Conferences, Geneva,
1936; President, Society of Re-
gistered Accountants in N. Ind.,
1937-38 and 1942.; First, In-
dian Delegate to 5th Internatl.
Congress on Accounting, Berlin
1938; member Working Com-
mittee National Federation of
India (1945-46). Member Execu-
tive Comte. of Federation of In-
dian Chambers of Commerce and
Industry 1931-35; 1937; of Indian
National Comte. of International
Chamber of Commerce, Paris
1932-33, 1935, 1937-42, 1946-49;
of Indian Accountancy Board
(Govt. of India) 1939-44; Mem-
ber, Advisory Committee, Minis-
try of Relief and Rehabilitation,
New Delhi. Signatory to pledge
given to Mahatma Gandhi for
communal harmony and first to

implement same. *Ad.* Dilbar Bldg., Original Road, Paharganj, Delhi.
SOHAN LALL, M.A., L.T., LL.B. (Allahabad), B. Ed., Ph.D. (Edin), Director, Bureau of Psychology, United Prov.; b. Ferozepore, East Punjab, 24 October 1902; *ed.* Ferozepore, Allahabad Univ., Govt. Training College, Allahabad, Univ. of Edinburgh. Has worked as Teacher, Govt. Inter College, Allahabad; Lecturer, Government Training College, Allahabad; Reader in Education, Univ. of Allahabad; Adviser in Psychology, Indian Armed Forces; Director of Social Service to the U. P. Govt. Was a member of the Indian Territorial Force for 24 years; rose from the ranks to be a Lt.-Colonel. Sent to England as member of Indian Coronation Contingent, 1937. India Government delegate to International Conference on Public Education, Geneva 1948, and to UNESCO Seminar on the Training of Teachers for a World Society, Ashridge, U.K. 1948. *Ad.* Bureau of Psychology, Allahabad.

SOKHEY, Major-General Sir Sahib Singh, kt., Director Haffkine Institute, Bombay, b. 15th Dec. 1887; *ed.* B.Sc. (Punjab), 1907, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), 1911; M.A. 1912; M.D. 1925; Trinity College, Cambridge; Johns Hopkin's University; Harvard Medical School; Toronto University; m. 1914. Joined I.M.S. 1913 standing first in the Competitive Examination. Served in World War I, 1915-21; Rockefeller Foundation Fellow 1923-25; Joined Haffkine Institute 1925 as Assistant Director. Working as Director since 1932. *Ad.* Haffkine Institute, Parel, Bombay 12.

SOMAN, RAMCHANDRA GANESH alias BHAUSAHEB, President Bombay Legislative Council, b. 1876; *ed.* Satara, U.S.F. 1892. Pleader's Exam. 1900. Was school teacher, section writer in a mofussil court. Enrolled Pleader, Satara 1900, now President of the Bar Association. Since 1900 for 25 years has taken leading part in all national movements. Member Bombay Council 1923. A staunch follower of the Tilak school, he has been closely associated with the Congress and is the accredited leader of his district. Vice-President of Maharashtra P.C.C. and Member A.I.C.C. for years. Elected to old Bombay Legis. Council 1934-36; Deputy President of the Council 1937—Oct. 1947, when he was elected President. Convicted in 1930 under Cr. Law Amendment Act but acquitted by High Court. Interned for about 28 months in 1932, 1940 & 1942. Has served as Director of many Companies. Edited a weekly *Prakash* 1906-23. On his 60th birthday in 1936 promoted the Servants of Satara Society on the pattern of the People Society of Lahore. *Ad.* West Lodge. Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SORCAR, P. C., b. 1913 at Tengail (Mymensingh); became a professional magician; made extensive tour of Far Eastern countries and earned reputation as a great magician; better known as 'The Man with X'Ray Eyes.' Recipient in 1949 for the 2nd year in succession, of the Sphinx Award Gold Medal for the best stage magic from New York. Is author of more than a dozen publications on Magic in English, Bengali and Hindi. *Ad.* "Indrajal," 12-3A, Jamir Lane, Ballyganj, Calcutta.

SRI PRAKASA, His Excellency, B.A. (Allahabad, 1911), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab). Barrister-at-Law (1914); Governor of Assam (1949) e.s. of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt., b. August 3, 1890; m. Anasuya Devi d. of Shri Govind Prasad, Landlord of Sasaram (Bihar); 2 s. & 2 d. Educationist, Journalist and Politician; connected with the Benares Hindu University (1914-17); Leader, Allahabad (1917-18), *Independent*, Allahabad (1919). Aj., Benares (1920-43); *National Herald*, (1939-49), *Snasav*, Benares (1943-49). Member A.I.C.C. 1918-45; Foundation Member Kashi Seva Samiti (1916) and Kashi Vidyapith (1921); Member, Benares Municipal Board (1921-25); General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, (1928-31), and Indian National Congress (1929-31); President, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee (1934-35) and President, U. P. Political Conference (1934); Member Central Legislative Assembly 1935; re-elected 1945; Chairman, Reception Committee Indian National Congress 1936; Imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932 and 1942. Elected member Indian Constituent Assembly (1946). Appointed High Commissioner for India in Pakistan (1947), Governor of Assam (1949). Pub. *Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English); *Grihasta Gita, Sphut Vichar Nagarik Shastra* (in Hindi); besides a large number of articles in current periodicals on social, educational and political subjects. Ad. Sevashram, Benares; Government House, Shillong.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI B.A., b. 1887; ed: Presidency College, Madras; Mg. Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras; President, All-India

Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-44); Chairman, Empire Press Union. Indian Section (1943-45); President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. Ad. "Sabarmati", Mowbray's Road, Madras 18.

SRIVASTAVA, SIR JWALA PRASAD, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., M.Sc., A.M.S.T., D.Sc., D.Litt., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council 1942-46; b. 1889; ed: Cawnpore, Allahabad and Manchester. Is a business magnate of U.P. Was member, Legislative Council (U.P.) 1926-39; Was Minister for Education U.P. 1931-37; later Minister for Finance. A landlord and Rais of Basti. Ad. Kailas, Cawnpore.

STEPHENHS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Editor the "Statesman" Calcutta since 1943; b. Feb. 1903, s. of J. A. Melville Stephens, Fleet, Hants; ed: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Supervisor in History, King's College 1925-26. Deputy Director of Public Information, Govt. of India, 1930-32; Publicity Officer, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information, 1932-37. Joined "Statesman" as Asst. Editor, 1937; Director, "Statesman" Ltd. since 1939. Actg. Editor, Sept. 1942. Clubs: United University, Bengal, Calcutta. Ad. The "Statesman", Calcutta.

SUBBARAYAN, PARAMASIVA, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., b. 1889, ed: Madras & Oxford. Member, Madras Legislative Council for many years; member, A.I.C.C. and M.L.A. Madras; Was Minister Madras Govt. Was President, Board of Control for Cricket in India and connected with sports associations. Ad. Tiruchengodu, Salem Dist., S. India.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bom). B.Sc., (Econ. Lond.), Bar-at-

Law (Gray's Inn); *ed*: Bombay and London, James Taylor Scholar and Prizeman, London School of Economics. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay Univ.; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Partner of Lalji Naranji & Co., official adviser on technical finance to several Indian States; President, Indian Merchants Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-39; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly since 1937. *Ad.* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUGLA, HARDUTTA RAI, B.A. (Hons); LL.B. *b.* Oct. 2, 1902; *Ed*: Lahore Univ; joined Hisar District Bar (1927) and practised till 1943 when he joined Birla Bros. Ltd., and served them in various capacities. At present Dy. General Manager, Bharat Airways Ltd., Vice-President, Air Transport Association of India; was Municipal Commr. Bhiwani (Pb) 1932-35; is connected with several public institutions and charitable organisations all over the country. *Ad.* Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

SUR, ATUL K., M.A., Editor, *Calcutta Stock Exchange Official Year-Book* since its inception in 1936 and City Editor *Hindusthan Standard*; *b.* 1904, *ed*: Calcutta Univ. Pub. *Statistical Methods, Savings and Investments in India, India's Natural Resources, Profit Hunting in the Stock Exchange, Bharat Takar Bazar*. *Ad.* II, Kalicharan Ghosh Road, Calcutta.

SURHAWARDI, H.S., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon), Bat-at-Law, Chief Minister Undivided Bengal, 1946 to 14th. Aug. 1947. *b.* in Midnapur 1893. *ed*: Calcutta Madrassah,

St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Oxford, Gray's Inn. London. Was Deputy Mayor Calcutta Corporation and Secretary, Bengal Muslim League; Was M.L.C. Bengal and then Minister, Bengal under Nazimuddin Ministries, 1943-45. In 1946 became Prime Minister of Bengal. Worked with Mahatma Gandhi for restoring communal peace in Calcutta, Aug.-September, 1947. *Ad.* Surhawardi Avenue, Cal.

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, Vikar-ul-Mulk, Rao Bahadur, *b.* 1903, *ed*: Bangalore; Prime Minister of Kolhapur State. Was Chief Secy. to the Maharaja for a time, acted as Dewan, 1929-31; Appointed Dewan, 1931, Prime Minister, 1932-40. Attended two R. T. Conferences. President, State Council from 26-II-40 to 15-X-41; again appointed Prime Minister on May 23, 1947. *Ad.* Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).

TAGORE, ABANINDRA NATH, C.I.E., founder of modern Indian School of painting and a picturesque and witty writer in Bengali, *b.* 1871; *ed*: Calcutta. President of Visva-Bharati since the death of Rabindranath Tagore in 1941. Was Vice-Principal, Calcutta School of Arts. *Ad.* Gupta Nivas, Barrackpore Trunk Road, Baranagore, 24 Pargs.

TAGORE, SUBHO, artist, poet and novelist, *b.* Jan. 3, 1912, *m.* 1937 Ramola *nee*. Choudhury (since dead) of Lakshmpur and Mechpara Estate, Assam; *ed*. Calcutta and London. Has exhibited in Calcutta and London; recipient of Gaekawad's Gold Medal for mural painting, Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta 1937-38, one-man show Calcutta 1940. Raised funds for distressed Chinese artists and poets in another one-man show 1942.

Organizer and Leader of Calcutta Group of Artists 1945, since resigned. A tribute to him as a pioneer of progressive movement in contemporary Bengali Art has been paid in a volume *Art of Subha Tagore* edited by Amal Home. Edited *Chaturanga*, *Vabisat*, conducted *Aragati*. Pub: Poems; *Setar*, *Decanter*, *Pansy O Pekoe*, *Kankar*, *Swapnash*, *Mayamriga* (Bengali); *Rubbles*, *Peacock Plumes*, *Flames of Passion*; *I, the World and the Infinite*, *May Day and Other Poems* (English); novels and short stories: *Nil Rakta Lal Haye Geche*, *Alatachakra* (Bengali) Ad. C/o. The Book Emporium Ltd., 22/1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

TAHMANKAR, D. V., London Editor of United Press of India, since 1941, b. in Maharashtra 1905. Graduating from the Bombay University joined *Kesari* (Poona); went to England in 1931 with Mahatma Gandhi to cover the second Round Table Conference; served with several Select Committees as Political Secretary. From 1932 till 1939 addressed over 500 public meetings throughout Great Britain and published Friends of India Society's newspaper *India Bulletin*. In 1938 attended and addressed the Haripura Congress. In 1943 appointed Special Correspondent of three leading British newspapers—*Reynolds News*, *News Chronicle* and *Evening Standard*—to report on India. Pub. Translation in Marathi of *Hind Swaraj* by Mahatma Gandhi. *Life of Chitta Ranjan Das* and *Life of Benito Mussolini*; Present Ad. C/o Barclay's Bank, Russell Square, London, W.C.1; Ad. in India: C/o *Kesari*, Poona City.

TALCHER, His Highness Raja

Hrudaya Chandra Deb Birbar Harichandan, Ruler of Talcher; b. 1902; ed: Reveshaw College, Cuttack; ascended Gaddi 1945 after the death of his father late Raja Bahadur K.C.B. Harichandan. His Highness is very apt in keeping with the modern administrative changes. Administration is carried on with a representative form of Council of Ministers. There are Byabastha Parisadas with elected members and compulsory education in the State. Ad. Talcher, Orissa.

TAMBE, SHRI PAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., b. 1875, ed: Jubbulpore and Bombay. Began practising law at Amraoti; was President, Congress Committee, Amraoti. Member, Legislative Council, C.P., 1917-20; President, 1935; Was Home Member, C.P. Govt., Acting Governor, 1929; delegate to second R. T. Conference. Ad. Amraoti Road, Nagpur, C.P.

TAN YUN-SHAN, Prof. and Director of the Visvabharati Cheena-Bhavana, Santiniketan; Chinese scholar, thinker and writer; b. 1900, ed: China. First came to India in 1928, for bringing China & India together. Returned to China 1931; initiated the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in China 1933; came to India 2nd time and organized the Sino-Indian Cultural Society in India, 1934. Returned to China same year, back to India again 1936; founded the Visvabharati Cheena-Bhavana 1937. Is a prolific writer in English and Chinese.

TANNAN, MOHANLAL, M.COM., Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., R.A., b. 1885, was Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1920-27; was Fellow, Bombay Univ.; sometime Genl. Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; has written on banking currency etc.

TARA CHAND, DR. M.A., (Allahabad), D.Phil. (Oxon.), Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Government of India; b. 1888; ed. Allahabad and Oxford. Appointed Professor, K. P. College, Allahabad 1913, became Principal 1918. Prof. of Political Science, Allahabad University 1945, became Vice-Chancellor 1947; appointed to present post 1948. Ad. Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi.

TARA SINGH, (MASTER), b. 24th June, 1885; ed. B.A.; m. August 1905; Joined Gurdwara Reform movement in 1920 as Secretary of the Gurdwara Prabardak Committee. Courted Jail 5 times in connection with Gurdwara movement. Joined Congress in 1921 and courted imprisonment twice. When the Gurdwara movement succeeded he was elected its Vice-President and later President for several years. Was twice President of Central Sikh League and of the Shiromani Akali Dal for about 5 years. Ad. Sikh Missionary College, Amritsar.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAM-DAS, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P., b. 1879; ed: Elphinstone College, Bombay; m. Lady Dhankore. Joined Narandas Rajaram & Co. 1902; President East India Cotton Association Ltd., Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Company Ltd., and various other Companies; Member, Inchcape Committee, 1922-23; Council of State 1922-23; Central Legislative Assembly 1924-30; Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, 1926; Vice-Chairman Banking Enquiry Comte, 1930. Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference and Jt. Parliamentary Committee 1932-33; Chairman, Economic Enquiry Committee,

Bombay 1938; Director, Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India. Has been connected with various other Committees and Associations and Societies as President or Member. Ad. Navasari Chamber, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

THOMAS, DR. P. J., M.A., B.Litt., D.Phil (Oxon.), Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Finance Ministry, formerly University Professor of Economics, Madras; Was Member, Madras Legislative Council for 9 years from 1937. Has served on several Government Committees. Was Chairman Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills). Recently surveyed for the Government of India the War-time development in Indian Industries. Is now engaged in drawing up an investment policy for India. Was Economic Adviser to the Indian Delegation at San Francisco 1945. Was Secretary of the Economic Sub-Committee of the Cabinet. Pub. Several Standard works including "The Evolution of Federal Finance in India," "Indian Agricultural Statistics" "Some South Indian Villages." India's Basic Industries." Ad. New Delhi.

TILAK, MRS. KAMALABAI, (Ukida), M.A. (Bomb.), b. 1905 in Poona Dist. Worked for seven years in Benares Hindu University, as Professor of English and Principal of the Women's College. Has published a book in Marathi, on the problems of Indian Womanhood and a volume of short stories in Marathi for which she was awarded the Tarkhadkar Prize of the Bombay University being the best book of the year. Was Principal of the Arts College for Girls, Huzur Paga, Poona.

Director, Central Library Baroda
Ad. Baroda.

TIWANA, LT.-COLONEL NAWAB MALIK SIR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, D.C.L. (Oxoen.), K.C.S.I., (1946), O.B.E. (Military) (1931), M.L.A., Premier of the Punjab 1942-47; b. 7th August, 1900; *ed.*: Aitchison College, Lahore; was first in the Diploma Examination (1916), while at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar, volunteered for service during the Great War (1914-18) while still a student; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918, and is now attached to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches for gallantry in the field; took up management of the Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. Was a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; was 1st Class Magistrate for a considerable number of years; saw active service again in the N.W.F. Campaign 1930-31 and was given Clasp 1930-31. Was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty King George V in 1935 and then at the Coronation of H.M. King George VI; Minister of Public Works, Punjab 1937-42. Became Premier in December, 1942. As Premier of the Punjab was invited to attend the Victory celebration in London in 1946 and later on attended the Paris Peace Conference on behalf of India, possesses all the medals of the World War I and II, Due to differences with the Muslim League resigned early in March, 1947; later went to London for rest after 11 years in office. Is back home now. *Ad.* Kalra Estate, Distt. Shahpur; 47, Wellington Mall, Lahore Cantt.

TONK, H. H. MUMTAZUDDOWLAH WAZIRUL MULK NAWAB MOHAMED FARUQ ALI KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, Ruler of, b. 2nd Aug. 1888, was educated privately. Also worked as an Honorary Magistrate for several years at Delhi. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* 31st May 1947. The Ruler is a scion of the Afghan family of the Buner tribe, which go by the name of Salarzai. His Highness possesses erudition in Urdu and Persian.

TRAVANCORE, COLONEL H. H. SRI PADMANABA DASA VANCHI BALA RAMA VARMA SRI CHITRA TIRUNAL KULASEKHARA KIRTI-PATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMRAJA BAHDUR SHAM SHER JUNG, G.C.S.I. (1946), G.C.I.E. (1935), D.Litt., Maharaja of, Colonel-in-Chief, Travancore State Forces; b. 7th Nov. 1912, succeeded to the *musnad* 1st Sept 1924, invested with ruling powers 6th Nov. 1931. Educated privately. Has travelled extensively in India, Ceylon, Dutch East Indies and Europe. Appointed Rajapramukha of Travancore-Cochin Union 1949.

TRAVANCORE, HIS HIGHNESS THE ELAYA RAJA OF, MARTHANDA VARMA, Heir-apparent and younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja; b. 22nd March 1922; graduated from the Travancore University in 1943. *m.* 1945, Sry Radha Devi, *d.* of Lt.-Col. K. G. Pandalai, a prominent surgeon of Madras. His Highness is a lover of sports and horses and of open air games. *Hobbies:* riding and photography. His Highness is a scholar in Sanskrit; is Honorary Lt.-Col. of His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guard; also Honorary Col. of Travancore University Officers' Training Corps; and Chief Scout of Travancore Boy Scouts Asso-

ciation. *Ad:* Pattom Palace, Trivandrum.

TRIPURA, H. H. PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA KIRIT DEB BURMAN, Ruler of, being a minor, the administration of the State is vested in a Regency Council, with the Dowager Maharani as President.

TRIVEDI, His Excellency Shri CHANDUL MADHAVLCL Governor of East Punjab since August 15, 1947; *b.* 1893, *ed:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and St. John's College, Oxford. Was Secretary to the Government of India, War Department from July 1942 to January 1946; Governor of Orissa from April 1946 to August 14, 1947. *Ad.* Governor's Camp, East Punjab.

TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, C.I.E., *b.* 1898, *ed:* London. Was in R.N.R. Took to journalism. Was with a London News Agency first. Came out as Asst. Editor of *Capital*, Calcutta. Is now its Editor. *Pub.* *Danger in India*, and various contributions, Literary pseudonym, Geoffery Irwin. *Ad.* *Capital*, 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

UDAIPUR, MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA MAHARANA SIR BHUPAL SINGH BAHADUR, Ruler of, *b.* 22nd Feb. 1884, succeeded to the *gaddi* 24th May 1930. Was created a K.C.I.E. 3rd June 1919, and a G.C.S.I. on 1st Jan. 1931. His Highness married the sister of the Thakur of Auwa in March 1910, who died in June 1910. He married in February 1911 the daughter of Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol in Jaipur State. His third marriage took place on 17th Jan. 1928 with the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in the Jodhpur State. Maharaj Kumar Bhagat Singhji

son of Maharaj Pratap Singh, who was born 20th June 1921, been adopted as heir-apparent.

UDAY SHANKAR, A.R.C.A. (Lond), *b.* Dec. 8, 1900 at Udaipur; *ed:* Benares, Bombay and Royal College of Arts, London, where he was the first Indian to top the list, besides winning the Spencer and George Clausen Prizes; *m.* Amala Nandi, an artiste of his group, in 1942. One son. Had experience of the stage when helping his father to produce plays in London. In 1923 joined Pavlova and toured with her as her partner for the India Ballets which he had composed for her. In 1930 formed his own company of dancers and musicians with which he had success all over Europe, America and the East; founded the India Culture Centre at Almora in 1939 with the major share of financial help from individuals in America and Europe. In 1944, the trustees decided to close the Institution temporarily for the duration of the War. Has produced his maiden Film, *Kalpana* in Madras. *Ad.* C/o. Messrs. Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Post Box. 49, Madras.

VAIDYANATHAN, LALGUDY SWAMINATH, M.A., F.I.A., Manager, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, *ed:* Madras Univ.; Passed M.A. securing the Stuart Prize. Associateship of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. scholar for further actuarial studies in England. On return appointed part-time professor of Actuarial Science in Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay and simultaneously appointed in the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. First Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries. During 1931

Census was entrusted by Govt. or India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables. Actuary of the 'Oriental' for ten years. Services lent on deputation to the Govt. of India as Superintendent of Insurance from 15th Novr. 1943 to end of March 1946. Rejoined the 'Oriental' end of March as Manager. *Pub.* Two Papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on 'Mortality of Indian Assured Lives', the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Ad.* Oriental Life Office, Bombay.

VARADACHARIAR, SIR SRINIVSH, kt., Ex-Judge, Federal Court. *b.* 1881, *ed:* Madras; joined Madras High Court as Vakil, 1905. Appointed Judge, Mad. High Court, 1934. Was Judge, Federal Court of India. Edited *Madras Law Journal* for a time. *Ad.* Madras.

VERMA, PHULAN PRASAD, M.A., B.L., Commissioner, Damodar Valley Corp.; *b.* 23rd Sept. 1900 in Saran Dist, Bihar; *ed:* St. Columbas College, Hazaribagh, B.A., English Hons, 2nd. in Univ; Patna College, Patna. M.A. English, 2nd in Univ; was Captain of Football teams of both Colleges and Officer-bearer of several Societies; left studies to join Non-cooperation movement 1920-21. Founded Patna Youth League 1929. One of the Founder Members of Socialist Party 1932. Jailed in 1930 for six months and again kept in custody August 1942 to Feb. 1945. Has been one of the editors of *Searchlight*, Patna. Was Member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, resigned at Socialist Party's mandate; Elected to Constituent Assembly of India, resigned Sept.

1948 to join present appointment. Was Member, Provincial Constitution Committee set up by the President of the Constituent Assembly. Founded 1930 Marriage Reform League. A Founder-Member of Patna Council of World Affairs. Represented the Socialist Party at the Congress of European, Asiatic and African Peoples, Paris; and read several papers and presided at one of its sessions. Member, Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee. Member of Senate and Syndicate, Patna University. Represented Patna Univ. at the Oxford Congress of Universities of Commonwealth. Joined Patna High Court 1928 and Federal Court on its establishment, appeared in several important cases. Permanent Member of the International Executive of the Paris Congress. Has published a booklet towards a World State and have almost finished a book on revaluation which started in Jail. *Ad.* P. O. Kadam Kuan, Patna & Damodar Valley Corporation, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta 27.

VARMA, JAIPRISHNA NAGARDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bom), M.Sc., Econ. (Lond), Bar-at-law, F.R.S.S., Lond., Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936; *b.* Broach (Gujrat) 1894; *ed:* Wilson College, Bombay, Middle Temple, London and School of Economics, London. Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Prof. Sydenham College, Bombay (1936). *Pub.* *History of the Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhiji's Life, etc.* *Ad.* Lunawada (via Godhra).

VARMA, SUKHDEV PRASAD, B.A. (Cal), Bar-at-law, *b.* 14th Jany. 1885 (Muzaffarpur), *s.* of Babu Sant Prasad, senior Deputy Magistrate; *ed:* Town and Zilla Schools Arvah, Matriculated Zilla

School, Muzaffarpore; I.A., Punjab University; B.A., Presidency College, Cal. (1906); Called to the Bar January 1910; m. Shrimati Jaywanti Kuar, 1899. Enrolled Calcutta High Court and joined Muzaffarpur Bar 1910. Worked as Lecturer Local College. Professor Patna Law College 1912-20. Assistant Government Advocate 1924. Government Advocate 1932. Sat as a Judge Patna High Court 2nd January 1934 to 13th January 1946. Appointed Chief Justice Jaipur High Court. *Ad.* Jaipur.

VARMA, VINDHYESHWARI PRASADA, Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, b. Sept. 26, 1886 in Muzaffarpur district, *ed*: graduated in Arts and Law Calcutta University; joined Muzaffarpur Bar 1911, where he had a brilliant career. Joined non-co-operation movement 1920-21. First non-official Chairman of Muzaffarpur Municipality 1924, re-elected twice. Imprisoned 1921, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1942. Elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly 1940 elected Speaker 1946. Was Member, A.I.C.C. and Secretary, Bihar Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Ad.* Legislative Assembly House, Patna.

VASWANI, T. L., Social mystic, b. 1879. Served as Principal of Dyal Singh College, Lahore. His address as India's representative at the World Congress of Religions, Berlin 1909 aroused deep interest in Indian thought and religion. Founded the Mira Movement in Education, the purpose of which is to unfold the seed of new life; set up Shakti Ashram, and is now engaged in endless quest for a direct knowledge of God. Orator, voluminous writer and poet. *Pub*: include *Secret of Asia*; *Sri Krishna*; *Builders of Tomorrow*; *My*

Motherland; *Sri Ramakrishna, Quest, My Master, Desert Voices, What the Gita Means to Me; Thus Have I Learnt*. Some of these have been translated into different languages. *Ad.* Krishna Kunja, Karachi; Hyderabad, Sind.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Madras and Federal Court; Adviser, Alwar State Jan. 46 July 47, founder-editor, *Bharata Mani*, b. June 10, 1891. Founded in 1938 Markandeya Ashram for rural reconstruction and cultural renaissance. Delivered Sayaji Rao Jubilee Memorial Lectures at Baroda. In recognition of his services to Indian literary renaissance was presented with an ivory shield and *sadra* by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peta. *Pub.* *Paper Boats*; *Murugan, The Tiller*; etc. *Ad.* Svetaranya Ashrama, Kaveripoompatnam, Tanjore Dt.; New Delhi.

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, C.I.E., Hon'y. D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (London), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, 1935-44; Director of Agriculture, Madras 1944-47; *ed*: at Vizianagram. After filling responsible positions in Agric. Department, Madras became Director of Agriculture, Madras 1944-47. Principal and University Prof. of Agricultural Science 1947-48, Benares Univ. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. President, Agric. Section, Indian Science Congress 1937. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science India; Indian Academy of Sciences; Indian Chemical Society. *Pub.* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition, etc. At present Direc-

tor of Agriculture, United State of Rajasthan, *Ad.* Udaipur.
VISWANATHAN, VENKATA, I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Karachi; *b.* January 25, 1909 in the Malabar District, Madras Presidency; *ed:* Pusa High School, Central College Bangalore, B.Sc. 1928 University College, London taking 1st place in the University. Balliol College, Oxford; *m.* 1933 Kowsiki *e. d.* of S. Duraiswami Aiyar, Advocate, Madras, 2 *s.* 2 *d.* Entered I.C.S. in 1931. Served as Magistrate Agra and Benares: 1931-36; Settlement Officer 1936-40; Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary Govt. of India 1940-43; Secretary to the Govt. of India Delegation to Burma 1941; Secretary to the Representative of Govt. of India in Ceylon 1943-44. Secretary to the Representative of the Govt. of India in Burma 1944-45; India's Alternate Delegate to the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine 1947; Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan 19th Sept. 1947.
VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ VIJAYA, of Benares States (U.P.), *b.* 1905, *ed:* Ajmer and U.K. Has travelled widely. Is an M.L.A. Was Minister, U.P. Govt., 1937. Is a renowned cricket player and captained Indian XI in U.K. in 1936. The Maharaja, who is known in the sporting world as "Vizy" excels in tennis as well and holds an unbroken record. Is a well-known big-game hunter.
WADIA, P. A., M.A., *b.* 1878, *ed:* Bombay Univ. Was Prof. Gujarat, Ahmedabad, Deccan Elphinstone & Wilson Colleges, Khalsa College from 1939. Author of several publications including *Our Economic Problem and Wealth of India, Money & Money Market of India*. Gandhi—a dia-

logue in Interpretation, The Truth that Matters. *Ad.* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, Mrs. SOPHIA, Theosophist, Lecturer and writer; Founder of the P.E.N. All-India Centre, *b.* 1901, *ed:* Paris New York, edits Indian P.E.N.; *The Aryan Path.*, represented India at Internat'l. P.E.N. Congress, at Barcelona and Buenos Aires. *Pub.* *The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship.* *Ad.* Aryasangha, 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

WAIZ, S. A., Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji since 1948; *b.* 31, October 1895; *Ed.* Foreman Christian College, Lahore, B.A., 1918, *m.* Victoria Eprahim, *d.* of late Ezekiel Eprahim of Bombay and Baghdad. Senior Welfare Officer Y.M.C.A. for Indian Forces in Mesopotamia with H.Q. at Baghdad, 1918-20; Organiser, City Y.M.C.A., Delhi 1920-21. Asst. Warden, Indian Students' Union and Hostel, London, 1921-22; Secretary to C. F. Andrews at Santiniketan 1923-24; Secretary, Indian Citizenship Association 1921-48. *Ad.* Commissioner for the Govt. of India in Fiji, Suva, Fiji, Islands.

WALCHAND HIRACHAND, *b.* 1882, *ed:* Sholapur and Bombay. Is a leading business magnate of Bombay. Was a big Contractor. Was President, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce etc. Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva; led Indian delegation to Congress of International Cham-

ber of Commerce sessions at Berlin, Paris etc. Is Chairman, The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., the Premier Construction Co. Ltd. and the Premier Automobiles Ltd. Is a pioneer manufacturer of shipping materials and ships. *Ad.* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

WAZIR HASAN, LADY, b. 1886, m. Sir Wazir Hasan 1904, 5 sons and 2 daughters; elder son Ali Zaheer Ambassador in Iran. A nationalist minded lady, she is a member of All India Women's Conference; President, Punjab Women's Conference 1941; Member U. P. Legislative Council, Life President Lucknow Women's Association 1948. *Ad.* Wazir Manzil, Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow.

YAMIN KHAN, SIR MOHAMMED, B.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-law. b. 1888, *ed*: Meerut, Aligarh and London. Joined Meerut Bar 1914; Chairman 1916-33 of Meerut Municipal Board. Member, Court and Executive Council of Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Member, Central Assembly 1920-23, 1926-45. Member, Council of State 1924-25. In the Assembly was Leader of United India Party 1931-34 and of Democratic Party 1937-38. Member, Statutory Rly. Board and Reserve Bank Committees of the Jt. Parliamentary Comte. in London 1933. C.I.E. in 1931. Knighthood in 1936. *Ad.* Kothi Junnut Nishan, Meerut.

ZACHARIAH, KURUVILA, Member, Federal Public Service Commission, New Delhi, b. 24th December 1890; *ed*: B.A. from Madras Christian College 1911, English 1st; History 1st; B.A., Hons. Merton College, Oxford—Modern Hist. 1st; M.A., Oxford; m. Shanti Dey in 1929. Indian Educational Service. Prof. of

Politics—Presidency College, Calcutta, 1916-18; Prof. of History 1918-30; Principal, Hooghly College, Chinsura, Islamia College, Calcutta, 1930-44; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, 1944-45; Adviser on Educational Planning, Bengal, 1946; Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1947; C.I.E. *Ad.* New Delhi.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, The Hon. CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law, K.C.S.I., Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Pakistan Dominion Government; b. 1893, *ed*: Lahore and Lond. Joined Sialkot Bar; later, Lahore High Court, 1916-35. Was Member, Legis. Council, Punjab 1926-35; delegate to all R. T. Conferences; Delegate to Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms. 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931. Member, Viceroy's Council 1932; Law Member, 1939. Was Judge, Federal Court of India. *Pub.* Indian Cases, etc. *Ad.* Karachi.

ZAHID HUSAIN, Governor, State Bank of Pakistan, b. 6-1-1895; *ed*: Muslim University, Aligarh. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts service through competitive Examination, March, 1918 having served in various capacities; became financial Adviser, Supply, in 1940; Financial Commissioner, Railways, October, 1943. Finance Minister Executive Council of H. E. H. the Nizam, Sept. 1945. High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, 15.8.47 to April 1948; *Ad.* Karachi.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E., was Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to the Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District, b. 1898. *ed*: took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's

College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922, Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, called to the Bar in 1923, joined State Services, 1930. Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932. Appointed Chief Minister, 1st December 1936. Mem-

ber of the Indian Constituent Assembly, Member of the Boards of Directors of Raza Textiles Ltd., Raza Sugar Co. Ltd., Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., and the Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., Bomaby etc. Ad. Rampur, Rampur State.

THE END

